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Gough Add. Scotland.  
f<sup>oo</sup>  
" 37.







# **ANALECTA SCOTICA.**



# **Analecta Scotica:**

**COLLECTIONS**

**ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE**

**CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, AND LITERARY  
HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.**

**CHIEFLY FROM ORIGINAL MSS.**

**Second Series.**



**EDINBURGH:**

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TO

**Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq.**

THIS SECOND SERIES

OF THE

**Analecta Scotica**

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

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## NOTICE.

A Second Series of the *Analecta Scotica* is now presented to the Public, in the hope that it may be received with as much favour as its predecessor.

A considerable portion of the more valuable articles in this volume have been derived from the MS. Collections of Sir James Balfour of Denmiln, Baronet, Lord Lyon, King-at-Arms, which have hitherto not attracted much notice, owing probably to an erroneous supposition that the Memorials of the Reign of James VI, by Lord Hailes, chiefly derived from that source, exhausted whatever was of any importance. The Balcarras and Wodrow Papers have also been largely drawn upon, and many private collections have furnished documents of considerable interest.

To Joseph Robertson, Esq. the Editor has to express his obligations for the curious and important extracts from the Burgh Records of Aberdeen, which are singularly illustrative of the manners and customs of the period to which they refer.

In the hurry of passing the sheets through the press, a few clerical errors escaped notice, among which may be noticed, (p. 70,) "rentablis" for "rentalis,"—(p. 172,) "Earl" in place of "Duke,"—(p. 244,) "Maria," instead of "Marie." At page 212, the printer has converted "Tony" into "Tory" Aston, an uncalled for emendation certainly, but one which perhaps might not be without foundation, as the gentlemen of the sock and buskin are by title, and usually by inclination, not the least zealous, and loyal of "His Majesty's Servants."

The impression of this volume is limited to ONE HUNDRED and SIX COPIES on common, and SIX on thick paper.

10, FORRES STREET,  
*July 1837.*

# Analecta Scotica.

## I.

INDENTURE BETWIXT SIR WILLIAM THE HAY\* AND ALAN OF KINARDE, AND DAME MARY OF MURRAY, HIS WIFE, 7th December 1420.†

THIS indentur, made at Dundee, the sevint day of Decem-  
bir, the gheir of our lorde, a thougand and four hundred and  
twenti, beris witnes, that it is accordit, betwix nobil and wor-  
thi men, Sir William the Hay, Knycht, Lorde of the Nauch-  
tane, on the ta parte, and Alane of Kynnarde, Lord of that  
Ilke, and a nobil lady, Dame Mary of Murray, his wyfe, on  
the tother pairt, in maner and condiciounis vnder writtin:  
that is say, that the said Dame Mary hass freli delyuerit to  
the said Sir Williame, for a certane tretty betwix thaim made,  
hir douchter Alisoun of Murray, to be maryit with Davy the  
Hay, son and air to the said Sir Williame: and gif it hapnis,  
as God forbeid, the said Davy to discesse, the forsaid mariage  
nocht fulfillit, the said Sir Williame sal mary the said Alisoun

\* The Hays of Naughton are said to be descended from John, the third son of William de Haya, the founder of the family of Errol.

† For this very curious document relative to a proposed marriage between Sir William the Hay's son David, and Alison, daughter of Alan of Kinarde, and Dame Murray of Murray, his wife, the Editor is indebted to the kindness of Charles Baxter, Esq. Some few words have been effaced by damp in the original deed, which is very neatly and distinctly written on vellum. The seals are unfortunately wanting.

with ane vthir son of his, and his air : \* and gif it hapnis ony of the forsaid sonnys and air to discesse, or nocht to consent to mary the said Alisoun, the said Sir Williame sal mary hir, in greabil place, with the counsale of Sir Williame Lindegai, Sir Walter Lindegai, Wat of Ogilby, and Jone Skrymgeour, Constabil of Dundee, thai beand oblist, leli and treuli, to furthir the said Sir Williame til his perfyte [aige?] for the said mariage: Alsua baith the forsaid partis ar oblyst to be evinlyke in the departing of the landis pertenant to the said Alisoun and hir sistris: and gif ony debate hapnis thareapon, thai sal be submittit to the said Sir Williame Lindegai, Sir Walter Lindegai, Wat of Ogilby, and Jone Skrymgeour, and vndirly thair ordinance thareapon, bot any obstakil in the contrare: And gif it hapnis ony of thir forsaid men to falyhe, as God forbeid, thai sal tak sic lyke men in thair sted als . . . and als oft as nedis: Alsua the foresaid Alane of Kynnarde, and Dame Mary his wyfe, ar oblist to the said Sir Williame that nane of thaim sal . . . . ger tret na thole to be tretit, als fer as thai may leli and treuli, but fraude or gyle, Isabel, the douchter of the said Dame Mary, to mak . . . . of ony parte of hir heritage fra the richtwiss airis; and in the lyke maner, the said Sir Williame is oblist that he sal nocht trete the forsaid [Alisoun?] of Murray, na ger trete na thole to be tretit, als fer as he may leli and treuli, but fraude or gyle, noithir in virginite na viduite, til . . . . ony parte of hir heritage fra the richtwiss airis, and to this bathe the partis ar oblist, vndir gude faithe: Alsua the forsaid Sir Williame . . . . . in keping and gouernaunce al the landis that pertenis to the said Isabel of Murray, ay qwill scho be recouerit of hir seiknes or dede, . . . . and til him the thrid part and assithand till hir, ilke gheir, the twa partis of al the fruytis

\* A singular proof how little regard was paid to the objections of the fair sex in those rude days. If one brother did not fancy her, she was, without ceremony, to be turned over to the next. She, on the contrary, had no power of refusal, however much she might dislike the intended spouse.

and profitis of hir said landis durand the tyme befor . . . .  
 Alsua the said Sir Williame is oblist to do for the landis  
 that pertenis to Thomas of Kynnarde, and his wyfe, Gilis of  
 Murray, anenss the [recou]eryng of thaim at his gudli  
 powar, as he dois for the landis that pertenis to the said  
 Alisoun of Murray, but fraude; and the said Alane oblissis  
 him and his airis til assithe to the said Sir Williame, half al  
 the costis that he makis for the said Thomas of Kynnarde and  
 Gilis his wyfe, and the said Alisoun and the landis pertenant  
 to thaim, leli and treuli, but fraude or gyle; and at al thir  
 conditionis befor writtin, be kepit leli and treuli, but fraud  
 or gyle, bath the partis ar oblyst, ilkane til vthir vndir gude  
 faith: And to the mare witnes of suthfastnes, the selis of the  
 said Williame, and Alane to the partis of this indentur, ar  
 entirchangiabli to put, the gheir, day, moneth, and place,  
 befor writtin.\*

## II.

LETTER.—DAVID HUME OF GODSCROFT TO SIR JAMES SEMPLE,

23d Sep. 1616.†

SIR,

I directed thir books long syn to have been send to gou, but  
 my precisenees in care to have it swir conviyt, and the beireris

\* The places indicated by dots are obliterated by damp. In contracts of this description, two exact copies are written on one sheet of parchment,—they are then divided, and a copy delivered to each party. To prevent forgery, the parchment is cut in a zig-zag manner, so that if any subsequent dispute as to the authenticity of either counter part should arise, it could easily be settled, by putting the two deeds together; and if they fitted into each other, the controversy was at once terminated. The present indenture is cut, or, we might say, “vandyked,” in this manner, and the following words inscribed under each of the four projecting portions of it thus:—

- (1.) Gratia plena, Dominus tecum. (2.) Benedicta tu in Mulieribus.  
 (3.) Et Benedictus fructus beatus. (4.) Cui Jhesu Criste. Amen.

† Wodrow MSS. Folio: Jac. 1. 14. No. 99.

to exhoners wpon my precisenes, maid it thir long to delay,  
 accept it now with my richt hwmbles and reuerencing dewtie,  
 and the Lord bless zow euerie way and assist ws all to the  
 end. I look for my owen papers and . . . euerie way, for  
 sa groweis grace and amendment, for I dowte not zour con-  
 tinued diligence (to quhilk I think me extremelye addetted)  
 hes done all the rest, and I pray zow for I long

resting

*Godscroft, 1616.*

*Sep. 23.*

Zour unprofitable servand to  
 na use nor power [nor]  
 nathing but will \*

To the Rycht Honourable Sir

JAMES SEMPLE of Beltrees, Knycht.

### III.

#### THE BISHOPS OF ST. ANDREWES AFTER THE EXTERMINATION OF THE PECHTES.† \*

The first Bischope of Sanct Andrewes was callit Fothad,  
 quha was exilled be King Indulfus, and efter his banesche-  
 ment he liv'd aucht geiris.

Efter Fothad, succeedit Bischope Kellach.

Efter Kellach, succeedit Bischope Malliseus quha was Bis-  
 chope aucht geiris.

Efter Malliseus, succeedit Bischope Kellach the Secund, the  
 sone of Ferdlag and this was the first Bischope that gaid to  
 Rome for confermatioun, and efter his confermatioun he livit  
 xxxv geiris.

\* This letter is very much destroyed,—the signature is torn away; but Wodrow's indorvation, satisfactorily establishes it to have been written by David Hume of Godscroft, the Historian of the Families of Douglas and Angus.

† From a MS. evidently written about the beginning of the 17th Century. Wodrow's MSS. 4to. Vol. 20. No. I.

Efter Kellach the Secund, succedit Malliseus the Secund.

Efter Malliseus the Secund, succedit Malmorus, Bischope.

Efter Malmorus, succedit Aluinus, Bischope, quha was bischope three geiris.

Efter Aluinus succedit, Maduinus, aliter Magdonat Magellandeus, quha was Bischope xxvii geiris.

Efter Maduinus, succedit Tualda Bischope, quha was Bischope four geiris.

Efter Tualda, succedit Fothodus the Secund, Bischope, quha did celebrat the mariage of King Malcolme and Quein Margaret.

Efter Fothodus the Second, Gregorius Cathre.

Efter Gregorius Cathre, Edmarus bischope succedit.

Efter Edmarus, Godricius succedit, quha was electit onlie, and deceisit anno 1109 geiris.

And efter thame succedit Turgotus, Pryor of Durham, and was Bischope about seuin geiris, and was confessor to Quein Margarett.

Eftir the death of Turgotus, Bischope of St. Andrews, sometime Pryour of Durhame, and confessor to St. Margaret, Edmond ane munck of Canterberrie, was chosin Bischope in anno 1117, bot he schortlie renuncit the warld to the cloister in the regne of King Alexander the First.

Efter quhom was choisin Robart the Abbot of Scone, in anno 1122, during the regne of Alexander the First King of Scotland, quha come to the toun of St. Andrews and thair erectit the samyn in ane frie citie, with all privileges belonging thairto, and gave the lands callit the Bairia riue, vnto the channonis of Sanct Andrews, againis the Bischopes will, he opoining himselfe thairto: at quhat tyme also the King gaife the sait of St. Andrewes the priueleges of Regalitie with gryt sweireness, quhilk was David the First King of Scotland. This Bischope Robert was consecrate be the Archbischope of York, making protestatioun that it sould na wayis preiudge the liberties of the Kirk of Scotland, quha ac-



knowledgit na other superior in spiritual thingis bot the Bischope of Rom: He was Bischope 34 geiris, he departit this lyfe in anno 1150, in the regne of King Malcolme the Fourt, the Maiden.

To him succedit, Arnoldus Abbot of Calco, quho was Bischope onlie ane geir, 10 monthis and . . . days.

To him did succeid Richart, King Malcome the Maidens Chaipleine, about the year 1163. He was consecrat at St. Andrews, be the Bischopes of the Kingdome vpoun Palme Sunday the 28 of . . . . He departit this lyfe the 5 of May 1177, in the regne of King William.

To quhom succedit, Hugo, chaiplain to King William, in anno 1177, he was Bischope 10 geiris, 10 months, and he deit in Itallie, sex mylis from the Toun of Rom, the 4 of August 1188.

To him succedit Rogerus, filius Comitis, in anno 1189, and was consecrat be Richart Bischope of Murray, he was Bischope 13 geiris and ane halfe. He deceisit at Cambuskeneth, the 2 of July in anno 1202, he was burreit in the Auld Kirk of Sanct Andrews.

To him succedit, William, Bischope of Glasgow, an man of ane gryt spirit, he tuik Dumfermling, the wicarage of Campsie, and addit to St. Andrewes. He deceissit in anno 1238, after he had been Bischope 35 geiris, he was burreit in the New Kirk of the Abbay of St. Andrews.

To him succedit Dauid Bairnname, gryt Chalmerlane of Scotland, he was consecrat be the Bischopis of . . . . he tuik 7 Kirkis frome Istur to St. Andrews, quhilkis Kirkis war foundit be King William. He deceessit by the common sort, anno 1253.

To him Abell de Gulen succedit, he was ane Roman borne, he was ane guid Philosopher, and ane Doctor of the Cannon Law, he was onlie Bischope 10 months and 2 oulks. He deceisit anno 1254, he was bureit befor the hei Altar in the Abbay Kirk of St. Andrews.

To him Gulielmus Cancellarius succedit, he was electit in the tyme of king Alexander the 2, he deit in anno 1271.

To him Gulielmus Wischart succedit, he biggit op ye wast part of the Abbay Kirk, quhilk was blawin doun be ane gryt wond. He was Bischope 7 geiris, he was burreit befor ye heid Altar in the Abbay Kirk, anno 1279.

To him Gulielmus Freasser succedit, he was Bischope 18 geiris and 15 dayis: he fled the tirranie of king Edward, Longschanks, and past to France and deit thair, his heart was brocht in Scotland and was burreit in the south wall of the Abbay of the Kirk. He deceesit anno 1296, at the tyme William Wallace put all the Ingliche men out of Scotland.

To him Gulielmus Lambertoun succedit, he addit to the Bischoprik, Monymeill and Dairsie, and terras Muscardie, Monymusk, Lintoun, and Laswad, and Castoun in Weddel. He was Bischope 30 geir; he deceisit anno 1328, he was buriet in the north wall of the Abbay Kirke in ane sumptuous tolm.

To him Jacobus Beane, Archidiaconus, succedit. He was Bischope 4 geiris, he crowned king David Bruce. He flead alswa ye terranie of Inglismen, and fled in Flanders and deit thair, and was bureit in ane Monesterie, besyde Burgis, anno 1330.

To him Gulielmus Bell succedit, Decanus de Dunkell, bot he rang not long, for he was ane Channoun of that sam Monestrie anno 1343. Efter this tyme the Bischoprick waikit ten geir. Efter ten geris, Gulielmus Landells succedit, ane verrie guid man, and learnit, he deceisit anno 1375.

To him Walterus Traill succedit, he was consecrat be Pope Clement, he was linallie descendit of Marie Countess of Bollenzie, dochter to king Malcolm Canmoir, and Queen Margaret of Dumfermling. The Pope praisit him, mair wordie to be ane Pope nor ane Bischope. He foundit the Castell of Sanct Andrews, he deceissit in anno 1401, he was burreit in the south wall of the Abbay Kirk of St. Andrews.

To him Thomas Steward, son to king Robert the thrid succedit. He rang not lang, for Walter Dalgelstoun, ane man of ane gryt spirit, succedit to him. He keepit the Castell of Dumberton aganis the king, and was thairfoir de- pryvit, and ane Gilbert Greenlaw erectit in his plaice, and deceisit in anno 1402.

To him Henricus Wardlaw succedit, he was Doctor of the Cannon Law. He founded the Universitie of St. Andrews in the tyme of king James first: he founded alsua the Gaird- brig, and biggit it: he was Bischope 35 geiris. He deceisit anno 1440, he was burreit in our Lordes Chaiple in the dor- ther of the Abbay Kirk of St. Andrews.

To him James Kennedie succedit, he was sister's sone to King James the first, he was Bischope of Dunkeld, and syne Bischope of Sanctandrews. He was ane man of sundrie ex- cellent qualities, and did mony guid works: he fundit the Auld College in St. Andrews, callit St. Saviour's College, and dottit it with gryt liveings, to bring vp learned schollaris. Efter he had don sundrie guid warkis, he deceisit in St. Andrews, anno 1465, and was burreit in the auld College Kirk, in ane sumtuous towme, quhilk he constructed himselfe in his awin tyme.

To him Patricius Grahame succedit, he was first Bischope of Brechin. He deceisit in Lochleuin, and was burreit thair the 13 geir of his regne, anno 1492, he was nepot to James Kennadie.

To him Willielmus Scheves succedit. He was ane werrie lernit man, and of excellent knowledge in medicyne. He deceisit in anno 1496, he was burreit befor the hey alter in the Abbay Kirk, and an lair of brass laid on him.

To him James Steward, son to King James the thrid, suc- ceedit; he was first Duke of Albaine, and syne Bischope of Sanct Androis. He deceisit in anno 1503, he was bureit befor the relict almrie in the Abbay Kirk.

To him Alexander Steward, sone to King James the fourt,

succeedit, he was ane man of ane excellent spirit, he foundit ane pedagogie in St. Andrews in the name of St. John the Evangelist. He was the first Bischop of Sanct Andrews that was *legalis natus* : he was Bischope 10 geiris, and deceisit in Ingland, and was burriet thair anno 1513.

To him Andreas Foirman succeedit, he was Bischope onlie 5 geiris, he was alsua Commendator of Dumfermling. He deceisit at Dumfermling, and was burreit thair anno 1525.

To him James Beattoun succeedit, ane werrie lernit man, and did sundrie gude warks in his tyme, he deceisit in St. Andrews, and was burriet befor the hey alter in the Abbay Kirk 1529.

Efter James Beattoun, succeedit David Beattoun. He was first Abbot of Aberbroth, and syne Bischope of St. Andrews, he was alsua Bischope of Mereipus in France, and syne he was maid gryt Cardinall of Scotland. He was slene in his awin Castell of St. Andrews be his awin familiaris, the 29 of May 1546.

Efter David Beattoun, succeedit John Hamiltoun, he was ane werry wyss natural man, he renewed the heill Castell of St. Andrews, and biggit the heill foir wall thair of, efter it had been demolest be the sage it gat during the tyme it was keepit be tham that slew the Cardinall. He was execut in Stirling, anno 1571.

Efter the Reformatioun, quhilk beguid in anno 1554, instead of Bischopes thair was super attendentis choisit, to visite in all the Bischope's dioceis.

Mr. Johne Dowglas thair principall master of the new College, and heritor of the Universitie of St. Andrews : he was made Bischope of St. Andrews, he had onlie the naime. He departit this lyfe in anno 1576, he was promotit be the Earl of Mortoun, than Regent to King James the sext.

Efter him, Mr. Patrick Adamsoune, ane minister of the Evangell, was made Bischope of St. Andrews, lykwayis be the

Earle of Mortoun, the Regent. He departit this lyffe at St. Andrews, anno 1589.

Efter him the Duik of Lennox gat the liveing of the Bishoprik, and of the priorie of St. Andrews, till the geir of God 1605, and then Mr. George Gledstanes, than minister of the Evangell at Sanct Andrews, was maid Bischope in the tyme of King James the sext, he was consecrat in St. Andrews, conform to the order, and hes als gret jurisdiction, as ony of his predecessouris had at any time then befor. He was consecrat in the parochie kirke of St. Andrews, the penult of December, and with him the Bischope of Orkney: thei war consecrat be the Archbischope of Glasgow, the Bischopis of Galloway and Brichen.

#### IV.

GENEALOGY OF SIR JOHN LAUDER OF FOUNTAINHALL, KNIGHT AND BARONET, ONE OF THE SENATORS OF THE COLLEGE OF JUSTICE.\*

**ARMS.**—Gules, a Griffan rampant argent, armed and langued of the first, within a border of the second, and the badge of Nova Scotia in the dexter chief point:—For crest, a tour argent, portcullis down and massoned, sable, on the embattlement a man in a watching posture, above all on an escroll, for motto, *Turris pendentis custos*: Supporters, two lions rampant, argent, standing on a compartment with the words, *ut migraturus habita*.

His predecessor was Robert Lauder of that ilk, son of . . . . . Lauder of that ilk, and . . . . . Macdougall, his lady, daughter to the Laird of Mackairstone in Tiviotdale, descended of a younger brother of the old Lauders of Lauder,

\* From Nisbet's MS. Genealogical Collections. Fac. Lib. p. 127.

for which they carried the foresaid border as a mark of cadencie on their seals, tombs, and monuments, (now matriculat in the Lord Lyon's books) in the town of Lauder, where they always dwelt till of late. Robert Lauder of that ilk, had with his lady, Elizabeth Ballanden, daughter to Ballanden Laird of Leswaid, three sons, . . . . Mr. William and Andrew.

The eldest son's issue are extinct. Mr. William, the second son, was killed by the Homes and the Cranstons, with several others of his kindred, when they brant the tour of Lauder, 1598.

Andrew Lauder, the 3d son of Robert of that ilk, to shun any farder blood, he retired to his mother's friends in Leswaid, and lived in Melvin Milne in Leswaid parish, and married Janet Ramsay, daughter to David Ramsay of Polton in the same parish, a cadet of the familie of Dalhousie, and with her had only one son, John. To his second wife, he married Isobell Borthwick, daughter to the Laird of Johnstonburn or Soutrie, and with her had issue.

John Lauder, the eldest son of Andrew Lauder, was a merchant\* in Edinburgh, and thereafter one of the baillies in the toun, and was made knight and baronet. He married to his first wife Margrat Spire with whom he had a daughter, Margrat married to Collin Camble of Blisewood.

To his second, Isobell Eleis, daughter of Mr. Alexander Eleis of Mortonhall, and Margaret Uthward, (commonlie called Edward) daughter to Nicol Uthward, Dean of Gild of Edinburgh, whose father was Provost thereof, 1592. The said Mr. Alexander Eleis was a sone of Patrick Eleis, of Stanhopmilnes, and his spouse, Isobel Seton, daughter to John Seton of Parbroath, and Margaret Nisbet, daughter to Adam Nisbet, merchant to Queen Mary of Lorraine, (the Laird of Dean's predecessor), procreat by the said Adam

\* In Scotland, "merchant" used to be applied to dealers of every description—a grocer was a merchant—so was a haberdasher. More recently the word has been restored to its proper meaning, viz. a wholesale trader.

upon Beatrix Ambrosia, daughter to Monsieur Ambrose, an Italian, who cam to Scotland with the said Queen, mother to Queen Mary, and served her in the qualitie of Secretarie; and the said Adam Nisbet's mother was Marrian Inglis, daughter to James Inglis, merchant in Edinburgh, and predecessor to the present Laird of Nether Cramond; and [Adam] Nisbet's grandmother was a dochter of Eleis of Stanhopmilnes.

## V.

LETTER.—JOHN LINDESAY OF MENMUIR\* TO JAMES WEYMES,  
7th March 1596. †

Mr. James, ge sal wit Mr. John gour gairdner, hes vrytten to me for gourd seid, cucumbers, and citrols, quhilk I haue sent ouer vith David Maulde, Fiff cairer, vpon Sunday last: he hes gone ouer the tua aiker of land, quhilk ge sal gar saw to my awin behuve. I mervel that nether ge nor Mr. David, hes vrytten to me at this tyme anent the recept of my last directions: quherin ther vas ane bil ansuerand to Mr. John Johnston, quhilk ge sal nocht delyuer at this tyme, bot proceid vith the rest of gour proces vpoun Furisday next. Give ge aggrey vith Henri Mitchell, tak down ane of his houses, and big a hous to Bernard, besyd the pompes. I am stayit with contrarie windes. The king and the kirk is weil aggreit, and in despyt of al the fyne men, it vas concludit that this vas ane lauful general assemblie, be moniest of votes of the ministers them selfis. Al reproving of the king

\* The founder of the noble family of Balcarres. He was a man of great talent and learning. He married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Guthrie, burgess of Edinburgh, relict of David Borthwick, King's Advocate from 1573 to 1580, and had issue two sons and three daughters. He died 3d September 1598, before he had attained the age of fifty.

† Balcarres Papers, vol. viii.

and counsels actes is forbidden, except be awyse of ane hail presbiterie, and efter the king be first admonisit. Al rebuking of particuler men, directlie or indirectlie, is forbidden, except they be notoriuslie fugitive, or comyttit for crymes, or vnder the censure of the kirk. Item, that the kings consent is necesser to the election of al ministers vithin oni principal bruches. That the cause of al summonding sal be libellat, and that the king is the conuoquer of the general assemblie, quhilk is nixt appointed to be the first Tysday of Maij in Dundee, and St. Andro's refusit, becaus of your fycines and fat humors. Sua I commit you to God.

Your's, M. J. LINDESAY.

From Leyth, 7 Martij 1596.

Receiue the lettres and ane copie to summond the vitneses, quhilk ge sal execut againis them veri quyetly.

Let nane of the presbitery wit, quhil first thei giue ther ansuer of my supplication sent ouer last, quhilk suld haue bein giuen in, the last Furisday, and quhen thei have giuen their ansuer, schawe then ye haue vitnes redie, and offer to bring them presentlie befor the noter, desyrand that thereafter, thei vil receive my supplicatioun, and grant ane better ansuer, ge mister nocht ma copies, bot tikkettis to the vitneses.

Receiue the seid of cithorne to be sawin; I sal provyd the anet seid and beit seid: aduertes me, gif he hes the seid of al sort of mawes, purpie and sorrelis or sourochis.

To Mr. James Weymes,  
Appurand of Lathoker.



## VI.

## CARTA ACRE TERRE &amp;c. IN TERRITORIO DE KAREDEN.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, litteras istas visuris vel audituris: Reginaldus de Kareden, gener Philippi de Ew, salutem in Domino. Nouerit vniversitas nostra, me, de consensu et assensu, Ede vxoris mee, dedisse, concessisse, et hac carta mea, confirmasse, deo, et beate Marie, et Sancto Seruano de Culenros, et Monachis ibidem deo seruientibus, et imperpetuum seruituris, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, vnam acram prati, quam habui ex dono Philippi de Ew, in orientali parte prati eiusdem Philippi, in territorio de Kareden, in excambium tofti et orti paruuli, de quibus inter ipsos monachos, ex una parte, et me ex altera, aliquando controuersia uertebatur; qui scilicet toftus, jacet ex aquilonali parte terre mee, usque ad riuulum qui est inter terram Philippi de Ew et terram domini Willielmi de Veteri Ponte. Preterea, noueritis, me, de simili consensu et assensu Ede uxoris mee, vendidisse, Abbati predicti loci, et monachis predictis, pro viginti quinque solidis, quos plene precepi, in principio collationis huius carte, Totam Particulam Terre, quam tenui, inter terras ipsorum monachorum, a colle aquile versus orientem, usque ad Coldune, que scilicet terra, mihi assignata fuit in liberum maritagium pro duabus acris et dimidia cum predicta Eda uxore mea. Has autem terras, dedi et concessi, Deo, et Monachis predictis, tenendas et habendas, in aquis, moris, et maresiis, et omnibus aliis iustis pertinentiis, et aysiamendis, ad predictas terras, in eodem feudo pertinentibus, liberas et quietas, ab omni seruicio, et exactione, et consuetudine, et demanda seculari. Et sciendum, quod Ego et Heredes mei, dictam terram, in omnibus predictis, acquietabimus et warrantizabimus ipsis monachis, et eorum successoribus, imperpetuum contra omnes homines. Ad maiorem autem pre-

missorum securitatem, cum fidei Ede uxoris mee interpositione, presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roborauī. Testibus, Domino Rogero Auenel, vicario, Domino Henrico de Brade, Domino. W. Albo, Capellano, Thoma Capellano ipsius, Dunecano Clerico, Rogero filio Philippi de Ew, Willielmo Caluo, Waltero filio Ede, et multis aliis.\*

## VII.

## CARTA TERRE DE KYLMOUN.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Maria, Comitissa de Meneth, salutem in domino. Noueritis, nos dedisse, concessisse, et per hoc scriptum nostrum confirmasse, dilecto ac speciali nostro consanguineo, Guilleaspos Campbell, filio domini Colini Cambell quondam militis, et heredibus suis de suo corpore legitime ac successiue procreatis seu procreandis, de nobis et heredibus nostris, Totam Terram nostram de Kyllmoun, in Cowalle, ad nos spectantem, pro suo homagio et seruicio, nobis et heredibus nostris fideliter impendendo, saluo honore et seruicio per nos debitis, Domino nostro Regi Scocie, ac Dominio Roberto Senescallo eiusdem; Tenendam et Habendam, dicto Guilleaspos et heredibus suis, bene et in pace, per omnes metas suas rectas diuisas, vt prescribitur, in pratis, pascuis, moris, maresiis, aquis, stagnis, viis, semitis, boscis, plenis, in piscinis, aucupationibus, venationibus, molendinis, brachinis, cum ascriptitiis et natiuis eiusdem, ac cum advocatione Ecclesie Sancti Mundi, infra prefatam terram de Kyllmoun situate, et cum omnibus aliis aysiamētis et libertatibus, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, ad dictam terram spectantibus seu spectare valentibus, quoquomodo, in futurum. Reddendo nobis inde, et heredibus nostris, ipse Guilleaspos, et heredes sui, annuatim, nomine feode

\* From the Original Charter.

firme, unum par cyrothecarum Parysiensis, ad nundinas Glasguenses, si petatur, pro omni alio onere, seruicio, consuetudine, vel seculari exactione, seu demanda: saluo forensico seruicio Domini nostri Regis, quantum ad dictam terram dignoscitur pertinere: et si contingat quod absit predictus Guilleaspos, sine legitimis heredibus de suo corpore procreatis, decesserit, volumus ut predicta terra de Kyllmoun, ad nos et heredes nostros simpliciter reuertatur. Nos vero, predicta Maria Comitissa de Meneth, et heredes nostri, predicto Guilleaspos et heredibus suis, prefatam terram de Kyllmoun, cum pertinentiis, libertatibus et commoditatibus prenomina-  
tis, ut prescriptum est, warrantizabimus, et contra omnes homines et feminas, acquietabimus, et in perpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium, sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum. Hiis testibus, Domino Willielmo Dei gratia Dunblanensis Episcopo, Domino Roberto de Erskyne, Camerario Scocie, Domino Michaeli decano Cathedralis Ecclesie Dunblanensis, Fratrem Ricardo Furbur, tunc Priore fratrum predicatorum de Striweyne, Waltero de Menteth, Johanne de Drumode, Laurentio Archidiacono, et multis aliis.\*

## VIII.

## ACCOUNT OF THE REV. SAMUEL RUTHERFORD.†

Mr. Rutherford was born on the south in Tiviotdale, of mean but honest parents, who wer able to put him to school, wher the pregnancy of his parts began so much to appear, that he was by the assistance of his friends sent to the University of Edinburgh, wher he studyed several years, and took his degrees anno —, when he was but young. Not

\* From the original Charter.

† From "Mr. Crauford's Collections on Families."—Wodrow's MSS.

long after he was pitched upon to be professor of philosophy in that University, from whence he was settled in the ministry at Anworth by Sir John Gordon of Lochinvare, afterward Viscount of Kenmuir, without giving any engagement to conform to the ecclesiastical constitutions, which then were Episcopall about an. 1624, (letter of his to Marion M'Naught), where he laboured his ministry with diligence and success, till the 1634, having employed himself with his *Exercitationes Apologeticæ* against the Arminians. Not long after this he was called before the High Commission Court on the score of non-conformity. He declined the jurisdiction of the Court, for which he was in 1636 deprived, and sent prisoner to Aberdeen, where he continued prisoner till the 1638, when he was set at liberty.

I apprehend he has been ordained at Anworth about 1620.

He was deprived and confyned within the toun of Aberdeen, August 28, 1636, to remain during the King's pleasure. Upon the troubles he was liberat, and returned to Anworth, for his letter to the parish of Kilmacomb is dated there, August 5, 1639. And anno 1640, he was in Saint Andrews in the Chair of Theology.

## IX.

MR. ROBERT MAXWELL'S LETTERS TO THE REV. R. WODROW,  
from Jan. 13 to Nov. 24, 1705.\*

*Edinburgh, Jan. 13, 1705.*

1.—**REVEREND SIR,**—You are with this to receive Watson on the Mischief, &c. which you wanted before,—the answer to the Phenix and a poem to Marlborough. I hear of no other pamphlets in this place save that. Mr. R. Farbairn hath some

\* These letters contain many minute notices, both historical and literary, of considerable interest.

English ones, but they'r extremely dear, and so I would buy none of them till I acquainted you ; ther is one called *The Rights of the Dissenters*, at 18 shillings, and an answer to it by some highflyer at L.1 : 10s. to which there is a reply vry right of the dissenters, two parts, att 16s. There is likewise a picture of the reign of Charles the 1st, drawn out of Clarendon, Sir Philip Warwick, and Sir Robert L'Estrange, att I mind not what, for I had no great concern about it, because I know you have most of the principals.

As for news, there are none ; Ormiston\* is now come off from London in order to his being possessed of both White-law's gowns, but whether that gives any right to the petticoat I know not,† indeed the last is the best part of all the three. She hath £7,000 sterling to dispose of as she pleaseth, besede her first jointer.

Ther is another turn of the Courtiers talked of, how it is to be, I do not so well know, but the Principall of your Colledge, who is to go off from Edinburgh this day, I suppose will tell you. As for your *Historia*, &c. I shall take care of it. As for your Presbytery business with me, I confess it mightily surprised me ; I have not had my thoughts that way, and so I hope you will not be peremptor. As to an answer, you have dealt as wisely as I would have desired : whatever come of it, I must say your manner of managing is extremely obliging. Pardon that I have not wrote more largely on this head, for my thoughts are so confused, that I am not willing to write them. I promise, through God's grace, never to resist light. I beg your sympathy, and remember that rule of the Gospel, Luke 6, 31.—And so I am your's.

Homer‡ is very ill of rheumatic pains and shortness of

\* Lord Justice-Clerk.

† An allusion to Lord Whytlaw's Lady, who, it would appear, had her husband in complete subjection. See *Scotish Pasquils*, vol. 1, p. 72. Edin. 1827.

‡ Probably Lord Pollock's Clerk.

breath, but I hope will come thro', tho we're very apprehensive.

2.—REVEREND SIR,—By my last I let you understand something of Homer's indisposition, and now I am to write of his death, and the manner of it. I did not expect his departure when I sent my last, for you know he was frequently ill in the winter season, or at least that it would be so sudden. He died on Tuesday night twixt 11 & 12, all which time I could not gett writing. He was out att the lodging the Tuesday befor, and went home, being much troubled with an astma and rheumatick pains, both continued with him, and grew still worse, and I think were heightened by a great solicitude and care that was in his soul anent his future state: his exercise looked very kindly. I frequently conversed with him, and sat up with him on Munday's night. It pleased God of his great goodness to give him much sensible ease and calmness, both as to his soul's condition and as to his bodily distemper, the rheumatism was much abated, and he likewise breathed a great deal more freely on Tuesday all day, which we looked on as no bad sign, becaus he did not turn worse towards night as he still used befor, but all on a sudden, his defluction rose so vehemently, that in half an hour it stifled him. He hath, in the judgment of all that knew him, died in the Lord.\*

I have little news, only that there is a great noise of a designed alteration among our courtiers, but how it is to be, is a thing I cannot learn, only its thought Queensberry's party will once more be in. Ormiston is upon the road, but whether he has got the Lord of the Session's place, as well as that of the Justice-Clerk, is not certain.—However if he miss it, Forglund will be sure of it. Its thought still, as I

\* Mr. Maxwell's further observations and reflections have been omitted.

wrote to you befor, that there will [be] no probation got against Green and his crew. I am, &c.

*Edinburgh, January 18, 1705.*

There are many solicitations about Homer's place already, however I hear my Lord will do nothing in it this Session, but will serve himself with Archibald, and what he cannot do, Mr. Stewart's man is to help him. Mr. M. Simson is still out in the Presbytery of Haddington, he preached last Lords Day at Pancatland, and is to preach the next, if some unforeseen accident fall not in, he will be seated there shortly.

Archibald desires yo'wl send up to Thornton and get a list of what papers he had in Homer's hands, and Archibald will get them up. Let a return be sent as soon as possible. Send up an express.

Receive the Tale of the Tube, and Cole on Sovraignty, which was left in the kitchin this day. We have no news. Verue holds out and Gibraltar also. There are some surmises in the letters, as if both seidges were raised, but I fear without ground. Let me know if you keep these 3 books I sent out, that I may know whether to place them to your or my account.

3.—REVEREND SIR,—Tho I have little news, yet I have taken this occasion to acquaint you, that on Sabbath Morning last, there came an express from Her Majesty, whereupon severall of the officers of State met and looked it: the lecture was ower ere the Advocate came into the church,—its opened in council this night.—its not well known what is in it, only the town talk is (and I beleive its true), that Her Majesty advertises the councill that she is certainly informed that an invasion is designed from France, and that therfor all the officers of the forces repair to their posts, and the surveyors to their ports,

and narrowly inspect the ships that come in, especially if there be arms in them, and that they use the best of their endeavours to prevent any evil consequence. What methods the council will take in pursuance of Her Majesty's desires, is not yet known; there is talking here that a descent is designed on France, to be commanded by Argyle and Portmore. My Lord Justice-Clerk is come down with both patents, and sat this day in the Outer-House, in order to his reception. The council have discharged the meeting-house at Keith, and likewise the Episcopall session at Haddington ordered all the utensils to be delivered to the legal minister, and the discipline to be exercised by the Presbyterian minister only. I am, &c.

If this be broken up by Mr. Alexander Woodrow, let him spare his pains in reading what follows.

If you think fit to write anent my business with your presbytery to my Lord, you may do it in the fittest method you please, for it would be a mean of some clearance in its own kind, if I knew his mind.

There's nothing in the prints this night.—There's mention made of St. Poll's squadron going norward by Dartmouth or Falmouth, and that the commons are like to throw out the bill anent Scotland as it came from the Lords, and are going on with it in their own way.\*

4.—REVEREND SIR,—There is nothing I have just now to write of, what's worth your pains, only I resolved to satisfy you in telling you so much. It's talked by every body almost, that the Lord Justice-Clerk is to be commissioner to the Assembly, only I had within two days an account from a gentleman who had been accidentally in the Lord Cessnock's house, that he was there ascertained, that Marchmont would certainly represent her Majesty on that occasion.

\* This letter has no date, but Woodrow has marked on it, "Jan. or Feb. 1705."



However this go, if either of them two have that piece of honour put on them, Mr. Carstairs will certainly be moderator. There is a foolish fancy handed about here, as if there had a contest arisen to such a degree twixt the Prince of Donawert and Seafield, that they would needs determine each of them the justice of their cause in a combat, and that forsooth, our countrymen had stabbed the Prince under the left pape. What design our gillies have by forging such ridiculous untruths I know not, if it be not to wear off the memory of Blenheim, (tho' the one hath no great connexion with the other). I mind no other thing going here,—for pamphlets there are none new. I refer the matter anent your writing to my Lord about me, or delaying it till Providence give you an occasion to see him entirely to yourself,—the latter is that which I would more incline to, but the difficulty will be, lest he think himself too long neglected; however, this I leave to your prudence. I beg the continuance of your prayers, for this is indeed a time of need. I need use no arguments with you, for you cannot be ignorant of my strait, would to God I were duly sensible of my needs. Let me know per next, whether Mr. Love hath passed any of his trials as yet, and give my service when you see him. Do not neglect to write to me when occasion serves.\* Your's.  
*Feb. 3d, 1705.*

5.—REVEREND SIR,—I received your's, and have bought up Edwards' preacher, and two other pamphlets,—their prices are marked on them. I had a great mind to read throw Edwards, but I imagined you were fond to see it, and so I rather delay it; if it, or any other thing, would prove a mean to stir up my hard heart to be more concerned in what you know, I should look on it as weel wared money,

\* The letter immediately preceding has already been printed in the first volume of the *Analecta*, p. 238.

to buy one for my self. I hope you will not forget your needy correspondent. There are no other pamphlets here worth your notice. I have given in Drake\* to the next auction, and ordered him to enter it at four shillings,—there is none of them cares for it to buy it themselves.

As for your brother's business with A. Finlayson, I beseech you write to your brother that I have spoke to him fourty times and more: I'm sure he told me he had raised a horning. I offered him money, but he would not have it at that time, I entreated him that nothing might be wanting, and spoke to my uncle's son to mind him of it. I shall speak to him as soon as I can get him, to write a full account to Mr. Alexander; in the meantime, this is to let him know that it flows not from my negligence.

Now for news, Annandale hath with great difficulty obtained the Commissionership to the Assembly, (so saith Glasgow). Our Commissioners in this Presbytery were chosen last day, who are Mr. Wilkie in Cannongate, Carstairs, D. Williamson, Hamilton in Cramond, and Webster, the last had a speech befor the election to this purpose, that it was a wonder that this Presbytery should be always represented almost by the same persons; that ther were severall members never pitched on, and he saw no reason why it should not go in a circulation; the crambe was, that he had always been baulkt of it.

Att Pittenweem, about two weeks ago, ther was a mob rose on a poor creature that was deemed for a witch, and killed her outright. I mind no other thing materiall till I come to more Parliament news. Mr. James Steuart is going to be married to the President's daughter; severall people think

\* *Historia Anglo-Scotica*; or an Impartial History of all that happened between the Kings and Kingdom of England and Scotland, from the reign of William the Conqueror to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. With a prefatory dedication by James Drake, M. D. London, 1703. 8vo. This work was burnt by order of the Scots Parliament.

it too politick ; however, it looks very likely to make him a great man ; ther was a meeting of the marriage yesternight. I cannot tell precisely what was done, only its talked that the advocat is to give 10,000 lib. sterling in hand, and five more at his death, which I can scarce get believed, considering how numerous his family is. Its said they are to be proclaimed on Sabbath come eight days. I thought this would effectually stop our coming west till the Assembly were over, but my Lord is mightily fatigued and wearied of the town, and they give out as if they designed to come immediately west upon the Sessions rising.

Ther is another marriage hatching among us, I am effectually locked up from writing anent it, by being made privy to the design at first, wherupon I gave my promise of secrecy, so you must pardon me not to be free on that head.

Ther was taken in a ship at Leith shortly some priests' vestments, (copes they call them) its an upper large kind of coqt nicely embroidered, and hath I. H. S. frequently on it, and several other trinkets. Theyre to be burnt at the cross, they belonged to the Lady Seaforth, and some think a part of them to her sister Nidsdaile, because they had mostly two of each sort, whereupon, and some such occasions, ther is a proclamation over the cross this day against all papists wearing arms, or keeping horse above an 100 merks value, &c. ; however, such things are not readily put in execution.

By your next, write what you hear anent that story of [the] Clyde's standing and drying up for some time above Bothwel bridge ; we hear great and confident talking about it, but little certainty. As also, whether Lachops and Torrens junior, killed a man in Hamilton town, and how it was, and what is become of them. I mind nothing now, but to mind you how much I am, &c.

*Edinburgh, February 10, 1705.*

Ther is another pamphlett I have likewise sent (Mene Tekel).

It seems better done than any of the others. Its author is Mr. White of Banochy, an advocate. Ther is another piece of news which I had forgot: there came a parcel of English officers, I think, down towards the borders to uplift recruits; it seems they found difficulty to get men, and so they came ouer by a trip into the Scots side, and took several by force, and presently got them into England, and so looked on themselves as secure. However, they were coming that way again, and the Lord Polwarth got word of it; he had sent befor to Lothian to know what he should do if they came again; his collonel ordered him to apprehend them. However, he went into their company as a private gentleman, and discoursed on several subjects, and among the rest, why they took any of our men; they (according to the genius of that nation) gave him scurrilous language; however, he sat withall, till his troop came up and took them all prisoners, and laid them all in Dunce tolbooth, where they yet continue.

6.—REVEREND SIR,—I received a letter from your brother, and another from yourself, since I wrote to either of you. I was in a little strait which of you to write to, for I could not so safely convey the Acts of Assembly and pamphlets as in the chest. As soon as this comes to your hands, give your brother an account, or send in this letter to let him know that I have bought the Acts of Assembly for the 90, 95, 97, at 14 shillings per piece therefor, for 1701 & 03 att 10 shilling Scots per piece, but there was a little ambiguity in his letter anent the 1703 Acts; he wrote for a double of it, whether he supposed I knew he had one of them already, or that he would have two of them sent, I could not well guess, and therefore I bought but one, and if he or you desire another, let me know, and I shall be carefull to send it. Send him the fable of the Phenix,—there is an answer to it just now in the press, done by one Cowper, which, I think, will be out next week, and Campbell on Prayer. I had bought for him likewise Mene

Tekel. I lent it to Mr. Gavin Muir, on his promise of returning it yesternight, but he was not so good as his word, and this day he was out of his lodgings against 8 o'clock; so, for any thing I can yet see, your brother must want it till next week, and then he shall be sure of it. I went also and sought Alexander Finlayson,—my uncle's son is his man,—and because I could not get himself, I left word with my cugin to desire earnestly he might write that night by post to your brother; whether he hath done it, I cannot tell; but if it be not, I shall endeavour this night to know, and to press him to write if it was not done last night's post.

I have no news, but that it's uncertain yet whether Anandale, Ross, or Marchmont, be Commissioners to the Assembly. Queensberry hath refused to be Commissioner to the Parliament, which is to sit in May, and Argyle, it's said, hath consented. The Chancellour, it's said, will go off this place against the sitting of a Parliament,—that old fox of Cromarty, it's said, is turned wrong about the head, and is to lose his place of Justice-Generall, and Glasgow is to get it,—this is all in great haste, from your's, &c.

*Feb. 17, 1705.*

I have drawn up two sheets of very confused stuff on my text.

Mr. Stewart is to be married on the 7th or 8th of the next month.

7.—REVEREND SIR,—I longed impatiently for the carrier's return, which was not till yesternight, from whom I received your's; and tho' I have nothing worth your pains, yet to let you see how much I love to write, take this with the History of Faction, att £1 : 10s. price, and the *Quæstio ventilata*, which is supposed to be done by Mr. Flint.\* As for Hiceringill, it

\* “ *Quæstio ventilata*—num oratio vulgo dicta dominica sit exemplar aut formula. Edinburgi excudebat Joannes Reid, junior, anno MDCCV.” 12mo.

is truly such a piece of unconnected robbery, that it's worth no man's pains to read it, far less to buy it. Ther's a report that ther is some book about the mischiefs of Prelacy, which I suppose may be done by Mene Tekel, but I cannot get it as yet. The Bishop of Meaux exposition I cannot get, but this note I got from Mr. R. Freebairn, but I think it is not your book. The four will cost 15s. sterling, tho' one of them is neither the same print nor yet bound. Mr. Matthesone went to Leith yesterday,—I desired him to speak to Mr. Fores, but he did not meet with him, so I shall do it some other time.

As to the auction, we are not through the 4tos. The books I have got are as follows:—The Criticks gilded on the back, L. 54 : 12s. There were several bidders.—Taylor on the tymes.—Placeus de Divinitate filij.—Burg, Bapt. Regeneratum. I missed Tractatus Theo-politicus, it went so high, but Mr. Freebairn thinks he will get Mr. A. provided with it cheap. As for news, there are scarce any. The synod which sat here, opened by a sermon from Mr. Flint, Mal. ii. 7. They had little other business but a process against one Mr. Watson for imprudence and weakness by the parish att Whittinghame, who was convicted of the fact; the synod suspended him, and the issue was, that he was forced to give in a dimission, and the act of suspension was taken off. There was some method condescended on for his subsistence, and there was great solemnity, I mean for such a small business. On Wednesday last, att the Marquis of Lothian being created Knight of the Thistle, there is report Queensberry and Rothes are to be secretaries: the council yesterday sat, and, among other affairs, Mr. Caddell,\*

pp. 44. Wodrow's copy is in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates,—he has written on the title, "Aut. Mro Jo. Flint." If his only authority was derived from Mr. Maxwell, it is by no means conclusive. There is also the following marking of the price,—"0 : 4 : 0."

\* Caddel or Calder, author of many very bitter pasquils on the Presbyterians, but chiefly known as the compiler of the "Presbyterian Eloquence."

was convened befor them for saying that no Presbyterian had power to baptise, all that he could be brought to, was, that it was lawful as a midwife's, in case of necessity. Our council are not very brisk, so he was dismissed, being discharged to preach within 20 miles of Edinburgh. Let me hear from tyme to time how your brother's affair is going, and what other news are among you. You shall have for want of better, scraps of country news from your's, &c.

*Nov. 12, 1705.*

You wrong me anent that letter with the news, as if it had come by a privat hand, for I sent it by post, only it was to your brother, which, I think, may be much the same as to yourself. I had almost forgot, let no letter come directed to me as a preacher.

8—**REVEREND SIR,**—I received your's by Thursday post, I thought to have answered it by Littlejohn, together with some of the books, sending them I mean by him, but that which has diverted me is, that a little boy in the advocate's is dead, and is to be opened this morning, which I am waiting, and because your books, sending them altogether, will be the same expense to you, I have delayed it till afterwards. There are no new pamphlets in town, for any thing I can learn. I have been misinformed about Mene Tekel. I return you hearty thanks, for your care about my license, somebody told the presbytery anent me att their last meeting, so I hear they are to call for it, but it was good I was not there, so any time you please to send it you may do it. If you can get Mr. M'Dowal's subscription, and Mr. Turner's, it is well, but I imagine they will not be absolutely necessary: however I resolve to excuse myself att the presbytery's first meeting, which is to be Wednesday next. Mr. John Mathesone passed his extemporary last presbytery day, and is to have a homely (Psa.

119, 9.) att the next meeting. I told my Lord what you desired in your letter. I am heartily sorry for the dreadful account you give of Holmie, &c. my very flesh quaked at reading it.

Ther are no news save only a fleeing report, as if Annandale had given Argyle's rakishness, bad and immoral carriages and little minding his business, as the reason why the succession was not got declared last Parliament. Argyle found the Queen countenance after that not so fauourable as before, whereupon he enquired her Majesty of the reason, which she told him, and who was her author; immediately he goes out to St. James's Park, wher Annandale was taking the air, and came to his coach, and told him what her Majesty had said. Argyle immediately out with his sword, and assured Annandale, that of necessity, he behoved to retract what he had said before her Majesty again, or to do him justice on the place.—Annandale choosed the former. It's reported the Justice-Clerk is to lose his place, but who gets it I know not. I mind no other thing att present, but only to mind you how much I am, &c.

*Edin. Nov. 24, 1705.*

Gave a full account per nixt about Mr. Rae's business, and what the toun will do with him.

My Lord and Lady\* are well pleased with your management anent William. I was oblidged to open this after it closed. My Lord bids Andrew Sheils hold account when he pleases, and let Williamwood get barly.†

\* Pollock.

† Wodrow's Correspondence, MS. Faculty Library.



## X.

LETTER OF REMISSION TO HUGH ARBUTHNOT OF THAT ILK,  
13th September 1421.

A TRUE COPIE OF THE LETTER OF REMISSION GRANTED TO  
HUGH ARBUTHNOT\* OF THAT ILK, ANENT THE SLAUGHTER  
OF JOHNE MALAVILL OF GLENBERVY.

Tyll all men thir present letters to comes, I. Johnston Stuart, of Fyfe, sends greiting in God, witt ge, wee haue resavit Hugh Arbuthnot, George Barclay, (to be of Mathers), Alexander Falconer, (of Halcartone or Balandrow,) William the Groem or Graham, (which seemes to be Morphie, longe before the race of this generatione, who succeeded by marrieing the heretrix, Groem or Graham of Morphy), Gilbert Midleton, (this same Earle John's predecessor who wer Lairds of Kilhill and Midleton, sold by them afterwards to Halcarton Falconar in this shyre of Kincardyn), Patrick Barclay, (which seemes to have been Bomikelly or Kirk-tounhill, which was a Cadett of Mathers, and Mathers of the Lord Brechine), Alexander of Graham, (seemes to have been ane sounne of Morphies, and hath possest Camistoun), to the lawes of Clane Mackduff, for the deid of quhillome Johne the Malaville, Laird of Glenbervy, and certaine and sicker burrowise, that is to say David Barclay of Collarnis, (in Fyfe), the first broych that they ought of the lawes, David the Barclay of Leuchry, the second broych that they ought to have the lawes, (this Leuchry possiblie may be Leuchars in Fyfe, now belonging to Southesk), Robert of Barclay of Towch or Towy, the 3d burghe that they shall fulfill the lawes as the law will. Quhairfore to all and sundrie that it

\* "Some designe him Hugo Blondus, but he much older then thir times."  
Note in the MS.

effeirs, firmly wee forbid on the King's halfe of Scotland, and our Lord Mackduff, Duke of Albany, Earle of Fyfe and Monteith, and Governor of Scotland, that the said lawes hes in keeping, that no man take on hand to doe, molest, greive, or wrange the foirsaid persons in their bodies, or in their geire, because of the deid of the said Johne of Malavill and the payne that after lyes, and forfaulting of the Laws for-said and this present letter. In witness of the whilk this our seale to this present hes putt. Att Falkland the first of September, the year of God 1421 yeirs.\*

## XI.

## EPIGRAMMA.†

AD ILLUSTRISSIMUM HEROEM DOMINUM ROBERTUM LILBURNUM, SCOTLÆ GUBERNATOREM, MŒCENATEM SUUM BENIGNISSIMUM.

Imbelles formæ capiuntur amore puellæ  
 Nec tamen armigeri sustinere viri.  
 Scilicet in vultu Dea Cypria, Marsque refulgent,  
 Hæc captat molles, terruit ille viros.

S. COLVILL.‡

\* From a copy written probably between 1680 and 1700, and contained in a MS. in the Faculty Library, entitled "Juridical and Historical Collections." The explanatory remarks enclosed in a parenthesis are by the party who transcribed the document.

† From a MS. Collection of Poems, small 4to. belonging to the Faculty of Advocates.

‡ Author of the Scots Hudibras. From this Epigram it would appear that Colwill was patronized by Lilburn.

## XII.

## THE PEDIGREE OF ANDREW LUMISDEN, ESQ.\*

In his own handwriting.

The Lumisdens were of great antiquity in the shire of Berwick. It is, indeed, to be wished that some one of the family

\* On the 13th September 1767, Sir Robert Douglas, who had just finished his "Peerage of Scotland," resolved on publishing an account of the principal Scottish Families not ennobled, and with this view, inserted in the Newspapers the following Advertisement:—

## BARONAGE OF SCOTLAND.

SIR ROBERT DOUGLAS, Author of the *PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND*, having collected a vast variety of materials for his *BARONAGE*, has now put it to the press, and the printing will be continued with all dispatch. As several of the subscribers wished to have this work delivered in numbers, it is proposed to give it in that way to such as chuse it. It will consist of twenty numbers, of ten sheet each. Those of the subscribers who have paid in their first moiety, and chuse to take their copies in this way, will have them at One Shilling each Number, and two for the last, which completes the price. They are also intitled to have their arms engraved in terms of the printed proposals. Those who are not subscribers, pay Two Shillings for each Number, with Four Shillings for the last of the common paper, and in proportion for the large.

Gentlemen who have not given an account of their families for the *Baronage*, or who have not yet transmitted their writs or history, with the vouchers, to the author, will, 'tis hoped, do it betwixt and the 1st of March, and they may still have a place in this work.—Subscriptions are taken in by the Author, and by R. Fleming, bookseller in Edinburgh, the Editor, till the whole is printed off.

In the course of this work, Sir Robert Douglas having, from the writs of the Gentry, discovered several omissions and connections by marriages between the Peers and Commoners, which he had no access to know before the *Peerage* was published; and having also discovered some mistakes in that work, he intends soon to publish an abridgment of his own *Peerage*, wherein every mistake will be rectified, and all the omissions properly inserted, which will serve for a supplement to that *Peerage*, and render it a correct and compleat work, from the origin of each family of the Nobility of Scotland to the present time.

N. B. It is earnestly entreated, that those of the subscribers for the *Peerage* who have not already taken out their copies, will order them to be called for at the shop of the said Mr. Fleming.

of Cushney, who may have access to their papers, would trace their history, and account for their settlements in the shires of Aberdeen and Fife.

We find the lands of Lumisden, in the shire of Berwick, mentioned in a charter of King Edgar, who began to reign A. D. 1098. It is published in Anderson's "*Diplomata et Numismata Scotiæ*," plate VI. The family was called Lumisden of Lumisden.

The learned Mr. Ruddiman, in his "*Index Locorum*" to this curious work, has the following note:—"Lumisdene, Lumisden, prædij in Marcia [Berwickshire] nomen, unde familia antiqua ejus olim possessor cognomen sibi adscivit et qua adhuc supersunt Lumisdene de Inner-Gillie, de Cushney, de Stravithy, &c."

Lumisden and Lumisden-hill are marked on the map of the shire of Berwick, published by Captain Armstrong and Son, 1771.

Mr. Anderson, in his *Historical Essay on the Independency of Scotland*, page 55, mentions the Lumisdens among the ancient names and families of the shire of Berwick, who are to be found in the Chartulary of the Abbey of Coldingham, preserved in the Dean and Chapters treasury at Durham.

In a list of the barons, lairds, and chief gentlemen of the different shires of Scotland, as they were in the year 1597,\*

With this work, Sir Robert made great progress, and the volume was very nearly finished and printed, when his demise prevented its completion. After remaining for some time in an unfinished state, it was at last completed and published in one volume, at Edinburgh 1798, folio. The Proprietors contemplated a second volume, and with that view, collected materials, but this intention was not carried into effect, and the various Genealogical papers procured for that purpose fell into the hands of David Constable, Esq. At the sale of his Library, the volume containing these materials was purchased for the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, and from it we have extracted the three following articles, which we now present our readers.—*Editor*.

\* Cartayne matters concerning the realme of Scotland, composed together. Imprinted at London, for John Flasket, 1603. 4to.

we find the lairds of Cushney, Airdrie, and Blanerne. The name is writ, *Lummisdayne*.

Though this name is variously wrote, we must not conclude from hence, that the Lumisdens are not all originally from the same stock. We find the same difference of orthography in many other surnames.\*

Thomas Dempster of Murisk,† among the old Scotch writers, mentions Allan Lumsdanus, 1395.

That the Lumisdens were a considerable family, appears from their having been found to subscribe the Ragman-Roll.‡

In the curious index of charters, granted by different Sovereigns of Scotland, between the years 1309 and 1413, published by the learned William Robertson, Esq. one of the keepers of the records of Scotland at Edinburgh, 1798, in 4to, we find likewise the Lumisdens frequently mentioned: particularly in a roll of King David the 2d, page 58, there is a charter to Thomas Lumisden of the lands of Drum, Condland, in vicecom. de Fyfe, and Easter and Wester Maler, in Aberdeen, by the Earl of Fyfe.

\* This, no doubt, proceeded from the ignorance of the times, when many persons, even of high rank, knew not how to spell properly their own names. When a son found that his father writ his name in a particular manner, he generally copied, and so transmitted it, with its errors, to his posterity. Thus we find the name of Kennedy wrote differently, at the same time, by three gentlemen, kinsmen of Gilbert Kennedy Earl of Cassilis, who were made prisoners at the battle of Solway-moss, and who were pledges for his ransom, viz. "Thomas Kenydie,"—"David Kenidie,"—"Archibald Kynnidy."—Illustrations of British History, &c. by Edmond Lodge, vol. i. p. 47.

† *Scotorum Scriptorum Nomenclatura*. Bononiæ, typis Tibaldini, 1622. 4to.

‡ Mr. Ruddiman, in his learned and ingenious Glossary to Gavin Douglas's translation of Virgil, v. *Ragman*, calls it "a rhapsody, a discourse, a collection full of variety," and derives it from the Italian *ragionamento*, and in this sense it is used by Douglas; "hence, he says, the famous Ragman's row or roll, i. e. a collection of all those deeds in which the nobility and gentry of Scotland were tyrannically constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I. of England, anno 1296; and which were more particularly recorded in four large rolls of

John Earl of Angus, and Lord of Barkyl, gave a charter to Gilbert Lumisden of Blanerne, dated 15th June 1329.\*

The Lumisdens of Cushney formed a clan in Aberdeenshire, and used to bring to the field, in time of civil wars, or hostile invasions, a considerable body of men. They were always renowned for bravery.

The Lumisdens distinguished themselves as soldiers, not only in their own country, but likewise in foreign services, particularly in that of France. Thus five of that family, from the 1330 to the 1439, served in the French army, as appears from M. L'Abbe de Buy's extract from the records of the "Extraordinaire de la Guerre," preserved in the "Chambre des Comptes," at Paris, and which he communicated to us in manuscript, viz. :—

"Alexander Lumisden, [wrote Lumisdin] Ecuyer Ecossois, receu 1340."

"Allan Lumisden, Ecuyer Ecossois, receu à St Denis, 1392."—Fol. 120.

"William Lumisden, Ecuyer Ecossois, receu à Hesdin, sous Robert Pittulo, 1419."—Fol. 49.

"John Lumisden, Chivalier Bachelier, receu à Montlery, 1434."—Fol. 31.

parchment, consisting of 35 pieces joined together, kept in the Tower of London, and for the most part extant in Prynne's 3d tome, from page 648 to 665."

The etymology of the word Ragman is uncertain. By an instrument, however, published by Rymer, in the 1st of Henry IV. it signified blank recognisances extorted by force, as Edward did in Scotland, and deposited in the Chancery, from persons threatened with prosecutions, which, if carried into execution, might have reduced them, literally and without a pun, to rags. But Mr. Barrington, in his Observations on the statute *de ragman*, justly asks, "What hath a word which signifies discourse or argument, to do with the title of such a roll?"

"Historical and Critical Remarks on Prynne's History, so far as concerns the submission and fealty sworn by the generality of the Scots nation to Edward I. of England, in 1292, 1296, 1297, &c. commonly called Ragman's Roll," are published in the Appendix to the 2d volume of Nisbet's Heraldry, Page 40. This is the most authentic record extant of ancient Scotch names.

\* In Genealogical History of the Stewarts, by Andrew Stuart, Esq. page 40.

" Robert Lumisden, Ecuyer Ecossois, receu à Aire, 1439."—Fol. 106.

That this family figured likewise in the Church, and as men of learning, appears from the record of the Scotts College at Paris, where some of them were educated—Paris, at that time, having been considered as a great seminary of learning. From that record, we shall give the following extract, viz. :—

" Anno Domini 1479, die 1<sup>o</sup>. mensis Februarii, Baccalarii admissi sunt Johannes Hervy diocesis Aberdonensis, et David de Lumisden."

" Anno Domini 1600, die 5<sup>o</sup> mensis Septembris, Gulielmus Lumisden Bursarius, admissus est."

" Anno Domini 1604, die mensis Decembris, idem Gulielmus Lumisden constitutus primarius Collegii Scotorum Parisiensis."—The tradition of the College is, that this Principal Lumisden was one of the ablest Canon and Civil lawyers of his time.

But we are not to trace here the history of the Lumisdens in general. We purpose only to give a short account of a branch of them, immediately descended from the family of Cushney, who have been long settled at Edinburgh.

I. Andrew Lumisden, a young son of the laird of Cushney, having been bred to commerce, resided at Edinburgh. He was made burghess or freeman of that city, in the year . . . . and was father of

II. The Reverend Mr. Charles Lumisden, rector or parson of the parish of Duddingstone, near Edinburgh. In the library of the present Mr. Lumisden, there is a copy of St. Augustine de civitate Dei, with Ludovicus Vives' Commentary, printed at Paris by Guillard, 1545, in folio, which belonged to this learned gentleman. On the binding, the ini-

tials of his name, M. C. L., are stamped on gold letters, and on the title-page is writ in beautiful characters by himself, *Carolus Lumisden 10 Jull. 1607*. In right of his father, he was made a burgess of Edinburgh, the 4th January 1615. He was father of

III. The Reverend Mr. Charles Lumisden, who succeeded him in the living of Duddingstone, and was made a burgess of Edinburgh, the 23d September 1678. He married Margaret Seton, daughter of the Honourable Robert Seton, son of the 5th Lord Seton of Wintone, and Margaret Morehead, daughter of the Laird of Linhouse. Of this marriage were three sons and two daughters, viz. :—

1. Michael Lumisden, Esq. advocate. He married, 1st, Janet Scott, daughter of Laurence Scott of Bevelaw, Esq. Of this marriage he had two daughters. Katherine, the eldest, married David Boswell of Balmutto, Esq. chief of the ancient family of the Boswells, and of which marriage there are descendants, both male and female. Barbara, the second daughter, died without having issue. Mr. Michael married, 2dly, Helen Dundas, of the family of Arnistone, by whom he had a son and a daughter, viz.—Charles Lumisden, Esq. advocate, but who exchanged this line of life for that of the army, and died a major, without leaving issue. Elizabeth, the daughter, married her cousin-german, Mr. Robert Smith, son of . . . . Smith of Browsterland, Esq. and of which marriage there remains issue. Mr. Michael Lumisden died April 1739, being then the oldest lawyer of the Faculty except one, having been admitted 1673.

2. The Reverend Mr. Andrew Lumisden, who likewise succeeded his father in the parish of Duddingstone; but, on account of his attachment to the Episcopal Church of Scotland, he was turned out of his livings at the Revolution, in the year 1688. However, his piety and learning made him be advanced by the Clergy of that communion, to the dignity



of Bishop of Edinburgh ; and such he was consecrated, the 2d November 1727, and died the 21st June 1733, O. S. In right of his father, he was admitted a burgess of Edinburgh, the 13th May 1713.

3. The Reverend Mr. James Lumisden, minister of Newton, near Edinburgh. He left two sons, James and Thomas ; but they both died without issue. Thomas bequeathed the greatest part of his fortune to the Orphans' Hospital of Edinburgh.

4. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, married Charles Bell, Esq. advocate. Of which marriage was Charles Bell of Craigfoody, Esq. and from whom are descendants, both male and female. And

5. . . : . Lumisden, who married . . . Purves, from whom are descendants.

IV. Let us return back to Bishop Lumisden, and trace his issue. He married Katharine Craig, only daughter and child of John Craig, Esq. (son of the celebrated Sir Thomas Craig of Rickarton, the King's Advocate, author of the *Jus Feudale*, and other learned works), and of Margaret, daughter of James Binning, or Binnie, of Carlouriehaugh,\* lineally descended from that William Binning of Binning, who, about the year 1308. by his address and courage, took the Castle, or Peill of Linlithgow, from the English, and restored it to Robert the Bruce, as mentioned by Barbour in his acts and life of that heroic king.

“ How Linlithgow Peill winnen was  
Through William Binnie and his purchase.”

\* A sepulchral monument to this James Binning, who died 22d Feb. 1663, is placed in the churchyard of Cranston, and on which his history is inscribed. He is there designed “ Jacobus Binning de Carlourie-haugh, ex veteri Bininnorum familia legitime oriundus.

This Margaret, known by the name of Lady Swanston, was thrice married,—1st, to James Ross of Swanston, of which marriage was Catherine Ross, who married Henry Hamilton, son of the first Lord Belhaven, and from whom are female descendants; 2dly, to the above Mr. Craig. I do not find who her 3d husband was.\*

Of Bishop Lumisden's marriage with Katherine Craig were three sons and two daughters, viz. :—

1. John Lumisden, Esq. who married Lady Mary Dalziel, daughter of the Earl of Carnwath, and widow of the Viscount of Kenmure, but he left no issue. He was created a Baronet by James, son of King James VII, and died in France in the year 1751.

2. Charles Lumisden, Esq. who married Anne Buttler of St. Germain's, in the shire of Haddington. He left a son, John, but who died a bachelor.

V.—3. William Lumisden, Esq. born the 15th June 1688, O S. and whose life was endangered in the cradle, by a fanatical mob, who plundered his father's house, on the 1st of November that year. To keep up his connection, like the rest of his family, with the city of Edinburgh, he was received a burgess, the 12th October 1750. His fine talents and great learning might have made him figure in the law, to which profession he was bred, had not his principles prevented him from taking the oaths required by Government: he was, however, much esteemed by all his cotemporaries. He married Mary Bruce,† daughter of Robert Bruce, Esq. (third son of Robert Bruce of Kennet, Esq. by Agnes,

\* In Genealogical Memoirs of Sir William Binning of Wallifoord, his family, predecessors, &c. posterity, &c. written by the late William Binning, Esq. of Wallifoord, Advocate, MS. in the possession of his heir, David Monro Binning, Esq. Advocate.

† Anne Bruce, her sister, married Mr. Ker. She left a son and a daughter, who both died unmarried. The son went to Jamaica, and bequeathed his fortune to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh.

daughter of Patrick Murray of Perdownie, Esq. and Margaret, daughter of Lord Colville of Culross), and Isabell Paterson,† second daughter of Andrew Paterson of Dunmore, Esq. by Elizabeth, daughter of John Halkerstone of Rathillet, Esq.‡ And of this marriage, there is a son and a daughter alive, viz. :—

VI. Andrew Lumisden, Esq. the only now remaining issue male of this family of the Lumisdens. He resided many years at Rome, and is the author of—"Remarks on the Antiquities of Rome and its Environs: being a Classical and Topographical Survey of the Ruins of that Celebrated City."—But we are not here to give his history: his genealogy only is our object. As the representative of his grandfather, Robert Bruce, he is entitled to bear his arms quartered with those of the Lumisdens, with the proper differences; viz. 1st and 3d the Lumisdens; and 2d and 4th the Bruces; and

Isabella Lumisden, Lady Strange, whose issue are to be seen in Sir Robert's pedigree.

Elizabeth Lumisden, the Bishop's eldest daughter, married William Alexander, Esq. nearest heir-male to the title of Earl of Stirling. They left a son and a daughter, but who both died without posterity.

Margaret, the Bishop's second daughter, married Captain Thomas Dalrymple, grandson of General Dalrymple, and of which marriage there are descendants, both male and female.

This account might have been lengthened out, by tracing the many collaterals connected with this branch of the Lumis-

† Anne Paterson, the eldest daughter, married Sir James Dick of Prestonfield, Baronet; and from her are descended the present Earl and Countess of Balcarres,—Sir William Cunningham of Caprington, Baronet,—Sir Alexander Dick of Prestonfield, Baronet,—Sir Charles Douglas of Kelhead, Baronet,—the late Sir Robert Murray Keith, Knight of the Bath, and many other distinguished persons.

‡ See Sir Robert Murray Keith's pedigree when received Knight of the Bath.

dens; but what has been stated is sufficient to show Mr. Lumisden's direct pedigree, from both his father and mother.\*

*Edinburgh, the 4th March 1799.*

### XIII.

#### GENEALOGY OF LESLIE OF FINDRASSIE.

This Family is mentioned, and their descent vouched by various Genealogical Treatises.† Their Ancestor was George Leslie, Fourth Earl of Rothes,—whose Ancient Family is fully deduced in the Peerage, and instructed to have existed as of Rank and Distinction in Scotland, in the Reign of Malcolm Canmore and downwards, and been the progenitors of many noble and eminent Families.—Earl George was married to Lady Margaret Crichton, only

\* Mr. Lumisden died at Edinburgh upon the 26th December 1801, at the advanced age of 81. At an early age he imbibed an attachment, like many of his countrymen, to the Stuart family, and in the year 1745 was active in favour of Prince Charles. The ill success experienced by the exiled family obliged Mr. Lumisden, with many others, to renounce his native country: he accompanied the Pretender to Rome, lived in the Court, and became his private Secretary. In the duties of this office, and in the pursuits of literature, his life passed so long as his service could be of any use to his Patron. He was afterwards permitted to revisit this country, and his latter days were passed in Edinburgh, where, as previously mentioned, he died. For twenty years he resided at Rome, and he was eighteen years in Paris before his return. He is principally known as the Author of “Remarks on the Antiquities of Rome and its Environs, being a Classical and Topographical Survey of the Ruins of that Celebrated City.” Lon. 1797, 4to, plates and portrait of Author. He is termed by the Author of the Pursuits of Literature, an “ingenious, accomplished, and very learned Gentleman,” and his work is described as the “pleasing and most judicious performance of a gentleman, who appears to have enjoyed the united advantages of foreign travel, studious labour, and polite company.”—*Editor.*

† *Vide* Laurus' Lesleana, or History of the Leslies.—Nisbet's Heraldry.—Crawford's Peerage.—Shaw's History of the Province of Moray, and another Account of that Province lately published, and Sir George Mackenzie's M.S. Genealogical Collections in the Advocates Library.

Daughter of William Lord Crichton, by the Lady Cecily, Second Daughter of King James the Second of Scotland. The Issue of this marriage were Four Sons and Two Daughters.—

1. George, who died without Issue.

2. Norman, Master of Rothies, who stood infest in the fee of the Estate, as appears from the Publick Records, but who was forfeited for his unhappy conduct in regard to Cardinal Beaton, to which, when a very young man, he was instigated by the violence of party, in the turbulent Reign of Mary Queen of Scots. That rash action his Family ever heartily regretted, for the odium brought on his memory, and the consequent loss and misfortunes to the younger branches of the Family, attending the death of the Cardinal.\*—Norman left no Issue.

3. William, Laird of Cairney, in the Carse of Gowry, left no Issue.

4. Robert Leslie, First of Findrassie, commonly called *the Righteous Rothies*,† who left Issue, to be noticed in the sequel, and who, it will be shown, are the heirs-male and representatives of the above George, Fourth Earl of Rothies. —The Earl's Daughters were,—

5. Janet, first married to Crichton, Laird of Naughton, and secondly to the Laird of Grant, but had no children by these marriages.

6. Helen, first married to the Laird of Parbroath, and secondly to Mark Ker, Commendator of Newbottle, whose son was afterwards created Earl of Lothian, Ancestor of the Marquis of Lothian.

In order to account for what may appear extraordinary and unjust, that the estate and titles are at present not possessed by the descendants of Robert the Righteous, it be-

\* M.S. Memoirs of the Family of Findrassie.

† Laurus Leleana.

comes necessary to mention, that Earl George having taken some dislike to his wife, Lady Margaret Crichton, appears to have obtained a sham divorce before one John Weddel, Rector of Flisk, on the 27th of November 1520, on this ground, "that he had an illicit connection with Matilda Striveling, *before his marriage* with the Countess, to whom it seems Matilda stood in the second and third degree of consanguinity!!!"

It would be utterly incredible, that any such absurd divorce could have existed, were it not that this famous or rather infamous decree has been lately, viz. in July 1795, discovered in the Harleian Library,\* and an extract or copy of it is in the possession of the present Mr. Leslie of Findrassie, who got it from the learned and ingenious author† of An Index lately published of Antient Scottish Charters found in his Majesty's paper-office, some of which have been transmitted to the General Register House at Edinburgh, in consequence of the meritorious application of the Lord Clerk Register.‡

Whatever may have been the Earl's motive, it is plain the pretended divorce could in no shape affect the legitimacy of the issue of the marriage. Indeed, it is instructed by the public records, that Norman in particular was invested in the fee of the estate, and stiled MASTER OF ROTHES.§

However, the Earl proceeded to what was called a *second*

\* *Cartæ Antiquæ in Bibliotheca Harleiana*, No. 39.

† William Robertson, Esq. Deputy Keeper of the Records of Scotland.

‡ It is believed such a divorce never entered any record before or since. It states as the pretended ground of divorce.—"Quod dictus comes et Margareta prefata invicem attingunt in secundo et tertio gradibus *affinitatis*; quæquidem *affinitas provenit ex eo* quod dictus Georgius carnaliter cognovit Matildam alias Madie Striveling *ante prefatum Matrimonium contractum inter eum et dictam Margaretam*, eidem Matildæ attingend. in secundo et tertio gradibus Consanguinitatis, ideoque eosdem ab invicem *seperandos fore et seperari debere* prout *seperamus* ac alibi nubendi iis licentiam in Domino Impartimur, &c.!!!

§ Nisbet's Heraldry.

*marriage* with Dame Nicholas Sommerville Dowager Lady Fleming, daughter of Sir John Sommerville of Camnethan, by whom he had a son, Andrew, in whose favours, in the reign of Queen Mary, was conferred a gift of the forfeiture of Norman Leslie, and the title of Earl was assumed also,\* which, from what has been stated, was clearly to the prejudice of Robert Leslie of Findrassie, owing to the influence of the Earl of Arran, then a Courtier of great power, which he exerted in favour of his relation, Nicholas Sommerville, and her son by Earl George.

After the death of this Lady, the Earl married the Lady Dowager of Crawford, who was a daughter of the house of Lundie, and after that he married a daughter of Lord Gray, who was widow both to the Lord Glammis and the Earl of Huntley,† but these ladies living a short time, the Earl, from a conviction, it would seem, of the injustice he had done to his first wife, Lady Margaret Crichton, caused a second time repeat the ceremony of marriage with her; accordingly, in a charter under the Great Seal in the year 1542, she is justly designed Comitissa de Rothes.‡

We now return to Robert Leslie, first of Findrassie, fourth son of George Earl of Rothes. This Robert married Janet daughter of Robert Lord Elphinston, by whom he had a son.

Robert Leslie, who married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Dunbar, Dean of Moray, one of the Senators of the College of Justice in the reign of King James the Sixth. The Dean was ancestor to Dunbar of Grange, who is married to Miss Sophia Brodie, second daughter of Brodie of Lethem.—Of Robert last-mentioned, were issue:—

1. Robert.    2. John.

Robert married Isobel Forbes, daughter to Abraham Forbes

\* M.S. History of the Family of Findrassie.

† Nisbet's Heraldry.

‡ Vide Privy Seal Records.

of Blaikston, sixth son of William Lord Forbes, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter, and one of the co-heiresses of Sir William Keith of Inverugie.—Of this Robert's marriage the issue were:—

1. George. 2. Abraham.

George married Mary, daughter of Bannerman of Watertown, but she died without issue.

Abraham succeeded to his brother George, and died without issue, and was succeeded by his great nephew,—

John Leslie of Findrassie, which John married Janet, daughter of Nairn of Cromdale, by whom he had only one son,

John Leslie, who married Griggell, daughter of John Douglas of Tillywhilly, a cadet of the family of Morton, of which marriage there was only one son,—

John Leslie of Findrassie, who married Margaret, daughter of Charles Gordon of Glengerrock, and, of this marriage, the issue were five sons and two daughters,—

1. Alexander. 2. John. 3. Robert. 4. Abraham. 5. Charles, and two daughters, who died in infancy.

Alexander, John, and Robert, having died without leaving surviving issue, the succession opened to Abraham, who married Jean Leslie, daughter of Charles Leslie, Esq. cousin and nearest relation of the name of Leslie, to the late Sir William Leslie of Wardes.\*

Abraham having left no issue of the above marriage, the family is now represented by

Caroline Jamima Leslie, his heiress of Entail, under condition of using the arms of the family of Findrassie.—She married John Leslie, Esq. W. S. now of Findrassie, eldest and only surviving son of the last mentioned Mr. Charles Leslie. The issue of the last-mentioned John Leslie's marriage being,—

1. Jean, who died in infancy. 2. Abraham—Charles. 3. John. 4. Rothes.

\* *Vide Register of Probative Writs in Books of Council and Session, anno 1794.*



**ARMS.**—The Family of Findrassie have the same arms with the Earls of Rothes, and they use, and are entitled to have Supports to their Arms, as being the chief or head, and heir-male of the Family of Rothes. Accordingly they are cut in that manner, upwards of one hundred and fifty years ago, viz. with Griffins as supporters, and the Earl's Crown, and Motto, *Grip Fast*, and are at this day in one of the familie's burial-places adjoining to the parish church of Rosemarkie, county of Ross. They also wear the Border Cheque, to show the descent of Findrassie from the Royal Family of Scotland. Accordingly this mark of royal descent appears from the arms as engraved in Mr. Nisbet's Heraldry, in which it is stated, that this cognisance was assumed by the Laird of Findrassie, "to show his predecessor's Grandmother was of the Royal Family, who, we know, was the Lady Cecily, the second lawful daughter of King James the Second, and next to the House of Hamilton, the nearest descendants of the Royal House of the Stewarts, that are not descended of King James the Sixth, the first Monarch of Great Britain." But, in other respects, the arms and motto assigned to the family by Mr. Nesbit are evidently incorrect; because, by his own showing, they are not cadets, but representatives of the head of the family of Rothes.

**SEATS.**—The family seats are Findrassie, in the county of Moray; and Raddery, in the county of Ross, for the Barony of Ethie.

## XIV.

## GENEALOGY OF JOHNSTONE OF GALLABANK.

John Johnstoune of Mylnefield, provost of Annan in 1624; an ancient cadet of the Johnstones of Johnstone, is the immediate ancestor of this family.

He was a younger son of John Johnstoun of Newby Castle, and brother, by marriage of his sister, to Charles Murray, a younger son of Sir Charles Murray of Caskpool, Knight.

It is a tradition, that the brothers, the Lairds of Newby and Mylnefield, were obliged, for defect of written documents, to give up their lands of Newby and Mylnefield soon after the accession of James I. to the throne of England.

The *sword* by which they had till then held their lands, was then deemed an insufficient title: Less successful in this ground of claim than the barons in the days of Robert de Brus, and than Erle Warran in England had been formerly.

John Johnstoune soon after purchased his estates in and near Annan; and that of Gallabank held of the Crown *in capite* in 1624 (writs of the family). By his marriage with Gayles Rigg of Riggsfield, he had one son,—

George Johnstoune, who died before his father, leaving one son by his wife Agnes, daughter of Provost Graham of Dumfries.

John Johnstoune, who succeeded his grandfather, had two sons, John, the eldest, was married to Janet, daughter of the family of Kirkpatrick of Clossburn, by whom he had one daughter, Janet, his heiress, who married Mr. Beaty of Milles. She disposed (see writs of the family) the lands of Gallabank to her cousin, John, eldest son of Edward Johnstoune, second son of the above-named John. He married Isabella Carlisle, by whom he had two sons, John, and James, a merchant in London, who died in 1729.

John Johnstone, son of the above-named Edward Johnstone, purchased the lands of Gallabank from Janet Johnstone, only daughter of his uncle, John Johnstone. He married Anne Ralston or Rolston, daughter of . . . Rolston, of a Staffordshire family, by whom he had five sons and six daughters, most of whom died unmarried. Edward Johnstone, M. A. the eldest son, was presented to the church of Moffat by George Marquis of Annandale; the unhappy derangement of mind which soon after seized his illustrious patron, was matter of deep concern to Mr. Johnstone. The settlement of the church was delayed, by artifices too ridiculous to be mentioned: but it took place in 1747, to the triumphant joy of the parish.

Mr. Edward Johnstone was no common man. His person was tall and graceful. His manners, talents, and conversation,—his knowledge and elocution, were all of a superior kind. His merit excited envy, and subdued it too. He was a most popular minister, and deserved popularity; an animated and eloquent preacher; he discharged every duty of a Christian minister, with a zeal, diligence, and fidelity which prematurely and irretrievably consumed his health. He died 16th January 1761, in the 46th year of his age, universally esteemed and most sincerely lamented. His death was a grievous affliction to his aged parents and their family. Those who survive in his parish pay his memory the most heartfelt veneration. He was indeed a burning and a shining light. The Church of Scotland lost one of its ornaments; but that Church, by producing continually a succession of able and excellent men, sustains no losses which are irreparable.\*

\* The Rev. Mr. Johnstone printed only three Sermons. The last of them, preached on the death of George II.—I believe the only funeral sermon of that monarch printed in Scotland. He printed it as a memorandum to his friends; and it was also the last he preached. His MS. Sermons are in his brother's possession.

James, Doctor of Physick, succeeded his father ; and Isabella, the wife of John Murray, Esquire, of Belriding, had an only daughter, Marianne, married to James Lockhart, Esq. of Lee and Carnwath, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and General of the Imperial Army, by whom she had two sons and one daughter ; Joseph, so named after the late Emperor of Germany, who was his godfather, died an infant ; Marianne Matilda, married to Anthony Aufrere, Esquire, of Norfolk, and Charles Lockhart, Esquire, heir to his father's titles, and to his estates of Lee, Dryden, and Carnwath.

James Johnstone, the only surviving son of the last-named John, is a celebrated physician in Worcester. He married Hannah, daughter of Henry Crane, Esq. late of Kidderminster, by whom he has five sons and one daughter now living, besides James, his eldest son, a physician of great talents and rising eminence, who died *Æt.* 30; the 16th August 1783, most highly esteemed and generally lamented. His epitaph in Worcester cathedral, wrote by Dr. Parr, and an accurate account of him in Green's History of Worcester, 4to, and in the works of the memorable John Howard, Esq. make known that he fell a martyr to his humane attendance on prisoners ill of the jail fever in Worcester jails. His children now living are :—

1. Thomas, rector of Botterelles Aston, and vicar of Worfield in Shropshire, married, and has issue.
2. Edward, physician in Birmingham, married, and has issue.
3. Henry, major in the army.
4. Mary.
5. John, physician, also in Birmingham.
6. Lockhart, barrister at law.

Arms, on the ancient tombs of the family in Annan, are those of the Johnstones of Johnstone.

Arms, according to patent in the Lyon Office, 25th May

1772, are,—Argent, a saltyr waved, sable, betwixt a mullet in chief, a rose in bon gules, and two garbs vert, in the flanks ; on a chief of the third three cushions.

Crest.—A Spur, winged proper.

Motto.—Nunquam non paratus.

*Worcester, 20th December 1798.*

## XV.

### MARRIAGE CONTRACT BETWEEN MALCOLM MASTER OF FLEM- YNG, AND JANET STEWART, Pennult day of February, 1523.\*

At Edinburght, ye pennult day of februar, the ger of god, 1<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and xxiiij geris, yt is contrackit, appoyntit, and finale concordit, betuex honorable personis, that is to say, Malcolme maister of F'lemyng, sone and apperand air to Jhone lord Flemynge, on that ane part and ane noble lady, Agnes Countes of Bothuill, and Janet Stewart hir douchter, on that vthyr part, in maner, forme, and effect, as efter folowis : that is to say, the said Malcolme sall, God willing, mary and haif to wyf, the said Janet, and sall compleit and solempne the said mariaige with hir in face of haly kirk, als sone as thaj may gudly, and becaus ther is now certane impedimentis knowin betuex hyme and hir, quharthrou thaj may nocht compleit the said mariaige at this tyme, the said lady sall send to the Court of Rome, and get and bring hame, vppone hir expensis ane purches and dispensatione opoun the saidis impedimentis betuex this and the fest of Mertymes nixt to cum, after the day of the dait herof: and encontinent efter the hamecumin of the said purches and dispensatioun, the said Malcolme sall compleit and solempne the said mariaige with the said Janet, in face of haly kirk, for the quhilk the said lady sall pay, gyf, and deliuer thir soomes of money vnder wryttin in maner

\* From the original.

folowing, that is to say, at the contracking and completing of the said maraige, the soome of ane 1<sup>m</sup> merkis vsuall money of Scotland, to be deliuerit, put, and laid in the handis of Thomas Kincaid of that ilk, to be warit opone land, with avise of the saidis lord and lady, to the vtilite and proffett of the saidis Malcolme and Janet: that is to say, to the said Janet in lyffrent for all the dayis of hir lyff, and to the said Malcome in fie and heritaige, and to the airis lauchfullie to be gottin betuex hyme and the said Janet; quhilkis failgeing, to the said Malcumis nerest and lauchfull airis, quhatsumeuer; and within ane [ger?] and day nixt efter the compleiting of the said mariage, the said lady sall pay to the said Jhone lord Flemyng, the soome of v<sup>c</sup> merkis money forsaide, to be disponit be hyme to his vtilite, behuff, and proffett at his will and plesour, or within tua geris nixt thereafter, the said lady sall pay, deliuer the sovme of ane vthir 1<sup>m</sup> merkis, at tua termis in the yer, that is to say, Wytsonday [and] Mertymes, in winter, be ewin portionis, that is to say, at euery terme v<sup>c</sup> and 1<sup>m</sup> merkis to be put in the handis of the said Thomas Kincaid of that ilk, to be laid and warit vpon land, with the avisse of the said lord and lady, in manner aboue writtin, to the vtilite and proffett of the said Malcome and Janet, and the said Malcome sall treit the said Janet honestlie as his wyff, efferand estait: and gyf ony impedimentis efterwart to be proponit or knawin be the said Malcome, and opone his behalf, quharthrou the said mariaige betuex hyme and the said Janet may nocht stand in the face of haly kyrk, the said Malcome sall, opone his expensis in all possable haist, send and bring hame ane purches and dispensationne furtht of the Court of Rome, for contracking and completing of the said mariaige of new, betuex hyme and the said Janet, in face of haly kyrk, as efferis, and incontinent, thereafter sall compleit the same: and to the obseruing and fulfilling herof, lelely and trewly, the saidis partes ar faithfullie bundin and oblist, the haly Ewangelistes tuechit and the

saidis lady, and Malcome and Janet, ar content to be registered in the officialis bukis of Edinbrught, for the fulfilling of the premissis, aythir of thame, for thair awn part. In witnes of the quhilk thing, ilkane of the saidis partiis hes subscriuit thir presentis with thar handis, day, ger, and place forsaidis, befor thir witnesis, Jhone Hume of Codinknowis ; Robert Stewart of Myntew ; Eduard Kyncaid, burges of Edinburgh ; maister James Murray, maister Jhone Chepman, notaris ; Jhone Makadame, Jhone Grame, Richart Bruce, Patrik Murray, Alexander Lindsay, with wtheris diuerse.

AGNES LADY BOTHUILL.  
MALCOME, MASTER OF FLEMYNG,  
with my hand on the pen.  
MAISTER JHONE STEWART, with  
my hand on the pen.

## XVI.

THE NAMES OF PREISTS AND TRAFECTING SEMINARIES IN  
THE DYOCESIS OF ABERDENE AND MURRAYE.\*

Faither Stevin, a most busie and dangerous traffequer.  
Mr. John Ogilvie.  
Faither Stitchell.  
Faither Higgetts.  
Capucian Leslie, commonly called the Archangell.  
Faither Ogilbie.  
Mr. Williame Leslie, commonlie called the Capitaine.  
Mr. Andro Leslie.  
Mr. John Leslie.  
Thrie Chrysties, quherof one is callit Principall of Dowye.

\* From the Balfour MSS. Faculty Library. Marked Denmilne, 50.

Faither Brown, sone to vmquile James Brown at the Netherbow.

Faither Scott.

One Faither Mortimer, laitlie come in his place quho deid in Aberdene.

Faither Tyrie.

Thrie Faither Robertsouns.

Doctor William Leslie, Doctor of Phisick, a seditious traf-fequer and reasoner, who, under pretence of administratioun of Physick, is a most dangerous seducer, and is suspect to have receavit ordours.

## XVII.

THE NAMES OF RESSAITTERIS OF SEMINARIES AND JESUITES THAT AR EXCOMMUNICAT, AND LYES AT THE HORNE IN THE DYOCIE OF ABERDENE ONLIE.\*

Mr. Alexr. Irwing, burges of Aberdene, the avowed resaiter of seminaries, and the most pernicious and peirt infecter in the north.

Thomas Menzies of Balgovnie, the verie same in lykmaner.

Walter Leslie in Aberdene, alledgeit to be a seminarie himself.

Robert Irwing, burges of Aberdene.

Alexr. Hervie in Inrurie.

John Gordoun, laird of Craig, younger, a most scandalous example and sedulous seducer; cloaking all his insolencies and contempt of laws, with ane exemption from his lait Majestie, ance alreadie banished the kingdome by the Counsell.

James Forbes of Blaktoun, a verie pernicious seducer and bussie traffequer.

\* From the Balfour MSS. Faculty Library, same volume.



**Mr. Robert Bisset of Lessindrum, bailgie to the Marques of Huntlie, a most pestiferous seducer, a public resoner and railer, a calumniatour of his lait Maiestie of happie memorie, and the most pestilent and daingerous instrument in the north.**

**Robert Gordoun in Cushnie, a comon resetter and blasphemous railer.**

**James Fyff in Eastoun.**

**Mr. Adam Straquhon, Master [of the] Houshold to the Lord Abyne, a publict railer against religioun.**

**James Con in Knockkemill, a railer and conuoyer ordinerlie of preistis.**

**John Gordoun of Bountie, the same in lykmaner.**

**John Gordoun in Troupsmill.**

**John Spence in Peiresmill, notar publict.**

**Alexr. Leslie, brother to the laird of Petcapell.**

**Thomas Cheyne of Ranystoun.**

**Thomas Layng, goldsmith in Aberdene.**

**William Setoun of Blair.**

## XVIII.

**THE NAMES OF RESSAITTERIS OF SEMINARIES AND JESUITES THAT AS YET AR NOT EXCOMMUNICAT NOR DENUNCED, BOT MOST OF THAME UNDER PROCESSE, WITH RESORTERIS AND CONVOYERIS OF THEM.\***

**The Erle of Erroll.**

**The Lord of Abyne.**

**Laird Delgatie.**

**Laird of Geight.**

**John Turin, laird of Fouerne.**

**William Hay of Fotterletter.**

\* From the Balfour MSS. Faculty Library, same volume.

Patrick Gordoun of Kinraigie, younger.  
 James Gordoun of Letterfurie.  
 George Gordoun of Drumgask.  
 . . . . Gordoun of Blelack.  
 William Gordoun of Abirgeldie.  
 Patrick Con of Artrochie.  
 Alexr. Irwin of Beltie, younger.  
 William Fraiser of Craigtoun.  
 Robert Coutts in Abyne.  
 John Gardyne in Bellamore.  
 Johnn Roy in Cavrach.  
 Walter Robertsoun, burges of Aberdene.  
 Alexr. Andersoun, burges thair.  
 Mr. George Andersoun, burges thair.  
 Messrs. Gilbert and George Paips, burgessis thair.  
 Mr. William Lumsden, Advocat in Auld Aberdene.  
 Mr. Thomas Blackhall, sone to William Blackhall of Ley.  
 William Leslie, brother to George Leslie, Capucian.  
 . . . . . the spouses of umquhile John Cheyne in . . . . .

#### THE NAMES OF OTHER PAPEISTES.

William Gordoun, sone to the laird of Abergeldie.  
 Alexander Gordoun of Dinkentie.  
 The Laird of Craiganchindor, elder.  
 Robert Gordoun of Gollachie.  
 Johnn Gordoun of Caridowne.  
 James Gordoun of Corquhorrach.  
 Johnn Gordoun of Dewchries.  
 Mr. William Andersone, Shireff-clerk of Aberdene.  
 John Urquhart, Chirurgical.  
 Johnn Duff, younger, sometyme of Muldauit.  
 Johnn Kennedie, servant to the gudman of Blacktoun.  
 Robert Cantlie, servant to the Laird of Geight.  
 Patrick Christiesone in Fetterneir.  
 Patrick Leith, portioner of Preminay.

William Frasser, sone to Vmquhile Mr. Michael Frasser of  
Techmurie.

Johnn Alshender, at the Mylne of Craigtoun.

Alexr. Leslie, Alexr. Davidsons, Johnn Hay, Patrick Kyn-  
naird, servants to the Erle of Erroll.

Robert Abercrombie in Homecroock of Birnes.

James Louie in Langheim.

Hew Hay in Tillimad.

William Bagra thair.

George Hepburne in Ardferrrie.

Johnn Rin, Messenger of Airmes

Johnn Edward, servant to the Laird of Dalgatie.

These ar the names of the most scandalous and irregular  
onlie of the adversars of the treuth, surceasing to sett down  
the great number of otheris (and specialle of the female sex),  
that hes maid the lyk defectioun from the treuth.

## XIX.

### ACCOUNT OF THE DICKSONS OF INNERASK.

The Family of Dickson of Innerask, is said to be origi-  
nally descended from the Dicksons of Buchrig, in the south.  
Reput to be an ancient family, and descended from Richard  
Keith, a son of the family of Marishall, who left the north  
upon some occasion or other that is not knouen, and trans-  
planted himself to the south wher he settled a family, and by  
his descendants wer designed patronimically Dick-sons from  
the foresaid Richard Keith, prediccors in the south, called  
Dick, the corruption of Richard. The first knouen prede-  
cessor of this family, was John Dickson, merchant, burgess  
of Glasgow, in the time of King James the Sixth, who, by  
his diligence and industry, his trade and bussines of mer-  
chandise, acquired a competent estate, and purchased from

Sir Mathew Steuart of Minto, the lands of Busby, (*Charta in publicis Archivis*), from whence his successors took their title. By Janet Rankin, his wife, he had Mr. David his son and heir, who being bred at the University of Glasgow, took the degree in Arts; after that was a Professor of Philosophy in the same University. At length, applying himself to the study of Theology, was licensed to be a preacher, and shortly after that, was ordained to the Ministry at Irvine, after the Presbyterian way. By his diligence in preaching, and in a faithful discharge of the duties of his sacred function, he came quickly to have a great reputation for his learning and piety; but being exceedingly averse to Episcopacy and the ceremonies, he was in the year 1620, deprived by Bishop Law of Glasgow, and confined for some time at Turref in the north. At length, by the interposition of his friends, particularly Alexander Earle of Eglintoun, and his religious Countesse Dame Anna Livingstoun,\* he was restored to the exercise of his function among his beloved people at Irvine, where he continued to exercise his pastoral office for about 20 years. When the troubles began in the church, by introducing of the liturgy and canons, which were sent down by Archbishop Laud, and imposed, without any other ceremony or formality than the King's proclamation, Mr. Dickson did strongly oppose these innovations, as they were then called, and being (as he was indeed) a man of good learning, was pitched upon, with two of his bretheren, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Cant, to dispute the legality of the Covenant, as they explained it in the 1638, with the learned Doctors of the University of Aberdeen. How the three bretheren acquitted themselves in the dispute with the Doctors of Aberdeen, may be seen in

\* "At the good Countesse of Eglintoun's death, a little before it, there was a great sound of trumpets heard by Mr. David Dickson, then in the house; he thought at first it had been some nobleman coming to the house, but none appearing, he concluded it a piece of the ministry of angels."—Wodrow's *Analecta MS.* Vol. I. P. 297.

a printed account of it the same year. It was upon the occasion of this dispute that Mr. David and his two colleagues were called in ridicule the Apostles of the Covenant. After the ejection of Episcopacy, Mr. Dickson came to be a very leading man of the Presbyterian party,—was chosen moderator to the General Assembly anno 1640. The same year, to his own private reluctancy, he was transported or translated from being pastor at Irvine, to be a Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, and was the first Divinity Professor who was distinct from the principall or primarius Professor in that University. After he had sat in the chair here some . . . . years, he was, by an Act of the General Assembly, transplanted a second time to be the Divinity Professor in the Colledge of Edinburgh, that he might be near the prime managers of the times, to give them counsell and advice, upon which, it's well known, they very much relyed.

When the King came to Scotland in the 1651, Mr. Dickson was appointed one of his Majesty's chaplains, and alway used the young king with civility and breeding, and not with that roughness that some others in that capacity used him, which he deeply resented. He continued in his charge in the colledge throu the whole usurpation, I think, till after the king was restored, and thereby Episcopacy in the Church, he was removed, and on Mr. Colvil made Professor in his room. He dyed in the 1663. By Christian, his wife, daughter of Archibald Robertoun in Stonehall, son to John Robertoun of Earnoch, and sister to Mr. James Robertoun, who was one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, after the restoration in the year 1661, he had issue, Mr. John Dickson of Bushbie, his eldest son, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Montgomery of Skermerly, and niece to the Marquise of Argyle, ane allyance Mr. David much affected, for he was very great with the Marquise, and a confident of his, whose heiress was married to John Brisbane of Freeland. His second son was Mr. Archibald Dick-

son of Tourlands, whose descendants became at length to be Mr. David's heirs. He had also a third son, Mr. Archibald Dickson, Hebrew Professor in the University of Edinburgh.

Mr. Archibald Dickson married one of the three daughters and coheirs of Mr. Robert Barclay of Montgomeryston, Provost of Irwine, a great and leading man in the times of the Covenant, by whom he has Sir Robert, his son and heir, and Doctor David Dickson, Physician at Edinburgh, a person of excellent learning, and very great eminency in his profession.

Sir Robert quit the title of Tourlands, and took the title of Sornbey, a Barrony he acquired in the shire of Air. But after settling in the east country, he sold his estate in the west, and purchased, near Edinburgh, not only the lands of Carberry and Inneresk, from quhilk last he took his title, but also the Lordship of Carstorphine, which was afterwards sold.\*

## XX.

### ACCOUNT OF THE EXECUTION OF CAPTAIN GREEN, &c.

11th April 1705.

I wrote yesternight by post, of the uncertainty anent the condemned persons, and this morning things were yet at a greater uncertainty, for the current report was, that an express was come for a reprieve. How this was I have not yet learned, but the councillors went down to the Abbey about 8, and came up to the Council-house about nine, against which time there was a strange gathering in the streets, the town continued in great confusion for two hours, while the Council was sitting, and a great rable at the Netherbow.

\* From a MS.—Faculty Library.

port,—all the guards in the Cannongate were in readiness if any mob had arisen. About 11 the word came out of the Council that three were to be hanged, viz. Captain Green and Mather, and Simson. This appeased the mob, and made many post away to Leith, where many thousands had been, and were upon the point of coming up in a great rage; when the Chancellor came out, he gott many huzzas at first, but at the Trone Kirk some surmized to the mobb, that all this was but a sham, upon which they assaulted his coach and broke the glasses, and forced him to come out, and goe into Mills Square and stay for a considerable time after 11. The 3 prisoners were brought with the town-guards, accompanied with a vast mobb. They went through all the Cannongate, and out at the Water Port to Leith,—there was a batalion of foot guards, and also some of the horse guards drawn up at some distance from the place of execution: there was the greatest confluence of people there that ever I saw in my life, for they cared not how farr they were off, so be it they saw. Green was first execute, then Simson, and last of all Mather. They every one of them, when the rope was about their neckes, denyed they were guilty of that for which they were to dye. This, indeed, putt all people to a strange demure. There's only this to alleviate it, that they confessed no other particular sins no more than that, even though they were posed anent their swearing and drunkenness, which was weel known. They put off all with generalls. The rest of the eight are reprived, some say till Fryday, some say till Wednesday, if they had not dyed, we would, in all probability have had the confusedest night we saw this seven geirs. There was a vast confluence from the country.\*

*April 11, 1705.*

\* From a letter addressed by Mr. Alexander Wodrow to his father, the Reverend James Wodrow, Professor of Divinity, Glasgow. There is nothing else in it worth preserving.

## XXI.

LETTER.—EARL OF KINCARDINE TO HIS SON CHARLES, LORD BRUCE, ADVISING HIM AS TO HIS CONDUCT.—Feb. 3d, 1679.\*

*Pell Mell, February 3, 1679.*

I am just going to take coach to begin my journey for Scotland. I did write to you formerly to follow me thither, I thinke you will be best to let this month be at an end before you come away. For the Duke hath promised me to write very heartily in your favour to the Prince of Orange, and I wold have you stay there to observe if the Prince shall take notice of it. Sir Gabriell Silvius is to go shortly into Holland, he is one the Prince hath a great favour for, and one that understands very well that Court, he is my very good friend, and hath promis'd me to give you his best advice, and to assist you in all things he can, to make you well acquainted with that Court. Follow his advice and strive to have his intimat friendship, for he is a very honest worthy gentleman. His Lady is my cosen by her mother who was

\* From a volume of MS. letters in the Faculty Library. There are four other letters from the Earl of Kincardine to Charles, Lord Bruce, his son, but as that now published is the only one possessing much interest, it was not deemed expedient to print the rest. Burnet gives a very favourable character of the Earl; he says, "he was both the wisest and the worthiest man that belonged to his country, and fit for governing any affairs but his own, which he, by a wrong turn, and by his love for the public, neglected to his ruin, for they consisting much in works, coal, salt, and mines, required much care; and he was very capable of it, having gone far in Mathematics, and being a great master of Mechanics. His thoughts went slow, and his words came much slower, but a deep judgment appeared in every thing he said or did." His Lordship died upon the 9th of July 1680. His son Charles, Lord Bruce, predeceased his father unmarried. From the address of one of the letters to Lord Bruce being "Chez. Monsieur de Somelsdycke a la Haye," it would appear that he was residing with his grandfather, the Earl having married Mons. de Somelsdycke's daughter.



of our countrie, and her father was the Earle of Barkshire's brother: be sure to waite upon her. She is a very worthy and vertuous lady as any I know. Sir Gabriell thinks you should go these progresses with the Prince, and that you should go a hunting with him, but I told you hade no horses fit for it, but he thinks it may be brought about that the Prince may take you alongst with him, and furnish you horses. These matters I fear you to advyse; do the best you can, and you may better push these things than I desyre them, because you may tell you would gladly do it, but you want money. You should [collect]\* the little stories befall you over all the places you make visits, and how every body useth you—you have never told me yet, if you have a coach, but in one letter you mention coach horses. If you observe any thing in the Prince upon occasion of any letters he gets from the Duke, let me know it. Write me all the news of the Prince and Princesse, how they are, and how the Princess is, and if she be very big, and how they divert themselves. I hope you read much since you do not play at any game, nor, I suspect, do you use tenes or any exercise. I wish you would practice tenes much, though, at first when you tried it, you found no great dispositions for it, yet you must consider you hade then a bend which made you stiff, though you did not perceive it, and then, by much practice, you will come to learn to play like a gentleman though not as a marker. Without a young man follow something of that kind, both he grows lazie, and then he wants esteem, as the world goes. I pray write to me how you bestow your tyme, according to the severall houers of the day, how soone you rise, what you do in the morning, and all the severall tymes of the day, and when you go to bed.—By this loose way of writing of mine you may see a modell of a very convenient way [of communicating\*] amongst friends that are well acquaint. I desired you in two severall letters to

\* Obliterated in M. S.

write to my Lord Ar[ran?] to congratulat his honor of being gentleman of the bed-chamber to the King; he speaks wondrous kyndly of you upon all occasions: faile not to write him; your not having done it already, makes me thinke you have falne into your old laziness, notwithstanding of all your promises to the contrarie, for though I have not heard from you this fortnight, I have some hopes that you have sent forward my letters to Holland; and if I find you have been negligent, and that my not getting letters proceeds from your lasinea, I shall be very sorry for it. Pray, my deare Charles, follow my advice, do not think yourself too wise. I pray God blesse you.

A Monsieur Monsieur

le my lord Bruce

le . . . . .

Hir van Owerkerke

tot der Haage

Hollande.

## XXII.

INDULGENTIA FRATRIS JOHANNIS, DE ORDINE BENEDICTI, QUA COLINUM CAMBEL ET EJUS UXOREM PARTICIPES FACIT PIORUM OMNIUM OPERUM ET RITUUM, QUOS, FRATRES SUI ORDINIS IN SCOTIA, SUNT CELEBRATURI, &c.

Frater Johannes, Procurator provincialis et servus fratrum ordinis Benedicti, genetricis Marie de Monte Carmel, per regnum Scocie constitutus, dilectis sibi in Christo, Colino Cambel ac Mariote, ejus uxori, cum liberis eorundem, salutem, ut per orationum suffragia, regna celestia feliciter promoteris affectum benevolum quem ad nostrum habetis ordinem, prout fratrum meorum intelleximus oraculo vive vocis, diligen-

tius attendentes, et in Domino commendantes, quo ad ea precipue que salutem continent animarum, gratum cum Deo possumus, vobis vicem cupimus refundere salutarem, quare in omnibus missis, orationibus predicationibus, jejuniis, vigiliis, abstinenciis, laboribus, ceterisque bonis omnibus, et beneficiis universis, que, per nos, et fratres nostri ordines, per universum regnum Scocie constitutos dignabitur operari, clemencia Saluatoris tam in vita, quam post mortem, vos participes facimus et consortes adiacentes nichilominus, et de speciali gratia concedentes, ut cum obituum vestrorum in nostro provinciali capitulo memoria fuerit recitata, idem pro vobis fiet quo ad vniversa et singula quod pro defunctis fratribus nostri ordinis ibidem fieri . . . . . consuetum est. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum mei provincialis officii est appensum. Datum in conventu nostro de Perth primo die mensis Aprilis, Anno Domini M<sup>o</sup>.CCC<sup>o</sup>.LXXX<sup>o</sup>.VII<sup>o</sup>.\*

## XXIII.

LETTER.—ANDRO MURRAY OF BALVAIRD TO JOHN MURRAY,  
AFTERWARDS EARL OF ANNANDALE.—31st Jan. 1615.†

Right honorable and most louing Brother, their hes been much mervelling heir, how it cumes that the goodman of Menstrie doeth now send and resaeue the Bischopes packets, since yow wer heirtofore employed be them in all their business; and thocht it be a matter of smal or no moment, yet hes it been the subiect of much speache, and sum their bie who wold faine builde ther vpon ane argument to persuad vthers that your credit with his maiestie was in the decaye. I could not abstein from laughing, when I hard such idle tales; and yet I thocht it was my dewtie, sa far as I could

\* From the original deed furnished by a friend.

† From the Balfour MSS. Faculty Library.

to searche their grund, and to aduertise yow. For any thinge I can learn, the change proceids only from the Bischope of Saintandrous, leuitie and inconstancie, to the which humour, they say, that he is so naturallie inclyned, that nothing can please him longe. All the rest of the Bischopes ar so angrie with him for imploying Menstrie and leuing yow, as they can bie, and ye will not belue how hardlie they haue censured him for it. He can not tell how to sett a goode face vpon it, yet for his excuse, he alledges, (as I heir say,) that he was commandit, and least willed so to do, both be his Maiestie and be my Lord of Summerseat, and he sayes that his sone the archdean broght him home this commandement when he returned from Court last. Their is no man that euer hard this tale, bot they think it a meir fictioun. The only dout is whidder it be of the father or the sones invention. The archdean, indeid, since his last returne from Court, hes giuen out many great speeches, both of the credit he had when he was their, and of his purpose to returne in houe to haue more; bot he most find catioun or he be belied in all. It is supposed that he hes also said more to his father nor he had in commission, and his father belies him because he loves him. It could be no worse for them both to be sumwhat more circumspect nor they ar. The auld man is not lyke to trouble the world longe, he hes bein very seik thir dayes past. Gif I can learn any more of this matter heirefter, I schal let yow know it. Gif ye confer with Mr. Thomas Moray, he can inform yow more of the Bischope of Saintandrous proceidinges, and I conclude this purpose.

I was myndfull at this tym by my Lord Secretaries means to haue sent yow sum informatioun and ouertoures concerning the Lowmondes of Falkland, and the taking of them in few, bot I haue delayed that purpose to ane vther tym, because my Lord of Scone informes me that it is your awen will it be so. Remember, I pray yow, on the house of Falkland, and take cair to send home ane earnest commission for repairing of it this springe, vtherwayes it will not feall to fall all to grunde. The bake galleries ar alreddie decayed. I pray yow, Sir, to continow me in your fauour, and com-

mand me as your brother. I wiss yow all helth and happiness and rests,

Your most affectionat friend  
and Brother to serue yow,  
ANDREW MORAY  
of Baluairde.

To the right honorable  
JHONE MORAY of Lochmaben,  
one of his Maiesties Bed-  
chalmer.

Edinburghe, the Last of Januar, 1615.

#### XXIV.

LETTER.—WILLIAM KER TO THE EARL OF BOTHWELL\*  
2d July 1632.

My Honorabill Gude Lord,

As it is your Lordship's pleasure to be informit of the Earll of Hadingtoun's tittel to the Abbacie of Jedburgh, and how he may be disappoyntit: according to the waikness of my onderstanding, I have sett down both for your satisfiounes, and quherby Sir Robert Ker may vnderstand my willingness to do him servess, mor for your Lordships respect, nor any other causse quhatsoever, altho of never so great importans, and so, (ab origine), I begin.

The Pryorie of Caldstreame was at my father's housse, sins the reformatioun, and falling into the King's hands by deceis of my uncle, Mr. Mark Ker, I myself had obtenit the Pryorie, but the Earll of Summerset bestowit vpon his sister sonne

\* For this exceedingly valuable document, the Editor has to thank John Riddel, Esq. Advocate, a gentleman whose knowledge of Scottish Genealogical Antiquities is unrivalled. The writer was the younger brother of John Ker of Littledean, in whose male descendants the ducal title of Roxburghe would be vested in the event of the death of the present Duke without issue male. The attack upon the first Earl of Haddington is very curious, as his Lordship hitherto has been considered as one of the few Scottish Statesmen of the period whose character was spotless. We are not disposed to give much credence to Mr. Ker's statements, which are evidently tainted with bitter hostility.

of Pollward : the young gentleman being deadly deceasit, this Earll of Hadingtoun ten days befor his death gat the gift of the Pryorie, so I was preventit againe. This was his first futing in the Mers.

So long as my father was in credeit, the Earll of Hadingtoun was in gude terms with him, but, (manet alta mente repostum), he taking his tym, colluds with the ould Countess of Hume, provs the teinds of the Hirsell to be worth so many chalders victuall, gives her so long ane tack of the teinds, as my father was oblisht by way of contract with the Earll Home, takes assignatioun to her pley, and being both judge and party, decerns great sums, redusis Sir John Prestounis apprysing, and the Earll of Louthians, lats the deutie of the Abbacy rest in tennent's hands till the expiry of seuin geirs, and conform to ane Act of Parliament of his awne devysing, the heritabill titill of the Abbacy aperteine to himselfe, altho it war worth the half of Scotland.

Bot the Earll of Hadingtoun finding that with ane saif consciens he could not tak the teinds of so many parichouns, and the proppertie of fyve or six barronries by parcelle into mony barronries from my father for so small ane soume, fynds out a way to mak his soums greater, and it was efter this forme.

Quhen my cousing, the Vicount of Hadingtoun, was made drunk by thes quhom he trustit, and sauld Melross, as he thought, to my Lord Ramsay ; bot he being bot ane factour for this Earll of Hadingtoun, he paying him his charges for laying at court, the Abbacy of Melross was turned over to him, my father holding of that Abbacy, the Plewland, Cammistoun, and Eildounes, he feiring, as he had reason, this Earll, it was agreit freindly, that my father sould willingly quhyt to him Alassuddine, quhich my father held of the King be vertew of the gift of annexatioun, and he promisit to give him new richts of thir other lands, quherupon he gave his band to my father subscrivit be himself, the wryter of the band was callit . . . . . Coutis Vitnesis, Mr. James Lintoun and David Makkullo, (quhilk I saw, as I sall be sawit vpon the great day of judgment,) bot my father

finding sume falt with the band, sent it bak to the Earll to mend a littill, quherof his Lordschip maid a precius fyr, and thereftir intendit reductione of my father's richts, improvit them quhen non durst compeir against him, git my fathers advocat is markit compeerand be his clark Mr. James Scot, and thereafter gat ane decreit of violent profeits, built vp ane soume, and pat it in amongst the rest to mak it stark with all, notwithstanding my father did not intromet with the ferms, bot my Lord Hadingtoun did lat the tennents go away with it, and so they payd to non, for my father was this tym in his troubills, and the Earll was all in all, as he is git.

Ther is thir twa ways for Sir Robert Ker to proceed.

1. Be contract, my father is bot bound to pay ane thousand pounds, for ane chalder of victuall in heritag, if it be evictit from the Earll Home, and this chalder my father is bot bound to warrant for a tym, videlicet for his aune lyfrent and nynteen geirs after, so that my father is not auchtand this soume till the nynteine geirs be expyrit, quherof auchtene geiris is to cume, and the maist he will be found auchtand will be the pryss of so many chalders every geir according to the liquidation, so ane reductione of his decreit must be intendit, quhich I think both God and man will assist.

2. I wald wish Sir Robert Ker to do all the uttermost of his power to mak the Earll Home concurre with him, in odium tertii, as the Countes, his mother, and Hadingtoun did to my father, and lat the Earll Home quhyt this new tack of the Earll of Hadingtoun's of the teinds of the Hirsill, and lat him stand to the King's revocatione, and to his aune revocatione, and latt Sir Robert Ker pay during the tym of my father's obligment the rental bows to the Earll of Hadingtoun, and wryt to Sir Robert Ker that the Earll of Home, be bound be wryt, otherways he will do with Sir Robert, as he did with my brother Johne to Sir Robert Ker; also I know the Earll Home hes ane chartour of the maist part of the lands of the Hirsill (cum decimis inclusis) quibilk the Earll of Hadingtoun provit null in his minority, quhen

my Laday his mother, was agent ; that part concerning the teinds was found falss, and that concerning the lands was trew, this was a decreit of the Earll of Haddingtounne (O MONSTRUM NATURÆ): so leaving this Lord, affairs and proceedings with this conclusioun, the last and third reasoun I sall at meeting scho your Lordship, and wisching God, Sir Robert Ker may tak his aune part ; as for my part, I will waist my hart blude in this quarrell, if neid beis for your Lordship's respect ; sua rest evir,

Your Lordship's humbell servant,  
WILLIAM KER.

Littledeane, 2d July, 1632.

To his verie honorabill  
gude Lord  
My Lord BOTHWELL

## XXV.

### CARTA JACOHI IV. TERRARUM DE HILTOUN.

JACOBUS, Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, Clericis et Laicis salutem. Sciatis, quia nos, post nostram legitimam et perfectam ætatem, et omnes nostras generales reuocaciones, ac post dissolutionem et relaxationem annexionis totius proprietatis et terrarum nostrarum, pro assedacione earundem in feodifirma, in recenti memoria habentes et ex parte cognoscentes, bonum, fidele, et gratuitum servitium, nobis, per dilectum nostrum familiarum, Robertum Coluile de Hiltoun, nostre Cancellarie directorem, temporibus elapsis impensum, ac nobis per eum indies continuatum, necnon considerantes, magnas labores, sumptus, et expensas, per dictum nostrum familiarem, et quondam Robertum Coluile eius patrem, sustentos et exponitos, in reparationibus, structuris, et edificiis, per ipsos, super dictas terras de Hiltoun, factis et constructis, in bonum exemplum aliis nostris ligeis ad similia peragenda, in policie incrementum, in nostrum Regnum : Nos igitur in nostro plano parlamento,



tento apud burgum nostrum de Edinburgh decimo tercio die mensis Marci anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo tercio, cum auisemento et plenario consensu trium regni nostri statuum, in dicto nostro parlamento congregatorum, dedimus, concessimus, ad feodifirman dimisimus, et confirmavimus, et hac presenti carta nostra, damus, concedimus et ad feodifirman dimittimus, ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris, pro perpetuo confirmamus, dicto Roberto Colvile, hereditarie, Totas et Integras prefatas terras de Hiltoun, cum pertinentibus, jacentes in Baronia de Tuliculture, infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Clakmanane: Quas quidem terras cum pertinentiis, dictus Robertus et prefatus quondam Robertus eius pater, de nobis tenuerunt, tenet, et in feodifirma possedit: Tenendas et habendas, totas et integras prefatas terras de Hiltoun cum pertinentiis, dicto Roberto et heredibus suis, de nobis et successoribus nostris, in feodifirma et hereditate, in perpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuinas, prout jacentes in longitudine et latitudine, in boscis, planis, moris, maresiis, viis, semitis, aquis, stagnis, rivolis, pratis, pascuis, et pasturis, molendinis, multuris, et eorum sequelis, aucupacionibus, venacionibus, piscacionibus, petariis, turbariis, carbonariis, lapicidiis, lapide et calce, fabrilibus, brasinis brueriis, et genestis, cum curiis et earum exitibus, heregeldis, et merchetis mulierum, ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus commoditatibus, et asiamentis, ac justis suis pertinentiis, quibuscumque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam sub terra, quam supra terram, procul et prope, ad predictas terras, cum pertinentiis, spectantibus seu juste spectare valentibus, quomodolibet in futurum, libere, quieta, plenarie integre honorifice, bene, et in pace, sine impedimento, revocatione, aut contradictione, nostri aut successorum nostrorum quorumcunque, aliquibus temporibus retroactis, factis seu quouismodo inde faciendis in futurum: Reddendo inde annuatim, dictus Robertus Colvile et heredes sui, nobis et successoribus nostris, summam trium librarum, tresdecim solidorum, et quatuor denariorum, vsualis monete regni nostri, et sex bollas brasii, vnacum sex solidis et octo denariis dicte monete, in augmentatione nostri rentabilis, et proficui, patrimonii nostre corone,

annuatim, vltra dictam firmam monete et brasii, pro huiusmodi terris cum pertinentibus, prius persolutam, ad duos anni terminos consuetos, festa viz. Penthecostes et Sancti Martini in hyeme, per equales porciones, nomine feodifirme tantum, pro omnibus aliis serviciis, oneribus, exactione, questione, seu demanda, que de predictis terris cum pertinentiis, exigi poterint quomodo libet vel requiri. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre, magnum sigillum nostrum, una cum sigillis quorundem trium Regni nostri statuum predictorum, in signum eorum consensus apponi precepimus. Testibus Reuerendissimo Reverendisq. in Christo patribus Roberto Archiepiscopo Glasguensis, Willielmo Episcopo Aberdonensis nostri secreti sigilli custode, Andrea Episcopo Morauiensis Commendatorio de Pettynwem in regno nostro, et Coltingham in Anglia, Georgio Episcopo Candide Case, dilectis consanguineis nostris, Alexandro comite de Huntlie Domino Gordoun et Badyenach, Archibaldo Comite de Argile, Domino Campbele et Lorn, Magistro hospitii nostri, Patricio Comite de Bothuile Domino Halys, Johane Comite Craufurdie Domino Lindesay, Johane Comite de Mortoun Domino Dalkeith, Matheo Comite de Levenax Domino Dornlie, Alexandro Domino Hume, Magno Camerario nostro, Andrea Domino Gray, Justiciario nostro, Venerabilibus in Cristo Patribus, Johanne priore Ecclesie Metropolitane Sancti Andree, George Abbate Monasterii nostri Sancte Crucis prope Edinburgum, Jacobo Abbate de Scona, Daudid Abbate de Cambuskynneith, Dilecto clerico nostro Magistro Gawino Dunbar Archidiacono Sancti Andree nostrorum rotulorum registri ac concilii clerico, et Dilectis nostris, Alexandro Lawder, Preposito burgi nostri de Edinburgh, Jacobo Menteith preposito burgi nostri de Striueling, et Roberto Mersare preposito burgi de Perth. Apud Edinburghum, predicto decimo tercio die mensis Marcii, Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo tercio, et Regni nostri decimo sexto.\*

\* Endorsed,—“ Charter grantet to Robert Coluile of the hiltoun of tillicultray be King James 4.” The original Charter (obligingly furnished by a friend), has still several of the seals tolerably entire.

## XXVI.

## SALE OF LORD FOUNTAINHALL'S BOOKS.\*

I'm preparing a note of whats wanting in the list you sent me, and am so far advanced in the folios as I hope to be able to send it you in a post or two, by which time, I'm also in hopes to see the catalogue of Sir Robert Sibbald's in writing, that you may see what supply offers from it. In the meantime I send you so much of the catalogue of my Lord Fountainhall's Books as is printed, which I judge may be about the 3d part of his collection. The rest will be printed this week or beginning of next week, the sale will very quickly follow. As the rest of the catalogue is printed, I'll send it to you. I know he had a very clean and full copy of the Acts of Parliament of Scotland, which go under the name of the Black Acts,—copie of Tindal's Bible, complete in 1551. Besides the bible of Tindal, which is the first, of which he had another. He had also Martyre de la Regne descosse by Blackwood, in 8vo, printed 1588, and the History of King Robert Bruce, printed at Edinburgh, 1670, 8vo. This edition of Bruce is even become rare, but the best, which is the first and very rare, is that at Edinburgh by the famous printer, Andro Hart, in 1620,† who at the same time printed the history of Wallace.‡ If his Grace incline to

\* From the Draft of a letter by James Anderson the Antiquary, probably to Sir James Cockburn, Bart.

† The first edition was printed by Andro Hart in 1616, and is of extreme rarity. The second bears the date of 1620.

‡ In a copy of this edition formerly in the possession of Dr. Robert Gray, the friend of Pitcairne, who addressed those Latin verses to him so felicitously translated by Brown of Dolphington, (See Scottish Pasquils, vol. I, p. 64. Edin. 1827.) Gray has written this Latin distich on the back of the title.

“ Non Scotus est, Christe. .  
Cui liber non placet iste.”

The volume passed from Gray to Sir John Anstruther, Bart. and at the sale of the Anstruther Library was purchased by the Editor of this Volume.

have any thing that is in what I send you printed, or have hinted, which I believe will be in the sequel of the catalogue I entreat your aduice speedily, the auction being so sudden.\* Send to John Lumsden.

## XXVII.

## ACCOUNT OF PAMPHLETS SINCE JUNE 1, 1704.†

Imprimis. 2 copies, Remarks on Green's and Madder's Speeches, [Edinburgh, 1705, folio, pp. 22,]	0	14	00
Im. Overtures for supplying scarcity of money, 2 copies, - - -	0	01	00
Im. A Journey to the Moon, and hocus pocus, of each, 2 copies, - - -	0	02	00
Im. Observations in England, on Green's Tryall, 2 copies, - - -	0	02	00
Im. Observer, 3. 4. 5. 6. [or a dialogue between a countryman and a land-wart schoolmaster, concerning the proceedings of the Parliament of England in relation to Scots affairs, 10 numbers, 4to, pp. 64,]	0	03	00

\* The Bruce and the Wallace were frequently reprinted,—perhaps the following notice from the Caledonian Mercury may not be out of place; it relates apparently to the remainder of Watson's stock, and shews the large impression usually taken of these popular works.

Sep. 2, 1735.—Upon Wednesday 8th Oct. 1735, a sale of books in sheets was advertised, among which may be noticed,—

721 Setts of the Scots Acts, vol 3d, common paper, at 2s. usually sold at 7s.

450 Scots Acts on fine paper at 2s. 6d. usually at 8s.

680 King Robert Bruce, the common paper at 9d. each.

100 Ditto fine at 1s. *N. B.*—This book consists of 55 sheet and an half, printed on a good Saxon type.

664 Wallace's Life, (common paper), at 9d.

100 Ditto on fine paper at 1s. This book consists of 60 sheets and an half, and printed as Bruce.

† Most of these tracts are now in the Faculty Library, and the names of the authors, so far as preserved by Wodrow, (on whose account they appear to have been purchased,) have been added.

Item, The circumstances of Scotland, considered, with respect to the present scarcity of money, 2 copies, [4to, pp. 26,]	-	0	07	00
Im. A Scheme of Union between the King- domes, - - - - -	-	0	04	00
Im. Burges question about the L. Supper, 2 copies, - - - - -	-	0	04	00
Im. A Stone on the Grave of Prelacy, 2 copies, [4to, pp. 26, by White of Banochy, advoca- cate, Author of the Funeral of Prelacy,]	0	07	00	
Im. A Just reproof, &c. about Pittenweem, -	0	08	06	
Im. Macmillan's, [Mr. John Macmillan, minister at Balmackghie,] pamphlet, examined by Cameron, [4to, pp. 66,]	-	0	07	00
Im. Obs. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. - - - - -	0	04	00	
Im. A Manifesto about Hanover's succession, [4to, pp. 8,]	-	0	01	00
Im. Observer 7, - - - - -	0	01	00	
Im. Green's Trial, 2 copies, [Edinburgh, 1705, folio, pp. 72,]	-	2	00	00
Im. Forbess, his book about Tythes, &c. -	1	04	00	
Im. The reducing Scotland by arms, -	3	04	06	
Im. Mr. Webster's Sermons, - - -	1	10	00	
Im. Dr. Chamberlain's proposals, 2 copies, [re- commending the establishing of a land cre- dit, 4to, with appendix, pp. 53, Edin. 1700.]	0	02	00	
Im. The occasion of Scotland decay in Trade, 2 copies, [4to, pp. 8.] - - -	0	02	00	
Im. Queen's Letter.—The Commissioner's and Chancellour's Speeches, 2 copies, [Edin. 1705, folio, pp. 8.] - - -	0	04	00	
Im. Present remedy for want of money, [or some remarks upon a paper entitled, an Over- ture for supplying the present scarcity of money, 4to, pp. 12.]* - - -	0	01	06	

\* Amongst the pamphlets on the subject of money and trade formerly in pos-  
session of Wodrow, is one bearing the following title :—" Money and Trade Con-

Item, Essay for promoting of trade [and increasing the coin of the nation, 4to, pp. 8.]	0	01	00
Im. Spark Law's Book about money and trade,	0	16	00
Im. Acts of Assembly, 1705. - -	0	10	00
Im. Mene Tekel, [or Prelatich Church Principles weighed in the balance of the Sanctuary and found wanting,] pp. 48, by White of Bannochy, - -	0	06	06
Im. Oroock's Petition, 2 copies, [Alexander Oroock, minister at Hawick, 4to, pp. 12.] -	0	04	00
Im. Letter to a Member of Parliament, [from a well-wisher of his country in relation to coin, 4to, pp. 8] - - -	0	01	00
Im. Some thoughts, &c. for making the nation a gainer by commerce, 2 copies, -	0	10	00
Im. Belhaven's Speeches, 2 copies, - -	0	02	00
Im. The famous case of Robert Calvin, [a Scotsman, as contained in the Reports of Sir Edward Coke, &c. Edinburgh, James Watson, 1705, folio, pp. 28.] -	0	07	00
Im. Money increased and credit raised, [by Donaldson the Gazetteer, 4to, pp. 22.] 2 copies,	0	06	00
Im. Essay for a land mint, 2 copies, - -	0	07	00
Im. Account current [betwixt England and Scotland ballanced, 4to, pp. 32, by John Spreul,] 2 copies, - - -	0	03	00
Im. Essay concerning inland and foreign trade, 2 copies, - - -	0	02	00
Im. The state of the nation enquired into, 2 copies, [pp. 16 by Sir Archibald Sinclair.]	0	04	00
Im. Tarbatt's Spirit, 2 copies—one of them just now sent.* - - -	0	04	00

sidered, with a proposal for supplying the Nation with money." Edinburgh, 1705. 4to, pp. 122. Wodrow has written on it, "by John Clerk of Pennicook, younger.

\* We learn from a MS. note of Wodrow's, that Lord Cromarty, then Lord Tarbat, was also the author of a "Few brief and modest reflexions, perswading a just indulgence to be granted to the Episcopal Clergy and people in Scotland.

Item, Hodges'* proposals, just now sent, [4to.]	0	03	06
Im. Saltoun's Speech, 2 copies, - -	0	04	00
Im. Third part of the case of the Episcopal clergy, 2 copies, [4to, pp. 192, by Dr. Cairns.]	2	00	00
Im. Mr. Meldrum's dissuasive from popery, 2 copies, - - -	0	10	00
	<hr/>		
	15	09	06

## XXVIII.

LETTERS.—MR. JOHN MATHIESONE TO THE REV. R. WODROW.

1.—**REVEREND SIR,**—I haue sent the account of all the pamphlets I have bought for you since the first of June. I am very sensible that many of them are not worthy of the reading, but you wrote so positively for all, that I made no scruple of buying them for you. I have nothing of moment to acquaint you off from this place at present. Our countrey people are extreamly vexed that the acts were not touched, and our court party are much divided as ever. I think it a great unhappiness to this nation that we can not get our officers of state al of a piece, and certainly ther is such hinderance to the succession as at the division that is among our courtiers themselves. It's thought that Annandale cannot stand long, ther being a mortal feud betwixt the commissioner† and him. Ther is none of our statesmen yet gone for London, because the commissioner procured an order from the Queen, that none should go to London before himself, and will not be

Printed May 27, Anno 1703," pp. 8. On the 29th May came out a continuation of the few brief and modest reflexions, pp. 12. Besides these works to which his Lordship's name is attached, he and Sir George Mackenzie are said to be the joint authors of "a Memorial for His Highness the Prince of Orange, in relation to the affairs of Scotland, together with the addresses of the Presbyterian party in that Kingdom to his Highness, and some observations on that address, by two persons of quality." London 1689. pp. 30.

\* James Hodges, as to whom, see *Analecta Scotica*, vol. i, p. 247.

† John Duke of Argyle.

ready or the next week, when, as is thought, the two secretaries\* and Lord Privy Seal† will also take the journey. Ther is commission past the seals for Mr. Arbuthnot, now Sir Alexander Maitland of Pitrichie, to be clerk to the Privy Council, but the Secretaries are mightily offended because they were not owned in it, as is usual in such cases, the commissioner having brought it down among his own private letters,—it's thought they will oppose it when presented to the Council. Ther is a great change expected in our court and the family of Stairs,—the Dalrumples stand fair for a place in the goverment: they speak of Stairs himself to be Lord Chancellour, but there were so many things spoken at random, that I know not what to believe or what not. Our Magistrates of Edinburgh were elected yesterday, Mr. Carstairs had a noble sermon to the satisfaction of all; he is deservedly every day growing in repute and esteem among all sects of persons. I shal not trouble you with the magistrates' names, seeing, I believe, they are unknown to you, only its thought it is the emptiest sett of magistrates we have had of a long time. This is all from, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

JOHN MATHISON.

Edinburgh, October 3, 1705.

I have these pamphlets lying aside above this monneth, but the carrier is so uncertain in his coming to toun, that I always missed, and he never called here, tho' he promised.

I doubt not Mr. Smith has acquainted you that I received 24 lb. Scots from him on your account.

2.—REVEREND SIR,—I received your's. I thank you heartily for your news about Mr. Foyers and Raploch. Mr. Stewart absolutely refuses to take money for Fleming's *Christologia*. I proposed if he would not take money, to buy him another copy, but he would not hear of it, and said,

\* John Earl of Mar and Hugh Earl of Loudon.

† James Duke of Queensberry.



that if I did, he would not receive it. He says when he comes west, he will take some book of the value from you for it: as for the pamphlet you wrote for to him, it is, I think, called the History of Faction alias Hypocrisy, &c.\* It is not in town. Mr. Rob. Freebairn told the Regent and me that he had sent for some copies from London, and expected them very shortly; when they come I shall secure one for you. I have no news, this being the deadest time in the year, for neither Parliament, Counsel, nor Session sit now. The Commissioner on Sabbath-day last, early in the morning, took journey for London from Newbottle, whether he went on Saturday before. The Marquess of Anandale is highly disoblidged at the loss of the Secretarie's place, which the Earle of Mar has gote, young Grant having got Mar's regiment. The Marquess refuses to be President of the Counsel; it is thought the Justice-Clerk will fall, seeing the Commissioner appears so hot against him, he threatned him before he went off. I doubt not you haue heard how Sir Alexander Cummine of Coulter, having procured ane illegal commission from the Queen, has usurped the Lord Conservator's place at Campvere, tho' his commission was not sustained by the Royal Burghs here. Sir Andrew Kennedy had a commission from King William during life. When Sir Alexander Cummine went to Campvere to be admitted to the discharge of his office, the Magistrates of the place refused to qualify him, upon which he very drolly caused his man, whom he called his clerk, to administrate the oath to him, and then he reciprocally swore him, each qualifying other. I know not what will be the issue, for there is a process anent it depending before the Lords of Session, and, in the mean time, both the Conservators hold ther respective courts at Campvere.† This is all, being in haste, from,

Edinburgh, Oct. 11, 1705.

Reverend Sir, &c.

\* History of Faction, alias Hypocrisy, alias Moderation, &c. [by Dr. Lesley.] London, 1705, 8vo. Pp. 184.

† These conflicting commissions gave rise to various law-suits between the parties. Sir Alexander Cumming founded on various misdemeanours on the part of his opponent, sufficient to incur forfeiture of his office. Sir Andrew

## XXIX.

LETTER.—JOSEPH BUTTON TO DANIEL DE FOE, ESQ.\* 1710.

SIR,—Yours of the 23d instant I received, but had sent you before 400 pa . . . prophesies. I know there were several errata's in't, but did [not think] it worth while to amend, however, when I've sold these . . . I've already done, and doe more, shall both correct and print [these] addendas, if you don't sell those sent, pray return 'em . . . in the Gazette of Thursday, December 21, there is something of Sir J. . . Cunningham, I suppose that is it you woud ha' printed, there is . . . in that you sent last, and you say it is in that paper.

As to the man and boy, I can't tell what to say, . . . matter if you can get a boy; perhaps, now, this Saywell is bad and low, [both] in pockets and in debt, he would be willing for the money to instruct him.

Kennedy in bar, pleaded an act of indemnity made in the year 1703, and ratified by Parliament, bearing to be a full amnesty of all transgressions in public offices, and a bar to all prosecutions for such transgressions preceding that date. This plea was given effect to, and the malversations confined to those committed subsequent to that date, of which a proof was allowed. On the 9th of December 1707, the Court found it proved that Sir Andrew "did, since the Act of Indemnity, receive conservator dues for staple goods belonging to Dutch and Irishmen, coming directly from Ireland to the staple port of Campvere, and that he was in the knowledge thereof, which they said to be a malversation in his office of conservator, relevant to infer deprivation." The commission in favour of Sir Andrew was consequently reduced. An appeal having been taken, the House of Lords, upon the 19th April 1711, reversed the judgment, sustained the commission of Sir Andrew, and remitted to the Court below to find Sir Alexander liable in expenses. See Fountainhall, 26th July 1712, for the reasons which, according to Sir Andrew, induced the House of Peers to award costs.

\* Wilson, in his life and times of Defoe, observes, that "at the opening of the year 1711, De Foe was still in Scotland, but how employed, we nowhere learn." This letter does not certainly throw much light on the subject, but in the absence of all other information, it may not be without its importance; it would seem, that he proposed to engage in some printing speculation, the precise nature of which is not however disclosed. Saywell, one of the persons alluded to, was a printer in Gateside. Button, the bookseller, seems to have been apprehensive that Government might be induced to prosecute De Foe for the strong nature of his statements.

But then who must he be bound to?—it must be to yourself, f[or] I can neither make him free of London nor Edinburgh, and another thing, these fellows haue so disgusted and tired my wife, that I don't know how I shall please her in bringing any more; I'm for having these two fellows out of the house as soon as possible, and, in order to it, have desired 'em to look out lodging, &c.

When you do Bickerstaff, I would not ha' you fright all people as you say you will, perhaps the Government may call us in question for intimidating her Majestie's good subjects.

Who would ha' thought but the Provost who I heard you say was y[our] very good friend woud ha' given you the advertisement, else it shoud h[a'] been sent.

Mr. Moody has the . . . \* and 3d per pound, and he pays carriage 5d . . . are shipt aboard the same old wife the pickles are in, and directed for Brother Davis. The spectacles have been mended many daies ago and lying by me, and you'll ha' 'em sent, they shall

I hear nothing of the paper you say you ordered from London. A happy Xmas.

I am,  
your friend and servant,  
? WILLIAM BUTTON.†

1710.

To DANIEL D'FOE, Esq.

in

Edinburgh.

Post paid 3d,  
but one sheet.

\* The word here cannot be decyphered.

† Button was the publisher of "the Newcastle Gazette, or the Northern Courant, being an impartial account of remarkable transactions, foreign or domestic," and which was printed at Gateside "by J. Saywell for J. Button, Bookseller on the Bridge." Of this paper, one number, (65) "from Saturday, December 23 to Monday, December 25, 1710" is preserved in the Advocates' Library amongst with the letter now for the first time printed. The binder of the volume in which these papers are preserved has very carelessly cut away part of the text.

## XXX.

## POEMS ON ARCHBISHOP SHARPE.

1.—*Misadventure*, OR, A CHARACTER OF THE MONSTER OF INHUMANITY WHO IS THE GREAT REPROACH OF MANKYND. IN TWO PARTS, THE FIRST HISTORICALL, THE SECOND TROPOLOGICALL :\*

M[ASTER] J[AMES] S[HARPE], L. L. L.

## ANAGRAM.

## SLIM ITEM SMILE.

The Slim man smiles  
When he trew men beguils,  
But he shall weep  
E'r to his grave he creep.

## ANE EXACT ANAGRAM OF HIS OLD NAME.

MISHAP, MARR, SEE, TAST.

It my *mishap* was for to *marr*  
God's work ; now I must *see*  
And *tast* those ills which for the Sancts  
Provyded were by me.

## ALIUD.

I can no more *marr* any good,  
Alas none will me trust;  
But I must *see* and *tast* the fruit  
Of my *mishap*, I'm curst.

\* From the Wodrow MSS. Rob. III. 6-16, No. 11. The notes appear to have been written by the individual who furnished Wodrow with the MS.

## M[ASTER] J[AMES] S[HARPE].

L.L.L.

OR

*Memoirs*, JUDAS SCOTO-BRITANNUS, HIS LIFE, LAMENTATIONE,  
AND LEGACIE.

## PART I.

## HISTORICAL.

- 1 Of birth and educatione  
I have no cause to boast ;  
Some skill in Aristotle I learnt,  
I care not on whose\* cost.
- 2 First I in Leonard's Colledge gott  
No small renowne and fame  
In a sett disput with a man  
In learning much the same.
- 3 Whom† Kepler afterward maid bold  
With me for to compet  
In publick on the Sabbath Day,  
Then soundly I him beat.
- 4 To fain'd tears and prayr's I ran,  
These my refuge I maide,  
And caus'd that good man pittie me,  
And with the pastors plead.

\* As Honyman of Orkney, so I, whill a poor boy at Schooles lived on the  
charitie of some honest Ministers and good people.

† This was Mr. Jo. Sinclair, a good man, and thereafter for non-conformity  
suffered, and was ejected for the test.

- 5 O happy day, when first I saw  
 Him, who thrice honor'd me :  
 Ov'r whom, by tongue, by hands, by tears,  
 I gott the victorie.
- 6 O happy blow, that me constrain'd  
 To play the hypocrit,  
 (Which art I since still us'd, but now  
 I fear I'll trewlie weip).
- 7 For puritie and pietye  
 A zelot I became,  
 And for the Covenant's profess'd  
 Als much as any man.
- 8 Thus shoon a call from Crafford I  
 Gott to the Church of Creill,  
 Whom for his kyndnesse unto me  
 I haue rewarded weill.
- 9 When once a prelat I was maide  
 From State, yea Church, he's thrust,  
 Wntil my chaplain's he can hear,  
 And' call the Covenant curst.
- 10 But while in Creill I did reside,  
 His Lordship I ador'd,  
 And all who could me call or send,  
 To stay a while abroad.
- 11 That wicked and malignant crew,  
 My righteous soul much griev'd,  
 I said\* my days would shortned be,  
 If I amongst them liv'd.
- 12 Thus half ane errand made me run,  
 Any pretence did serve,  
 My zeal lov'd ease and court so weill,  
 It suffer'd souls to starve.

\* I doe not wreit this only ironically, but *historically*, for so he spoke.

- 13 So happily from Eliot,  
To London I was sent,  
With Nobles, Barons, Pastors, who  
Help to ther countrey lent.
- 14 The pulpit, tho' I lov'd not,  
The prison I abhorr'd ;  
When honest men coulede not escape,  
My will did aid affoord.
- 15 I goe from prison and strange land,  
A favorit great made,  
And courtier with these treacherous men,  
Who did us captive lead.
- 16 Traitours though excommunicate,  
From me respect deserv'd,  
To be a chaplain unto such,  
My brother I reserv'd.
- 17 But (*caute si non caste*) yet  
Vnder the cloud I walkt,  
And for the Cause and Covenant,  
Most zealously I talkt.
- 18 Yet let none think that I was then  
So wise and circumspect,  
For always in my house I did  
God's worship much neglect.\*
- 19 The Sabbath I oft brak, to some  
I said that parity  
Among the pastours, was the cause  
Of all Church malady.
- 20 Of this I boast ; which is to say,  
A false knave and a fool,  
That still I was, and haid no will,  
My falsehood to conceal.

\* It was well known while he was at Creile he did so.

- 21 Silence, affected gravity,  
Fair words, fraud, season fitt,  
Compliance with the tymes, wold make  
A fool seem to have witt.
- 22 Yett none was judg'd more fit than I  
A legat for to be,  
And agent for the church with them,  
Who haid clim'd up on high.
- 23 Once and again to Cromwell they  
Me sent, I did much good,  
In holding of these ills, they thought  
Were coming like a floud.
- 24 I made them fear where no fear was,  
Least snares should them surprise ;  
But Cromwell was not such a fool  
Ther harm to enterprise.
- 25 That Fox weill knew, and to me said,  
That Presbyterians were  
The onlie partie in these lands,  
Who to be valued are.
- 26 That happy was the ruler, who  
Could boast of such a rock,  
And though he could not them ingadge,  
Yet he wold not provoke.
- 27 But I thus cloath'd with such a charge,  
Acquaintance and respect  
Did purchase from all honest men,  
Who did not me suspect.
- 28 Thus after Richard was cast off,  
And Lambert was in arms,  
With Monck I'm sent him to advise,  
And to plead for King Charles.



- 29 And with the King at his return  
 For Presbytrie and cause,  
 But then, mine own game for to play,  
 High tyme it surlie was.
- 30 My friends I baslie did reproach,  
 Ther cause I did betray  
 By lying, and by flatterie  
 I for myself made way.
- 31 The King's name I regairded not,  
 If they were made secure,  
 A letter from his Majesty,  
 Most fair I did procure.
- 32 With sighs at my returne I said,  
 And with tears in my ey,  
 Erastianism ye may fear,  
 But nowayes Prelacie.
- 33 And with both hands I played long,  
 For Presbytrie seem'd stout,  
 Untill to all within these lands  
 My treacherie was found out.
- 34 At lenth great Primat I was made,  
 I king and pastours mockt,  
 And of my benefactors all,  
 The ruine I have sought.
- 35 It Cranmer's work was, to doe good  
 To all who him injured,  
 But my work was, to doe mischief  
 To all me helpt and lov'd.
- 36 To King I said, why doe ye doubt?  
 You may doe what you please,\*  
 On block the neckes of subjects all,  
 And at your mercie lyes.

\* ' Quicquid lubet, licet.'

- 37 I did extoll his grace and parts,  
     His great compassion ;  
 He knows not that this art I learnt,  
     With Cromwell and his sone.
- 38 These Princes I did much admire,  
     And spak much to ther praise,  
 Regrating much ther fall who might  
     Me and the kingdoms raise.
- 39 Ther be too many witnesses  
     Of my lamenting then,  
 I thought my hopes were all cut off,  
     The king wold me disdain.
- 40 To Cromwell I was more sincere  
     In my profession,  
 To him as brewster's sone, and knave,  
     I haid relatione.
- 41 The pastor's angel I was first,  
     And with the angels they  
 My pockets fill'd, thus I became  
     Lord Angel them to fray.
- 42 Most viper like, I in the birth  
     My mother's bowels rent,  
 And did cast out these zealous men,  
     Whose money I haid spent.
- 43 Who from the dunghill raised me,  
     Thes stars in Christ's right hand,  
 The giants on whose shoulders strong,  
     I poor pigmee did stand.
- 44 Yet when a Prelat I was made,  
     I haid the face to say,  
 That Presbytrie was so confirmed,  
     As nev'r before that day.

- 45 That Prelats were meer presidents,  
 And pastors could not wrong,  
 In government no change to be,  
 All sould see er were long.
- 46 And in a case\* that nev'r haid place,  
 Of moderatione  
 I spak, and wold by lying words  
 Deceive the nation.
- 47 My gratitude the nobles can  
 In like maner proclaim,  
 But what I did to quondam friends,  
 To tell I'll not think shame.
- 48 To Crafford and to Ladderdaill,  
 Alas the one yett stands,  
 But to Glencairn and Middleton,  
 I stand under moe bands.
- 49 I was a Chaplain to the one,  
 To King the other wrott,  
 To show that I was but a rogue,  
 Who weill could turn my cott.
- 50 They open'd the door and let me in,  
 The porter's fie they gatt,  
 Yet Rothess hath no cause to grudge,  
 Against him though I plot.
- 51 In his promotione I haid hand,  
 Though he hath prov'n unkynd,  
 I said, now I have found a man  
 According to my mynd.
- 52 Of Leslies truly I am come,  
 And might him† cusine call,  
 As beggar Morray may the Lords,  
 Of Stormonth and Atholl.

\* Yet so impudent is he, and his creature Honyman, as to call that a *seasonable case*.

† That relation was then, on both hands, often remembered.

53 Though I have stood short while, yet tyme,  
 Would faill if now descend  
 Vnto particulars I would,  
 Which may my grace commend.

54 What noble man or ruler can  
 Say I have not him wrong'd,  
 By lying and base calumnies,  
 When no just cause I found?

55 Ther folly and unfaithfullness,  
 To King I haue made known,  
 As if in State, lyke as in Church,  
 I would have rul'd alone.

56 Wher are such judicatours rare,  
 As at Rome have no peer,  
 For judges haue no vote at all,  
 And are but cyphers meer.\*

57 I have made havok of the Church,  
 The Godly I abhor,  
 All who mak conscience of ther way  
 To me are ane ey sore.

58 How many† hundredth shyning lights,  
 Are put out by my hand,  
 Of which might any one have been  
 A glory to a land.

59 Of all the blood that hath been shed,  
 The author I haue been,  
 Of all oppression of the Sancts,  
 And ills which they have seen.

\* Yet these poor creatures darr not complain, but peacablie sits to hear his Grace will, and yet they must be called a Synod.

† It's weill known what hand he hath in all the sufferings of the Pastors of this Church, and tho' this hand cannot reach, yet his heart rejoyceth in, and his tongue commends, all the violence to faithfull Ministers in Ingland and Irland.

- 60 My little finger heavier was,  
 Then brethrens loins and spight :  
 More in seven yeirs I have done,  
 Than they in tuentie eight.
- 61 Vnsatiable my mad rage was,  
 My malice, and my pryd,  
 My lying, and my perjurie,  
 Alas no witt could hide.
- 62 Ane head of witt men did me call,  
 When I was but a Priest,  
 No witt now in my head appears,  
 Nor goodness in my breist.
- 63 A stroak from Heaven on me lyes,  
 So that all men may see,  
 On all my actings since Prelat,  
 Engraven much folly.\*
- 64 The former Prelats I did mock,  
 As simple, silly men,  
 But O, if I had learn'd of them  
 Some moderation.
- 65 Although ther guilt and pride was less,  
 Ther falt was lamentable,  
 What can I then expect but myne,  
 Most be more miserable.
- 66 I fear that Honyman spak truth,  
 When he call'd Prelacy  
 A plant of Hell, that nev'r would thrive,  
 When in Christ's nurserie.

\* I have done all to mak myself and cause odious, as if I had consulted  
 with my foes pernicious.

67 Yet knew not his own heart when me,  
 A Judas he did make,  
 And Hamiltowne was but a knave,  
 When he his lap did shake.\*

68 As Strahon when he said that he  
 Wold surlie strive to be,  
 The first Martyr for Covenants,  
 And for Church liberty.†

69 Of Boniface‡ I know it's said,  
 He like a fox did enter,  
 And like a lyon rage, his end  
 Then mad dogs was no better.

70 My master Judas was more stout,  
 Then I his Schollar§ faint,  
 And he more honest was in that,  
 He shooner did recant.

71 To many I a terror was,  
 Now greatest to my self;  
 I can find no relief from freinds,  
 From honour, nor from pelfe.

72 All men me hate, none truly love,  
 I can no man beguile,  
 My treacherie and my perjury,  
 So notour is and vile.

73 The wild heads of the tyme do dream,  
 Ther's a world in the moon,  
 O, to deceive if I were ther,  
 For heir will trust me none.

\* At the Lord's Supper he used to shak his lap against them who would break the Covenant.

† He said this befor the Committee of the Synod of Angus immediatlie befor the change.

‡ Bonifacius Octavus intravit ut vulpes, regnavit ut leo, mortuus est ut canis.

§ Si timidus, crudelis.

74 At Scotscraig and the Cathedrall,  
 The Court now lets me stay,  
 That I a privat lyfe may\* praise,  
 And reflect on my way.

75 And while that I have space and tyme,  
 My folly to lament,  
 Bring hither pen and ink to wreit,  
 My will and testament.

## PART II.

### TROPOLOGICALL.

———— ridentem dicere verum  
 quid vetat.

Though in my lyfe I car'd for none,  
 Yet now I'll speak to all,  
 And by my letter will, shall leave,  
 Some thing to great and small.

1 Distress and Mistres to my wyfe,  
 Shee'll no more be Madam,  
 Let litill ones turn vagabounds,  
 Fain to deny my name.

2 Yet to my eldest son I think,  
 My lands are made right sure,  
 I durst not buy them for my† use,  
 Who did the truth abjure.

3 I have provyded for a storme,  
 My money lay'd in cash,  
 Least I, as former Prelats, must  
 To other Countreys pass.

\* So they say he now doth.

† He was so foreseeing as to put his Son's name in the Charter of his Lands,  
 and not his own. ["Now its sold" in a more recent hand.]

- 4 My office I send back to Rome,  
     To Poplings it belong'd,  
 My benefice for thousand yeirs,  
     To poor men I have wrong'd.
- 5 My perjurie, my lyes and fraud,  
     And my vile treacherie,  
 I leave to them who have more witt,  
     To walk so that none see.
- 6 My malice and my crueltye,  
     To Hell wher they were bred,  
 My thirsting after blood of Saints,  
     And joy when it was shed.
- 7 My coach I leave to be a cart,  
     For common whores and thieves,  
 My name will mak it be most vile,  
     And ignominious.
- 8 My best horse I'll keip for my use,  
     When I am forc'd to flee,  
 My velvet cushen for a cod,  
     When I no beds darr see.
- 9 My house to be a hospitall,  
     My husing-girths\* for pocks,  
 To Tron ladies to buy their peace,  
     And to prevent ther knocks.
- 10 My servants, train, and flatterers,  
     Let for themselvs now shift,  
 To Curats and my Chaplains, I  
     Can no more lean a lift.
- 11 But to my Doctor and my fool,†  
     Pittillok I doe leaue,  
 My service book to keip his drugs,  
     When he'll smart as a knaue.

\* Or bends. † This was Mr. Pittillok, a Doctor of Divinity, and a Jester.



- 12 My other books to them who haue,  
 In reading more delight  
 Then I haue haid ; my vests to such  
 As at them haue no spight.\*
- 13 To Chauncellour I leaue the place,†  
 More truth and liberty  
 To Church and State ; I'll no more boast  
 To tell his Majesty.
- 14 To whom more faithfull monitors,  
 And Counsellours I wish,  
 That after Munster and myself,  
 All prelates he may crush.
- 15 To Brethren, like a fool, I gaue  
 Away the Holy Ghost,‡  
 When they ran Demas way, and  
 His holyness might boast.
- 16 Yet Bastards I'll mak none of them,  
 To each as myne awn sone,  
 I'll leaue in this my legacie,  
 His part and portion.
- 17 To Burnet§ that vain frothy shew,  
 A surplice and a cross,  
 And pittty from all sober men,  
 He's but a simple|| goss.
- 18 The Whig's great curse to Hamilton,  
 To Scougall, wings to flee,¶

\* That they be not torn as former Prelats were.

† He took the place of Chancellour at the Council.

‡ When blasphemously in a mock imitation of Christ, the trew heid of the Church, at the consecration, and breathed on them and said, receive the Holy Ghost, contra regulum nemo dat, quod non habet.

§ Archbishop of Glasgow.

|| Simplicitas digna favore fuit.

¶ I fear faint hearted Scougall will die for fear.

To empty Paterson, the wind,  
To Honyman, the sea.\*

19 To Hoky Wild, the mountain's bear, .  
To Wallace, venison,†  
To Lighton and Forbess, I leaue  
Ther father's beneson.‡

20 Let honest, though rude Highlanders,  
Mackinzie soundly beat,  
Who to this day turn'd not ther cott,  
Nor wold sound a retreat.

21 But let toss'd Wishart die in peace,  
To Brechen a cup giue ;  
And let Dunkeld with all winds sail,  
Whom none did ev'r believe.§

22 Wo's me that ye, my Brethren dear,  
Are such a sensels pack ;  
But, with King James, I may regrat,  
None but such wold embark.

23 Yett some of yow were counted wise,  
And skilfull in the arts,  
But since Prelats, thers onlie one,||  
Seems to haue witt or parts.

24 Of slouth and ignorance a tract,  
To Curats I commend,

\* As an emblem of his inconstancy, and in this Burnet is more commendable, that he is more constant and more grate to his benefactours, the English Clergie.

† A delicat morsell for fatt, sensuall, and ignorant Wallace.

‡ Who were zealous Presbyterians.

§ Who, from his infancy, was so false and deceitfull, that the boys at School called him Judas, and said that he would never ingadge so farr with the Bishops, but he might retreat safelie.

|| Viz. The Monkish Lighton, who only hath taken a prudent and gaining way ; who is, therefore, hated and undervalued by the rest.

By Strahon, Wallace, Paterson,  
Masters of these arts, penn'd.

25 By Burnet, Guthrey, Hamilton,  
Mackinzie and Forbess,  
Revised oft and weill practised,  
And by them sent to press.

26 To Church I leaue a legend large,  
Of things indifferent,  
Which Master Lighton long since wrott,  
But nev'r before in print.

27 To Lawyers, a learned tract  
By Burnet, for to show  
How they may plead and judge befor,  
In law they doe ought know.

28 The way to guid fyne hundreth sheip,  
Without both fleece and skin,  
By Rosse, to shepherds, all whose flocks  
For want of grasse are thin.

29 To Gallants, a Romance I send,  
Which idle Forbess wrot,  
To learn them weill to court\* in vain,  
The causey how to foot.

30 A map of sensuality,  
By all but Lighton fram'd,  
But of cheap† set the vertues rare,  
Strahon can best commend.

31 To them who haue rich childless frienna.  
A dear coft legacie,  
By Master Scougall published,  
Since his late prelacy.

\* I fear he hath not yet prevailed with that Lady he hath so long courted.

† Cheap to him, but dear to his Curats and Guests.

- 32 By insolent vain Honyman,  
 A theam for prelates meet,  
 That beggars when on horsbak sett,  
 Will tread all under feet.
- 33 But to fanaticks, I would leaue  
 My blessing and all peace,  
 If they wold for my soul now pray,  
 And pittie my sad case.
- 34 To them I wold my doubts propound,  
 And them intreat to hear,  
 For ah ! our Curats are not fitt,  
 Soul caises for to cleir.
- 35 First I wold ask if Judas was  
 In his repentance sound,  
 If any hypocrits in heauen,  
 Or traitours can be found.
- 36 Or if not so, I wold fain know  
 If lying and deceit  
 In Hell haue place, and whether I  
 The Devill ther could cheat.
- 37 If Peter haue the keys of heauen,  
 As some fond Papists say,  
 Might I not him, as pastors now,  
 By acts and club law fray.
- 38 If I with Maurice hard a voyce,  
 Wher suffer will ye say,  
 Not after this, but here ; sould I  
 Fondly with him reply.
- 39 What venome is in prelacie,  
 That from all flowers, poyson  
 It sucks of all, Profanity  
 And Superstition.

- 40 If any turn Prelat, or for  
     Ther way, with wolvs he learns  
 To houl, tho a meik saint he seem'd :  
     He loose, fierce, lazy, turns.
- 41 What makes the Prelats fear all those  
     (Tho' Curats) who approve  
 The narrow way ; is it because  
     None such can prelats loue ?
- 42 Do carnall Prelats call the Sancts  
     Fanatick Shismaticks,  
 As ignorant Pope Paul proclaim'd  
     All learn'd men, hereticks.
- 43 I wold know whither pryde or greed,  
     Did mainly me inclyne,  
 My trust so to betray, that I  
     A Bishoprick might winn.
- 44 And if the Curats drink so much,  
     Ther callings so neglect,  
 Because a Brewster's sone, ther head,  
     These ills cannot correct.
- 45 If Prelats after us doe come,  
     Must they not divills be,  
 Since w'er so ill, as to the mad  
     Tyrant, one did reply.
- 46 And if I may Christ master call,  
     Who neuer did me send,  
 Whose warrand and commission,  
     I durst here pretend.
- 47 And if without trew holyness,  
     Of my grace I may boast,  
 If all most be Arminians,  
     Who say Grace may be lost.

- 48 If perjured prelates, false to God,  
Can faithfull to man proue,  
For Arrian\* and Pagan kings,†  
From Court did such remoue.
- 49 If persecuters were saint's freinds,  
As Julian once said,  
When they ther happiness promov'd,  
And from all ills them fred.
- 50 If the broad way be the court way,  
To blessedness and joy,  
And if all fear of Hell and wrath,  
Be but a childish toy.
- 51 If they more reuerence in Hell,  
And better quarters gett,  
Who patrons and patrons have been,  
Of all ill and deceit.
- 52 Sould I with Judas, when contrit  
Cast all away from me,  
My prelacy, lands, money, goods,  
The price of treacherie.
- 53 Is it not better gett a name,  
And famous be for ill,  
Then live in base obscuritie,  
A minister at Creill.
- 54 Thus I worse then Erostratus,‡  
No Idol's temple did burn,  
But I, the Church and temple of God,  
Did shake and ouerturn.

\* Theodorick, King of the Vandalls.

† Constantine, the father of Constantine the Great.

‡ Who not knowing any other way to make himself famous, burnt Diana's Temple, one of the wonders of the world for splendor.

- 55 Will not the Pope me canonize,  
Whom Protestants abhor ;  
When they doe cast me out, will  
Rome justlie me adore.
- 56 Wold prelates be unnaturall,  
If they the Pope did hate ;  
Since they his sons and creatures are,  
Whom first they did creat.
- 57 Yet we seem more remote from Rome,  
Then Presbiters to be,  
They only merit doe deny,  
But we good works doe flee.
- 58 My lyfe, men to be Atheists,  
And Nullifidians  
Hath taught ; but ah,\* how shall I now  
The truth and faith advance.
- 59 Yet I'll not fear if it be trew,  
That Prelats Angels be,  
Sure I'm no man, who long since  
Cast off humanity.
- 60 But I remember Edward's dream,  
And tho' the fool he play'd ;  
Yet, ah, I fear that prelat's few,  
Who liue so ill, are sav'd.
- 61 Then curs'd be pride and avarice,  
My curse to hypocrits,  
To shepherds who neglect the flock,  
And turn Court parasites.

\* Of Aneas Sylvius, who being made Pope, was called Pius Secundus. It is said that what good Sylvius did, Pius undid ; but what ill our *Murderer* did as a prelat, he wold undoe as a penitent.

62 My caveat to pastors all,  
 With learn'd Funcius,  
 When as a busy body he,  
 Did suffer and spak thus.

Funcius.

Disce meo exemplo mandato munere fungi,  
 Et fuge seu pestem Τῆς Πολυπραγμοσύνης

### ANE OTHER EXACT ANAGRAM.

I'M SET, HARMS, RAP, EASE.

I'M SET, it's my mishap,  
 For Church and Countrey's RAP ;  
 I'M SET for the saint's HARMS,  
 To give them sad alarms ;  
 I'M SET for Curat's EASE,  
 Debaucht men for to please.

ALIUD.

I'M SET to seek my honour and my EASE,  
 By RAP and HARMS all others to displease.

### PARÆMICK ACROSTICKS.

M Mercenerie, medling madcap,  
 A Absurd, abjured, angry ape,  
 S Sancts SHARP scourge, Scotland's Satanik spot,  
 T Trafecting, treacherous turncoat,  
 E Envy's exemplar eminent,  
 R Rebell, relent, return, repent.

J Infamous juglar, insolent  
 A Ambitious and arrogant [fill man,  
 M Monstrous, malpert madman, [or] Mischiefs midwyfe, male-  
 E Erroneous, Erastian,  
 S Saucie, selfish Simonaik.



S Servile Sa'lseller stigmatik,  
 H Hell's hound, hideous hierarchist,  
 A Abominable archatheist,  
 R Railling ruffian, runagat,  
 P Perfidious, perjur'd Prelat.

This truthlesse, treacherous trator's undertaking,  
 To ouerturn the work of Reformation :  
 His oaths to God, to men engadgements breaking,  
 Shall, nor in this, nor th' after generation  
 Be either smothered or obliterated,  
 But shall stand uncancell'd and unforgotten :  
 His temporizing tricks shall be related  
 To his reproach, when he is dead and rotten.  
     Oblivion shall not raze,  
     Nor tract of tyme deface ;  
     What needs must eternized be,  
     To his deserv'd disgrace.

2.—DIALOGUE BETWEEN SHARP AND HIS CONSCIENCE.

CONSCIENCE. What now my Lord, methinks your grace  
 Hes quyt forgot what was your place ;  
 But yet I see, e'er grace bore sway,  
 Faith it was banished quyt away ;  
 Though I have heard your Lordship tell,  
 These two like sisters used to dwell ;  
 But now your grace is turned so Arch,  
 E'er it could quarter, Faith must march.  
 But oh ! methinks it strange, to see  
 The Lucifer of Presbyterie,  
 Whom they elected for their mouth,  
 Thus, Judas like, should sell the truth  
 To gaine the world : Beware, my Lord,  
 Those that climb high oft catch a cord ;  
 But yet this measure seems too Sharp,  
 Were it not he, by Demas harp,

Is lulled asleep, and takes the bode  
 Of this false world, and quat his God ;  
 But, good my Lord, I pray you, how  
 Have you dispensed with your vow,—  
 I mean the league and covenant,  
 The song your Lordship used to chant  
 Out of the pulpit among the rest,  
 And was as ready for to preest  
 Upon poor conscience, and tell  
 All were already damned to hell,  
 Who did refuse to take this oath :  
 But now, my Lord, I think in troth,  
 Your mitre, cap, and Bishop coat,  
 Heath made you chainge your fatall note ;  
 But, pray my Lord, did you not blush  
 When ye put on the white surpluse,  
 Or how, or what way did ye look,  
 When first ye read the service book.\*

### 3.—VERSES ON ARCHBISHOP SHARPE.†

When jugling Sharp his calling shame began,  
 To cheat the church, with hocus tricks, he ran  
 To Crail by sea, a flock, as he could wish,  
 Them he did feed with wind, they him with fish,  
 And was so transubstantiat therewith, as  
 He neither for good fish nor flesh could passe.  
 The change catholick grew, the church did feel  
 His solid pairts turne souple lyke ane eele.  
 This monster, then, lyke to a witch in storms,  
 Plays fast and louse, appears in severall forms.  
 He ounes the resolution, quarrell and  
 These churchmen, for their champion made him stand.  
 They judged their cause made up, quhen for't he spoke,  
 A cavil is made up quhen it is broke ;  
 Then, though to late, these brethren sau the game  
 He played, was for himself, and not for them.

\* Wodrow MSS.

† From the same volume that contains the first poem.

They raised him up, his masters must nou bou.  
 With, please your Lordship, is it *satis* nou ;  
 Tho' wanting grace, Archbishop he must be,  
 With metropolitan supremacie ;  
 But marke how piously he comes to bruike it,  
 First he foresware the place, and then he tooke it.  
 This Sharp divine can cut, dissolve, dispence,  
 All sacred bonds, with vows and oaths, yet hence  
 It cannot be demonstrat that this beast,  
 Though ante-Christian is the ante Christ ;  
 For holines he laicks, nor doeth appear  
 Seven heads to, but a double head doth weare,  
 With two (not ten) hornes out, yet he'll alou  
 Himself the Romish braine, though not the brow,  
 Thence to the heart and lungs the infection goes,  
 His rottenes his Redivivus shoues ;  
 And to compleat his trumperie and our losse,  
 The church he sels for a Santandrous crosse.  
 Sharpe anagramed, is harp, and next ye know,  
 H is noe letter, change the A in O,  
 Then rope remains, this casts his horescope,  
 Sharp must begin with mirth, end in a rope.  
 What mean these trifling toyes, these lynes unfit,  
 Composd abuses of some frentick wit,  
 Who doe adventure, must needs cause their pen,  
 To spue out sacriledge for some self end.  
 To Craile by sea, to cheat the church I ran,  
 They gave me fish, I them a scorpion.  
 I was so transubstantiat therewith, as  
 I know not quhat I am, or quhat I was.  
 Hocus hath taught me tricks, the witches craft,  
 The Deivill cunning, hou to shoot my shaft  
 At the fundation of the church reformed.  
 The change catholick is, and I'm conform'd.  
 I was the publick champion, and did sway  
 Their resolutions clear contrarie way.  
 The Scots men oft are wise behind the hand,—  
 I played my oun game, did not for them stand ;  
 They raised me up, my masters must now bou,  
 Say, please my Lordship, is it *satis* nou.

Though wanting grace, Santandrous I must have,  
 To be my style Lord Bishop, and arch-knave ;  
 Ye might have sein, I never les intended,  
 Though I be mensworne nou, I must defend it ;  
 By my *Sharp* wit, more devilish then divine,  
 I cut my sacred bones quhan I thinke tyme.  
 Romes conduit pipe in Scotland I will be,  
 Through which shall run the Pope's supremacie ;  
 I have the marke, though not the beast I be,  
 I'm of the ante-christian hirarchie.  
 Noe holines I have, nor never had,  
 Ane double head I wear, ane heart as bad ;  
 Full of infection therefor, be ye war,  
 To smell my breath, my lungs so rotten are.  
 I have two hornes as large as I could wiss,  
 There are ten more in the parenthesis ;  
 Them I'll bestow, and of them be as free,  
 As he who gave the two large hornes to me.  
 My losse is great when I give ten for two,  
 That lessening pleasure, I'll let them goe,  
 To these my breethrein, dear lords temporall,  
 To save their heads from dashing gainst the wall,  
 In compensatioun of their favours bent,  
 To make me quhat I am, which theyle repent,  
 Ane bad exchange, Santandrous crosse, my god  
 And church I haue forsaken for that load.  
 Gramercie, fortune, I will thanke noe other  
 For my preferment, nou steir the ruther  
 Of church and state affairs, and take my tyme ;  
 Cheer up my heart, drinke sack, and add a line.  
 Monster of Mankind, I'm the world's shame,  
 Cursed of God, read heir my end and name,  
 Noe hap nor hope can save in (the) leist jote,  
 That man whose horoscop's cast.  
 Heir Anagramed Sharp playes weill on the harp,  
 The rope's my doome at the last.

## XXXI.

## JACOBITE RELICS.

1.—LETTER FROM PRINCE CHARLES TO COLONEL JOHN  
GORDON OF AVOCHIE.*Kinloch, Aug. the 14th, 1745.*

Being come into this country with a firm resolution to assert the King, my Father's right, I think it proper to inform you of it, having always heard such an account of yr Loylaty and Principles, that I think I have reason to depend on them. I intend to set up the King's Standard at Glenfinnen, on Monday the 19th instant. Since the shortness of the time does not allow of yr presence there, I hope you will not fail to join me as soon as possible. You need not doubt of my being always ready to acknowledg so important a service, and giving you proofs of my sincere friendship.

CHARLES, P. R.

2.—LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF PERTH TO COLONEL  
JOHN GORDON OF AVOCHIE.

SIR,—Tho' you was ordered to march the men under your command out of town, yet, as the exigencies of the service requires an alteration of these orders, I take it upon me to answer for the consequences, and yr for command you to remain with your Batalion in town, and what amonetion will be wanting, you are to call for the same from the keeper of the magasins at St. Ninian's; faill not in this, as you shall be answerable.

PERTH.\*

\* These interesting Letters are printed from the originals, kindly communicated by Adam Hay, Esq. W. S. the great grandson of the gentleman to whom they were addressed.

## XXXII.

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF SARUM TO THE ARCH-BISHOP  
OF PARIS, dated London, Dec. 31, 1706.

Since news at Paris grows so wondrous scarce,  
Pray give me leave to send you some in verse,  
I think, (good Brother) this revolving year,  
You did not once from your great cousin hear :  
Which we admire ! Since the most Christian King,  
When beaten, us'd to make his People sing.  
Sure 'tis not his sincerity prevails  
To keep you mute, but his false courage fails.  
So Bullies swear, they conquer when they fly,  
Till infamously kicked they dare not lye.  
I tell thee, Prelate, on this glorious day,  
The British Queen took her triumphant way,  
The mighty debt she owed kind Heaven to pay. }  
In humble adoration, praise, and prayer,  
The Queen and People clos'd the conquering year.  
Millions of free-born subjects round her press'd,  
To bless that Queen, in whom mankind is bless'd.  
Oh ! can you think it possible to be !  
Their wealth, their Bodies, and their minds are free, }  
Under this Patroness of Liberty.

All but their Hearts Her Subjects call their own,  
But those her goodness has entirely won :  
Hearts that would spend each drop that makes them beat,  
To make their Queen, what Heaven has made Her, Great.  
Oh, Gallick Prelate ! Can you yet believe,  
She cannot ask so fast as they will give ?  
The Thames that does through her AUGUSTA run,  
Will cease to flow when Anna's wealth is done.  
Our ambient seas no more their tides will keep,  
When Britain is not Empress of the deep.  
When Thesese from Bracelona stole away,  
The Sun, you know, was darkened on that day ;

But when the British courage shall decline,  
That Spring of Light & Heat no more shall shine.

Then warn your Tyrant e'er it be too late,  
To shun, if possible, impending Fate,  
If he dares let you name that dreadful man,  
Tell him, that Marlborough makes the next campaign,  
Tell him, St. Mercer dares assist Eugene,  
Not with Mint-Bills, but unexhausted Coin :  
Tell him, 'tis time to give his wretches ease,  
And beg of Heaven and Earth to send a Peace :  
Tell how his harden'd brother Pharaoh fell :  
So shall he sink, the British Prophets tell,  
As they do of the Union now in hand,  
That Britain shall the world command,  
And wretched France, shall then be glad to pray  
That God would send another Anne to sway  
The Scepter in her hands : That She  
Might ever live like British Subjects free, }  
And taste the sweets of banish'd Liberty. }

### XXXIII.

LETTER.—HUGH MONTGOMERIE TO THE REVEREND ROBERT  
WODROW ANNOUNCING DEATH OF K. WILLIAM III, &c.

*Edinburgh, March 12, 1702.*

SIR,—You may beleieve the melanchollie subject will not allow me to say mutch : our brave prince and happie restorer and deliverer dyed on Sunday about eight o'clock in the morning, being sensible to the last moment, and shut his owne eyes after having bowed to all about him. The same day the princess of Denmark was proclaimed Queen of Ingland, the whole Lords and Commons being present at the proclamation, who afterwards went to their several places of meeting and unanimouslie addressed her ; assuring her of their support in all the alleiances made by her predecessor ; the same night our nobilitie at London did administer our

coronation oath to hir, which she accepted of, and afterwards sent dispatchess to the counsell, desiring all commissions might continow till further order, and lyckways hath sent ane new commission to the Chancellor to continow the assemblie, which was dissolved, together with ane letter assuring our Church Government shall be continowed : the letter is fair, and tyme will lett us know further.—The Queen hath also ordered the regiments that are shipt to be kept if our government think it needfull, upon receipt, communicat this letter to my wife in respect I am not able to writ more on the subject. I am, Sir,

The Queen will be proclaimed      your most humble Servt.  
to-morrow, and our present      HUGH MONTGOMERIE.  
Parliament to be called suddenlie.

## XXXIV.

## PROPHECY OF THE REVEREND DAVID BROWN.

Mr. David Brown, sometime Minister of the Gospell at Neilstone, being a member of the General Assembly, in the year 1698 or 99, in his way homeward, came to a gentleman's house, about 6 or 8 miles from Edinburgh, and while he stayed there, went frequently a fishing, to a water hard by that gentleman's house, the gentleman's second son allwise attending him when he went to that diversion. Mr. Brown being thirsty one day att the water side, took a cup out of his pocket, and filling it with water (there being no house near him where he could get any thing else), he enquired the young gentleman who was with him, if he would drink, the gentleman answered he was content, then said Mr. Brown let us ask a blessing to it ; the young gentleman, when he heard this proposed, mocked at it, and said in a deriding manner, will yow ask a blessing to a drink of cold water ? yes, reply'd Mr. Brown ; then, said the gentleman, I belive, Sir, yow would ask a blessing if yow were going to piss. Mr. Brown answered him, why not ? And looking to him for a little



very stedfastly, said, Sir, yow are but a young man, remember I tell you, e're yow come to go off the stage, yow shall ask a thowsand blessings to get leave to make one drop of water, and yow shall not obtain it, which was actually accomplished according to what Mr. Brown told him, having been 18 dayes without passage, and died in great agony of the gravel: this was about 5 years after Mr. David Brown said this to him. \*

## XXXV.

NOTE ABOUT SIR WM. FLEMING AND MR. JOHN DICKSON.†

Sir William Fleming of Ferm, for his lady hearing a Presbyterian minister, was, by the consell, fined in 5000 merks, and her son wes to have pour to reten it of her joynter, in case her husband died first.

Mr. John Dickson, Minister of the Gospell att Rutherglen, was pershewed and put from his kirk in the year 1660, and lay in the Bass betwixt 6 and 7 years, for, by the time he was a prisoner at Edinburgh, these who were his parishioners, and either had a hand in his accusation, or wer wittneses, ar now quyt extinct. Some of them who were then Magistrats, fell so poor, that the kirk helped them, and Sir James Hamilton of Elistoun, who had a hand in the pershewing of the said Mr. John Dickson, his wholl family is extinct, and his hous, tho' not old, becam a nest for the owl, the ground stones of it [are] diged up, as Mr. Dickson fortold.

## XXXVI.

ANECDOTE OF THE EARLS OF OXFORD AND ISLAY.

I forgot to tell you in my last, among the idle clatter I had of Mr. L[ockhart of Lee?] that at the coronation, the

\* Wodrow Letters, MS. vol. 19, No. 43. † Wodrow MS. Rob. III. 61-5, No. 4.

great Earl of Oxford was in the procession as one of the youngest Nobility, walking with Isla, and he several times endeavoured to have discourse with Isla, but he, viz. Isla, never wold speak to him, and when they were in the chaple, Oxford could get non that would talk with him of all the Nobility, but at length when all of them were in clubbs as they affected, and non coold joyn him, or allow him to joyn them, he was obleidged, for his diversion, to joyn himself to a Trumpeter, which was observed by some. Such is the mutability of worldly grandeur.\*

## XXXVII.

LETTER.—DANIEL CAMPBELL OF SHAWFIELD, M. P. TO THE  
REV. R. WODROW, MENTIONING PROJECT AS TO SCOTISH  
PEERS, &c.

*London, 5th March 1719.*

REVEREND SIR,—I beg pardon, I have not given a return to yours or now. I have spoke to Mr. Drumond about that affair. He thinks you should send it up, that my Lord Islay should peruse it.† This will be a bill brought into the House of Lords, for making 25 Scotts Lords hereditary Peers of Great Britain. Its thought this will strenthen the Whige

\* Wodrow's Correspondence MS. vol. 9. Extract from letter, dated 25th February 1715, without signature.

† The proposed History of the Sufferings of the Church. Wodrow wrote to the Secretary Johnston, March 20, 1719, on the same subject. MS. Letters, vol. iii. p. 116–117. Campbell possessed very considerable interest. This is pretty broadly intimated in the Poem called "Argyle's Levee," in which Shawfield is represented as being able, by his influence over Sir Robert Walpole, to keep the Duke in his place. It may not be out of place here to notice, that in the Edinburgh Magazine for April 1786, this poem, usually attributed to Lord Binning, is asserted to be written by Joseph Mitchell, (who died February 1738), and the writer states, that the brother of Lord Binning assured him of the fact of his Lordship having solemnly denied being the author of it.

interest much,—it hes its own hardship to the rest of the Pears,—it will meat with a good deall of strugel in our House. I am,

Reverend Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

DANIEL CAMPBELL.

### XXXVIII.

#### DE VICARIA DUNDE.\*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, presentes literas visuris vel audituris: Albinus, Dei gratia, Episcopus Brechinensis eternam in Domino [salutem]. Noverit Vniversitas vestra, quod cum Abbas et Conventus de Lundoris, Magistrum Willielmum de Mytforde ad vicariam Ecclesie de Dundee, vacantem ad suam presentationem spectantem, nobis presentassent, salua nobis dicte vicarie taxatione, ipsum magistrum W[illielmum] ad dictorum Abbatis et conventus presentationem ad dictam vicariam admissimus, et assignato priusmodum dictis Abbati conventui et ipsi magistro Willielmo, die ad taxationem faciendam, die lune, viz. proxima ante carnis pranium, Anno Domini, millesimo ducentesimo quinquagesimo secundo, ipsis coram nobis, de statuto comparentibus, consideratis diligenter dicte ecclesie facultatibus de consilio proborum virorum, dictam vicariam duximus sic taxandam similiter ordinando, in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Sancti Spiritus, quod dictus vicarius, nomine vicarie, percipiat totum altaragium, reddendo inde singulis annis ad pascam, dictis Abbati et conventui, decem mercas sterlingorum. Et in huius rei testimonium, presentibus literis patentibus, sigillum nostrum apposimus.

\* E Libro Sancto Mariæ de Lundora.

## XXXIX.

SIR ROBERT SIBBALD'S MEMOIRS OF THE COLLEDGE OF  
PHYSICIANS.\*

MEMOIRS FOR COMPILING THE HISTORY OF THE ROYALL COLLEDGE OF PHYSICIANS AT EDINBURGH, DONE FROM THE RECORDS OF THE COLLEDGE, BY SIR ROBERT SIBBALD, PRESIDENT OF THE SAID ROYALL COLLEDGE.

## PREFACE.

Whatever arguments are given for the establishment of Societies of men in generall, the lyke may be adduced for the erectione of particular Faculties and Corporaciones. It is certaine no man can be secured in his particular interest in the service of any faculty, without first the community be established by law, and such constitutions be made as may both incourage each one in their interests, and be a bulwark against the invasion of others; and hence it is, that in all well constitute Kingdomes and Commonwealthes, such establishments have been made so soon as the artes of peace began to flourish amongst them; and as ane nation had the advantage of letters and artes very early amongst us, so we find ther were very soon lawes made for the incouragement of the Professors of them. So Hector Boeth, who collected his History from our best Records, giveth a particular account therof in the lyfe of Reutha, and he and all the best confirme the same in the lyfe of Josina; and because ther are such remarkable incouragements for the Professours of the Arte of Medicine, I cannot but give the constitutiones in the words of the same Historians, as the best foundations for the following Memoires. But before wee come to shew what was done for Phisitianes in our Countrey of old, we will first show what the Ecclesiasticus sayth, and appointed in their favours. Ecclesiasticus, cap. 38.

\* From the original MS. in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates. Sir Robert's Autobiography will be found in the first volume of the *Analecta Scotica*, p. 126. Edin. 1834.

Honora Medicum propter necessitatem etenim illum creavit Altissimus. A deo est omnis Medela et a Rege accipiet donationem. Disciplina Medici exaltabit caput illius, et in conspectu Magnatorum collaudabitur. Altissimus creavit de terra Medicinam, et vir prudens non abhorrebit illam. So what was granted to the Physitians in after tymes seameth to have been founded upon the Law of God and the Law of Nations, for the Physitians Arte is not amongst the evill inventiones men found out to satisfy their lusts: nay, it is said here, God created the Physitiane, and he commandeth honour to be given him, and a reward is due to him from the King or Magistrat, (however he be designed), because of the necessity ther is of releife to oppressed nature from his Arte, and because that God made the Earth produce Medicines, which non but fooles will reject. I shall not here mention the priviledges and immunities were granted to Physitians by the Civill Law, nor shall I treat of the particular provisions were made for Physitians of old in this same Country. Boethius, in the lyfe of Reutha, showeth what they were. That which most relateth to the present matter, is the famous Decreet he said was made by King Reutha. "Erat et Reuthæ Regis majoribus suffragantibus decretum, quod complures aut vulnere saucios aut morbo correptos Medicorum justitia periisse noverat, ne quispiam sine Arte peritissimus et quem jamdudum longa probaverat experientia Medici nomen deinceps assumeret, capitis poena proposita in non obtemperantes." A Law founded upon the inconveniences that happened upon the practice of unskillfull persons, and the remedy is such as pre-supposeth that ther was then Overseers who made inspection, and cognosed whither or not these who exerced the Arte of Medicine were duellie qualified and fitted for it. And when our Kings, (as particularly Josina), were at the paines to studie the Arte and exercise it, and upon their example, all the nobles applied themselves to it, ther is no doubt, even then, ther were instructors in the Art who had in ther hands the licensing those that were qualified for practice, and they might well be so, since ther were alwayes

Boethius  
Histor.  
Scotor. lib.  
2. fol. 20.  
Decretum  
Regis  
Reuthæ pro  
Medicis.  
Fuit Reutha  
Rex VI.

Rerum  
Scoticorum,  
lib. IV.  
Buchananus  
in Josina  
rege 9.

some who had the art transmitted to them heretably from their predecessors, by whom they were instructed in it, as it is yett in use in the west Isles, and in the Highlands, where the sones of severall families are alwayes physitians, and so may be well skilled in the arts.

**I. CHAPTER OF THE FIRST ORDER FOR ERECTING A COLLEDGE OF PHYSITIANES IN THIS KINGDOME.**

That wise Prince of ever blessed memory, King James the Sixt, (in whom the two kingdomes of Scotland and England, after long and sad wars, were first united under one King,) some tyme after his establishment in England, he, as a tender father to his country, gave order to his Parliament in this Kingdome, to establish here a Colledge of Physitians, and since I had the good fortune to recover the principall order superscribed by the King, which I have by me in my Chartor chest, I will here sett down the copies of it, the tenour whereof is as follows :—

**JAMES R.**

Commissionaris and Estates of Parliament we greit you heartilie well.

For sa meikle as we are certainlie informet of the gryte abuse done and practised be ane number of ignorant and unskilfull persons, quha without knowledge of the science and facultye of medicine, being nather learned nor graduat therein, presumes at thair awen hand to profess and practice physik and medicine, to the gryt and evident hazarde and danger of the lyffes and healthes of many of our subjects, quhilk evill is becume so ryff and frequent, that the samyne is lyklye to produce gryte harme and detriment except the samyn be tymouslie prevented. And seeing it pertienes to us out of our princelie and Royall cair to sie to the guid of that our Realme, and to appoint and establish tharin, sik convenient and cumlie order, as is observet in this our kingdome of Ingland, and other Foreigne Nationes, in the like caices : Therefor, it is our will and pleasure, that thair be ane Col-

Order by  
King James  
VI. to the  
Parliament  
for a Col-  
ledge of Phy-  
sytians here.

ledgge and incorporation of the Professors of Medicine  
 erected within that our Kingdome, consisting of the number  
 of seven persones, of quhom ane sall be elected and chosen  
 geirlie President and Deane of facultie. Quhilk seven per-  
 sones and their successores to be chosen and elected in the  
 places and roomes of the deceissand, sall have the liberties,  
 priuileges, and immunities dew to ane Colledge and Incor-  
 poration, and sall be capable of all gifts, donationes, legacies,  
 and other commodities to be gifted, disposed, or left to them  
 be whatsumever persone or persons, and sall have power to  
 persue and defend in judgment as ane body and incorpora-  
 tione, and sall have and enjoy the liberty of meitings and  
 conventiones all sik tymes as they pleise, for considering and  
 adviseing upon all things necessar and expedient for the good  
 of the said Faculty and Professors thereof, and to that effect  
 sall have ane common seill, quhilk sall be callet the seill of  
 the Facultie, and because we are not particularlie informet  
 anent the persones who are fitt to make up the first Incor-  
 poratione; Therfor, it is our will, that ge informe yourselves  
 theirow, and name and appoint seven persons, being Doctors  
 and Professors of Physick and Medicine of the best skill and  
 estimation among zow, whom ge sall take sworne: and  
 because the grytest hurt and skaithe done be the saide  
 ignorent persones who presumes but warrande to practise  
 physik, is done and committeit within our burgh of Edin-  
 burgh, and countrie therabout; Thairfor it is our will that  
 ge declaire and ordaine, that it sall not be lawfull to any  
 persone or persons to presume to exerce and practise the  
 said arte and science of physick and medicine within our  
 saide towne of Edin<sup>r</sup>. or . . . . . miles about the  
 samyn, except he be tryed be the said Colledge and Incor-  
 poratione, and approven be their testimonial under thair sub-  
 scription and common seill of the said Facultie: and siclyk,  
 that ge giue warrand to the said Colledge and Incorporation  
 to make choise geirlie of three of their number, who sall  
 haue the cair and charge, to searche and try the freschness  
 and sufficiencie of all drogges, wares, and medicaments being  
 within all and whatsumever Apothecaries choppes within our

said burgh of Edinburgh, and gif they be found corrupt and insufficient, to destroy the samyne, and that ge sett down penalties against the refusers or contraveners of the said statute : and also that ge resolve and conclude upon sik uther order and remedies quhilk sall be thought fitt or necessar by you for eschewing of the foresaids inconveniences within the rest of the parts of our said Kingdome. Given at our Manor of Otelandes the thrid day of Julie 1621.

This conteynes your Majesties warrant to the Commissioners and Estates of Parliament for erecting of a Colledge of Physitianeas, and prohibiting wemen and ignorent persons to practise that Arte in Scotland.

GEORGE HAY.

2 August 1621.

The Lordis remittis the consideratione of this Article and Articles given in heirwith, to the consideration of the Lords of Secret Counsell, and whatsoever the saids Lords sall determine and ordain therintill, sall haue the force of ane Act of Parliament, and stand in strength quhil it be alterit be sum publict act againe.

II. CHAPTER.—THE FIRST DRAUGHT OF A COLLEDGE OF PHYSITIANS FOUND AMONGST THE PAPERS OF DOCTOR GEORGE SIBBALD OF GIBLISTON, PHYSITIAN IN EDINBURGH.

Amongst my uncle his papers I found these articles mentioned in reference to the Parliament 1621 : they are these.—  
Articles given in to the Parliament, Anno 1621.

Articles for the Facultie of Medicine to be considered be the Estates of Parliament.

First, it is humblie cravit that the saids Estates nominate and designe sevin persones of the profession of Medicine, to make up the number of the Incorporatione prescrivit be the statute signit be his Majestie.

Item, it is humblie cravit, that the saids estatiss of parliament declaire and ordaine, that it sall not be lawfull to any



person to take upon them the Arte of Apothecarie, except he be tryed and approvin be the said facultie, with the concurrence of the bretherin of Apothecaries.

Item, that it sall not be lawfull to no person to practise Chyrurgerie, except he be tryed and approvin be the said facultie, with the concurrence of the Bretheren of the Chirurgians.

Item, that it be defendit and forbiddin, that na person not being ane Apothecar, presume to sell medicinal drogues by smalls to his Majesties Lieges, but allenarly that they sell the samen be greattes to the Apothecaries, who hes skill and knowledge to try and consider of the freshness and goodness of the saids drugs, and who, by the statute, are ordeaned to be answerable for the samyne.

Item, It is humbly cravit that penalties be sett down be the said estatis, to be exacted from the contraueners of the said statute, and that order be appoynted for exacting of the samyne.

Item, anent the ordour to be observed in the uther pairtes of the countrie, because the samin cannot be resolved without long deliberation, theirfor, it is humbly desyred that the said estaits giue command and direction to the said Facultie to consult, advise, and resolute upon fittest and most expedient means for establishing of good order in the hail parts of the countrie, concerning the Professors and Practisers of Medicine, and exhibit the samine to the Lords of his Majesties Secret Counsell.

Item, that the said estaits give power and commission to the Lords of his Majestie's Secreit Counsell, to hear and consider of the saids overtures, and to conclude and determine therupon, and upon all uther guid and expedient meanes whilk may furder and promote the said Facultie of Medicine within the kingdome, as the samen sall be proponed to their Lordships, be the brethren of the facultie in all tyme cumming.

I find not in my uncle his Memoirs that any more was done till anno 1630, and then by expresse letters of King Charles the First to his Majestie Secret Counsell, and be ane decreit of the saids Lords therupon, (as his Memoirs bear), order was given to the Doctors of Physic, expressed be their names, in the towne of Edinburgh, to giue in some heads

and articles for the erection of the said Colledge, the whilk was done be the said doctors of physic, and given in to the consideration of the Parliament in the year 1633.

The Articles I found amongst his Papers are these following the number of 17 :—

The title is,

Articles for the erection of a Colledge and Incorporation of the Doctors of Medicine within the Kingdome of Scotland, presented in all due submission and humilitie to the Lords of his Majestie's Secret Counsell, at their Lordships awin command, be the Graduate Doctors in that facultie, Inhabitants of the Towne of Edinburghe, and in the name of all uther Graduate Doctors in the said Facultie within the Kingdome.

Articles for  
a Colledge of  
Physitians,  
anno 1633.

First, it is humblie craved, that there be erected and established within Edinburgh, a Colledge and Incorporation of the Facultie of Medicine, consisting of the Graduate Doctors therof, now ther 20 years or above, resident within the said towne of Edinburgh, and publikly professing and practising the same, through the kingdome, and of all other Graduate Doctors in that Facultie, within the Realme being of the reformed religion, received, and publikly professed, within this Kingdome, of them to be made up one Bodie, Communalitie, and Fellowship, to haue perpetuall succession in all tymes coming, with liberties, priviledges, and immunities, due to a Colledge and Incorporation, and be capable of all debts, donationes, legacies, and other commodities to be gifted, disposed, or left to them, be whatsoever person or persons, and to haue power to conqess lands and heretages, as well within the towne of Edinburgh as without, for the good of the Commonwealth of the said Incorporation, and the advancement of the said Facultie, and to persue and defend in judgement, as a Body and Incorporation, and to have libertie of meeting and conveening at such time as they please, for consulting, advising, and concluding, making of lawes and con-

1. Article.

stitutions for the good of the said Colledge and Incorporation, and with power for that effect to have a Counsell house within the towne of Edinburgh, Cannogait, or Suburbs, or within a mile theirow, together with a common seale, which shall be called the seale of the Facultie of Medicine, and to chuse yearly their President, Counsellours, and Thesaurer, and all other officers needfull for the services of the said Colledge and Incorporatione, and the foresaid Graduate Doctors now ther many years resident within the said Towne of Edinburgh, to be designed, nominat, and expressed be their severall names in the letters patent of this Fundatione as the first Elects and Intrants of such a corporatione.

2. Article. Item, That power be grantit to the foresaid Graduate Doctors of Edinburgh, to associate and incorporat in their societie and fellowship within Edinburgh, to have their residence together with them in the said towne, one or more Physitians hereafter as shall be found requisite, the whole number of the fellowship in Edinburgh in no tyme comeing exceeding, (for the better furnishing of the countrey with Physitians abroad), nyne at the most, and of these whensoever any of their roomes, or their successors shall fall to be void by death, the remanent on lyfe to choose and elect one or more, as need bees, of the most cuning and expert men and Graduate Doctors in the said Facultie, to supplie the vacant roomes of the deceased, and to take them sworne. And if it shall happin at the pleasure of God at any tyme coming, that all these of the societie and fellowship of Medicines of Edinburgh be inlaiking through decease, the priviledges of the incorporatione foresaid to stand notwithstanding in force, locally, within the Towne of Edinburgh to all the persons to succeed be new election to be made be the Lords of his Maestie, his Secret Counsell; providing alwayes that the efterward elects be all of the reformed religion, received and publiklie professed within this Realme, and Graduate Doctors in that Facultie, either from some famous Universitie abroad, or from the forsaide Colledge and Incorporatione, and failing such, that at the least they be such as has been first duellie tryed and examine and licenciate, in the said Facultie of the said colledge, and ther prac-

tise in the samen, some reasonable good tyme before, general-  
lie approvin in the boundes of their residence and employ-  
ment within the kingdome, befor the admission to the Cor-  
poratione of the foresaid fellowship of Edinburgh.

That it be statuted and ordained, that the President and 3. Art.  
Counsellours of the facultie be always chosen out of the num-  
ber of the Graduate Doctors of the societie and fellowship of  
Edinburgh, and that in absencé of the President of the facultie,  
the eldest Professor of Medicine of the said societie, being a  
Graduate Doctor, be his substitute and vice presidente, and  
in absence of the whole Graduate Doctors, the eldest pro-  
fessor, simpliciter.

Because upon all necessities of meeting, the whole number 4. Art.  
of the Incorporatione cannot always be had, it is therefor  
humbly craved that, whatsoever sall be concluded and deter-  
mined by the President or his vice President with four coun-  
sellors for the tyme, may be declared to be als valid, and of  
as greate force as if the full number had been presente.

That power be granted to all the particular societies of 5. Art.  
medicines of the forsaid Incorporation, to appoint yearly, at  
what tyme it sall be thought by the said societie most expe-  
dient, two censors of their number having with them ane  
apothiquer of the Towne of their residence, to view, try, and  
examine the sufficiency of all medicaments, drogues, composi-  
tionones, waters, oiles, and chymicall preparationones, and to re-  
port to the said societies, to the end, that whatsoever sall be  
found by them to be either adulterate or corrupt and carious,  
may be by them ordeaned to be distroyed and cassed with-  
out any hinderance to be made for that effect, be any apothi-  
quer, drogist, or seller of any of the foresaids, and to fyne  
the sellers of unsufficient droges.

That power be grantit to the said Colledge, with the con- 6. Art.  
currence of two Apothiquers, whom the said Colledge sall  
please to nominate, to tax and appretiate, yearly, all drogs  
medicaments, and compositionones, waters, oiles, and all which  
be in use to be employed, and that it be ordered that publik  
records of the severall taxes and appretiationones be made,  
wherof ane copie sall remaine in the custodie of the said Col-

ledge, and every Apothiquer sall haue ane publickly extant in his buith, that the buyers may haue knowledge and insight of the prices, and to fyne the exceders of the said taxes, proportionallie to the quality therof.

7. Art. That prohibition and defense be made to all apothiquers and droguists, and to all others within the Kingdome, to sell any drogues of dangerous quality, as Antimony, Scammony, Arsenic, Mercury, Sublimat, Hellebore, Opium, Elaterium, or any Narcotic, Cathartik, or purging medicaments to any whatsomever, except allenarly either to the Apothiquers or to the Physitians of the foresaid Incorporation, or Licentiats from the said Colledge, or to such others as has their warrant and ordinance for the same, with power to the said Colledge to fine the delinquents.
8. Art. That it be statuted and ordained, that no Chyrurgian nor Apothiquer be admitted or receaved masters in Chyrurgerie, or Apothiquary, nor suffered to profess and practise the saids airts of Chyrurgerie and Apothiquarie, but such as shall be first tryed and examined be the said Colledge, in their knowledge and capacitie therin, and found qualified and approven; and the said tryall and examination of the Chiruriones to be made be the said Colledge, with concurrence of the masters and freemen in Chirurgerie within Edinburgh, and of the Apothiquers, in presence of the masters, Apothiquers, and freemen of the said towne for the tyme, and the said Colledge to take them sworne for the faithfull discharge of their whole dueties and service in Chirurgerie and Apothiquerie.
9. Art. That it be statute and ordeaned, that the tryall and examinatione of the Licentiats, or to be promoted to the degree of Doctorate be made in the whole Societie and Fellowshipe of Edinburgh, with liberty to whatsoever other Graduate Doctors of the whole incorporation through the Kingdome, to concurr with them in the said tryall and examinatione, if they please; but the promoters to the degree of Doctorate to be only the Graduate Doctors of the fellowship of Edinburgh and these per vices, the eldest Phisitian of Edinburgh beginning, and so consequently by order.
10. Art. That it be statute and ordained, that none presume nor

take in hand, to profess, exercise, or practise physick within the Kingdome in all tyme comeing, except only the Doctors of the said Colledge and Incorporation, and such as sall be authorised and licentiated upon due tryall and examination premitted by the said Colledge, and receive letters testimoniall of their license from the said Colledge, under their subscriptiones and common seall.

That it be statute and ordeaned, that the Phisitians only <sup>11. Art.</sup> of the said societie and fellowship of Edinburgh, have power within the said towne of Edinb<sup>r</sup>. and 24 miles round about, to profess, teach, practise, and exercise the said Faculty of Medecine fullie, in all the parts and members therof, and that none other presume or take in hand, to profess or practise the samine, ordean, prescripts, or recipies within the said toune and precinct forsaid, but they only of the said societie and fellowship of medicines of Edin<sup>r</sup>., but prejudice alwayes, to whatsoever other Graduate Doctors within the Kingdome of the incorporatione, to be called and admitted at the desyre of the patients, to consultations withe the Physitians of the said fellowship, within the said towne and bounds foresaid.

And because there are manie abusers and ignorent persons <sup>12. Art.</sup> never trained up, nather in medicine nor good Literature, who assumes to themselues the style of Doctors of Medicine, whereby they not onlie disgrace the worthy professors theirow, but deceaves also the Lieges by so specious a title to their great hurt, perrill and ruine; Therfor, it is humbly craved, that it be statute and ordained that none presume to arrogate or admitt, in all tyme comeing, the title of and qualitie of Doctor of Medicine, except he be such indeed, and have received the degrees of Doctorate in that Facultie in some famous University abroad, or else from the foresaid Colledge and Incorporation of this Kingdome, and for this effect, that it be ordeaned that all the present Graduate Doctors within the Kingdome, within half a year after the publication heirof, as they sall have opportunity, and all new Graduate Doctors heirafter in all tyme comming, befor their publik practise in the Kingdome, repair to the Towne of Edinburgh, and their notifie unto the Societie and Fellowship

therof, their degrees of Doctorate in that Facultie, be their programe and theses publicly sustained and disputed, and letters testimoniall under the common seal of the Universitie wher they received the saidis degrees and dignity, and so to matriculate themselves in the said Towne of Edinburgh, with the forsaid Colledge and Incorporation, as Members therof.

13. Art. That it be statute and ordeaned, that no chirurgion within Edinburgh and bounds foresaid, take blood of any person, or undertake the cure of any aposteme, ulcer, fracture, or wounde, or any other thing requiring chirurgicall operatione, which may be deadlie or dangerous for the life of the de-seased or a wounded person, (such as are the woundes of the head, stomach, diaphragme, bellie, bladder, lightes, and liuer, or great vessels,) without the advise and counsell of one of the said societie and fellowship of the Physitians of Edin<sup>r</sup>. except in case of present necessity, and that no deposition be given up, to any Judge whatsoever, be chirurgians anent any wounded person, or the quality of the wounde or woundes, but at the sighting, and under the hand and subscriptione and forme of the Doctors of the said societie, together with the Masters in Chirurgerie of the said Towne, and the contraveeners to be fyned by the said colledge.

14. Art. Item, it is humbly craved that power be granted to the said Colledge and Incorporatione to cause, warne, and sum-monde by their officer, and under their common seale in the King's Ma : his name and authoritie, and the Lords of his Ma : Secreit Counsell, whatsoever delinquent against the lawes and constitutiones of the said Colledge and the Societie of the Phisitians of Edinburgh, to compeare befor them, and being convict to fyne them, to the behalfe of the said Incorporatione, and to poinde, warde and imprisone, at the discretione of the said Colledge and Societie of the Medicines of Edinburgh forsaide, and to take them sworne, that they transgress no more in that kinde, under double paine, and that command be given to all Proveists and Bailies in tyme comeing, and to all Justices and Shirifes, and to other, his Majesties officers within this realme, that upon the warrande and common seale of the said Colledge, they assist to the putting of the said Acts in

executione, upon paine for not giving their help and assistance to runne in contempt of his Highness lawes and authoritie, and to all keepers of wardes and prissons, that they accept and receave in their wards and prissons, all and every such persone or persones so offending, as sall be committed to them from the said Colledge or Societie of Edinburghe, and they sall surelie keep and retaine the said persons so committed into their prissons, upon the proper cost and charges of the said person or persons incarcerat, till such tyme, that, by paying their fyne, or finding caution, they be reliesed upon the warrande and common seale of the said colledge, under paine of paying to the Colledge the double of the fyne that the saids persons committed are fyned into.

Item, It is humbly craved that exemption be granted to <sup>15. Art.</sup> all the Graduate Doctors of the said Incorporatione from all burding and Taxatione, and beareings of Armes in all tyme comeing, and that they be declared to be holden amongst the number of priviledged persones, *a legibus sumptuariis*, to injoy the annuities and priviledges granted to such persones be the Actes of Parliament as in all Civiil Kingdomes.

That reservatione be expressly made to be farther humblie <sup>16. Art.</sup> petitioned be the said Incorporatione upon all other good and expedient meanes, which may further and promoue the said Facultie of Medicine within this kingdome, as tyme and the experience and the happie successe of so good a constitutione may affoorde.

Finallie, it is humbly craved that these articles foresaide, <sup>17. Art.</sup> be declaired to have in all tyme coming, the full force, power, and strengthe of ane Act of Parliament, conforme to ane Act of reference in the last Parliament 1621, and be ordeaned to be ratified and confirmed in the next insuing Parliament, in all and every grant and article, and be clearlie authorised and admitted by the same, as tending to the good and well of the kingdome, and the advancement of the said Facultie, and available to the said body corporate and their successors for ever, in als ample and large maner as may be, and that incontinente after the passing of thir presentes they be oppenly proclaimed at all the Mercate Crosses within this



realme, and be printed by the King's Majesties printer, to the effect that none pretend ignorance.

This is the draught of the articles for a Colledge of Physitians I found amongst my uncle's papers, and besides I finde a scrolle of a petition under his hand to the Parliament, the substance wheirof is as followeth :—

“ The graduate doctors humbly ~~sute~~ and ~~craue~~, that their persons, their callings, their dwelling houses, may obtane and injoy these immunities, liberties and priviledges, which, with much tyme, travell and charges, is obtained over seas from divers Schooles and Universities, and haue been granted for many ages by the most of Princes and Republiks in Christendome to presbiters, mediciners and lawers, that their persons be not pressed to any military service, that their callings be not vilified with the name or condition of any trade or traffick, and that their lodgings and dwelling-houses be not troubled nor molested with any sojors or quarterings whatsumever, for that they use no merchant trade, nor traffick with money, and doe not agree for fies or rewardes with any man, nor craue the same after they haue deserved them, and their persons ought to be (as they are ever readie) *quatenus fert valetudo, ætas, &c.* to visite and attend their ordinarie and customable patients, according to their urgent symptoms and necessities, *quod in bello fieri nequit* : that their persons be not oblided to watch or waird any towne, castell or fortresse, nor yett stented, taxed, or compelled to pay any soume of money for any of the said military duties for maintenance of their Guards or Garrisons, or maintenance of any souldier, “ *Presbiteri, Medici, Juris periti, Doctores, Professores, etc. debent esse immunes ab omnibus belli muniis, oneribus, sumptibus, hospitationibus, etc.* ”

Item, that every Graduate Physitiane of the Colledge ought and may exerce and practise any parte of Physike, and namely, of Surgery, according to the licences and priviledges of their Doctorate : that some of the Physitians be made censors of all other parts and offices of physike, to haue the inspection and censure therof, and namely, in the matter of

admitting prentises to be masters in Surgery, and in the censuring of faultes admitted be these prentises, or by the Surgeons themselves in the work of their calling, to judge ther-upon, together with the Masters of the said calling; and that because of the manifold abuses that arise dayly upon the admission of ignorant prentises, and euen because of the unskilfulness of the extortion of the Lieges for their fees, or other faultes in diligence, dyet etc. admitted too oftime be many common Surgions."

This is all I finde done in my uncle his tyme, he heth this reflectione upon it, that the maitter was delayed and abstracted by those men, as sould and ought most to haue furthered the same for their own private ends and interests.

Ther was after my uncle his death, a new designe sett a-foot for the establishment of a Colledge of Phisitianes by Doctor Purvess, mainly, and some others. I shall give some account of the project and obstructione it met with, that by comparing what was designed in my uncle his tyme, and afterwards, by Doctor Purvess, it may appeare what was gained by us, and what is yett wanting to the enlarging of the power of the Colledge.

By the minutes I haue of their meetings, I finde the subscriptions of these following Doctors:—

A. RAMSAY.	D. BALFOUR.	D. OUGHTERLONY.
AL. MEIRTING.	WM. MACGILL.	T. GORDON.
JA. LESLIE.	J. SAINTSERF.	SILVESTER RATTRAY.
THOMAS GLEG.	RO. STRACHANE.	D. MOIRE.
THO. FORBESSE.	ALEXR. YEOMAN.	GEORGE PURVASS.
RO. BURNETT.	D. BETHUNE.	D. PATONE.

I find first, ane paper giving account of the publik abuses in maitters of medicine, in the heads following:—

1. The frequent murders committed universallie in all parts of this Kingdome by quacks, women, gardiners and others grossly ignorent, and they referr to the publik judicatories for the proof of this.

2. The unlimited and unaccountable practises of Chirur-

gions, Apothecaries and Empericks pretending to medicines not only in places destitute of Physitians, but in the eminentest cities of the nation, all these undertaking the cure of all diseases without advice or assistance of Physitians.

3. The unwarrantable vending of drugs, simple and compound, by Drugists and Apothecaries, not only in common sale, but in the dispensing Physitians receipts, and these generally carious, sophisticated, and every way corrupted, and of this the most deadly poisons, without security taken from the buyer, or any other restraint, as is found by the great difference in medicines in their operatione here from what is found abroad.

4. The exorbitant prices of drugs by which the Lieges are much exacted.

5. The great abuse lately established in Edinburgh and other cites, by ingrossing promiscuously these two Trades into one Incorporatione, whence many not bred in thes airts sett up to the greate prejudice of the patient and discredite of the Physitians.

6. The great charges and difficulties Students of Medicine ar putt to in travelling abroad for educatione and degrees in the science of Medicine, and the disadvantage and discredit Universities suffer in being deprived of their priviledge.

7. The great losse Physitians are at, in not improving their learning by Professors.

8. The advantages would accrue to all the nation if, as other well governed Countries, they had such settlements of privileidges for Physitians here, and Literature would to the nations honour advance.

The designe then was (as appeareth from a draught of their patent I have by me), that a Societie and Colledge of Physitians should be erected within the city of Edinburgh, which should consist of a President and Fellowes under the name of President and Colledge of Physitians of Scotland, and for the time, was to be made up of Alex<sup>r</sup>. Dowglass, William Macgill, George Rae, John Balfour, William Patoun, James Beatoun, George Purvess, Robert Cuninghame, Andrew Moire, Alex<sup>r</sup>. Martine, Alex<sup>r</sup>. Yeoman, Robert

Burnett, Thomas Gleg, George Hepburne, Silvester Ratra, Henry Henrysone, James Leslie, William Moire, John Sinnerse, and James Colhounne, who sould haue power and authoritie to oversie, rule, and order what may concerne the right administratiōne of Physike to the people of Scotland, in all pairts and places of the said nation, with power to them to censure and punish all persones who shall presume to practise, exercise, or profess Physick or give Medicines, or ordaine Physicall praescriptiones in any pairt or place in Scotland, being not Members of the said Colledge, or not being approved and licensed by the said President and Colledge under the common seall.

The President and Colledge and thair Successors, and all others who sall be from tyme to tyme licensed by the said President and Colledge as aforesaid, shall, and may, from tyme to tyme, practise and exercise the Art of Chirurgery (for as much as the science of Physick doth comprehend, include and containe in it the knowledge of Chirurgery, being a speciall part of the same and member thereof), in all pointes, and throughout Scotland, save only within the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, wher the said President and Colledge and their Successors shall have no further power, as to the exercise of Chirurgerie, then what they, as Graduate Physitians, lawfully had, or might have had, before the date of these presents.

And that no person whatsoever shall heirafter presume to keep ane Apothecaries Shop, or profess the Art or Trade of ane Apothecary in any part of Scotland, but such only as sall be first tryed, examined and approved by the said President and Colledge for the tyme being, and by the Masters Apothecaries in the respective cities and burghs of their abode, and therupon approved of by the said President and Colledge, and being so tryed and approved of, shall be from tyme to tyme answerable to the Censors to be appointed by the President and Colledge aforesaid, for the tyme being, in their severall places of residence, for the sufficiencie of their simples and compoundes, imployable for the use of the people ther, which

censors respectively sall call to their assistance at every such inspection and inquiry, one or two of the ablest Apothecaries residing in or near the respective places of the abode of such persons wher such search and enquirie sall be made ; and that if upon any such search and inquiry, the physicall drugs of such apothecaries sall be adjudged not to be sufficient and warrantable, then the same sall be cast out and burnt, and the party so offending sall be fyned at the good discretion of the magistrate of the place where the offence is committed ; provided alwayes, that when any apothecarie is to sett up his trade of apothecarie within Edinburgh, or any other citie or burgh of Scotland, the Magistrates of the said citie and burgh sall haue notice therof from the said President and Colledge for the tyme being, that if they so please, they may be present at the examinatione and admission of such apothecaries, to exercise their said trade of apothecarie. And it is to be provided that the Magistrates of the severall cities and burghs, and the sherifs of the respective counties in Scotland, sall and may be empowered, at their discretion, from tyme to tyme, to give to the said President and Colledge for the tyme being, or their assignayes sufficiently authorised in that behalf, under their common seall, such dead bodies of malefactors executed, as they shall desyre, for making of dissection and anatomie for the use of the Colledge.

This project for the Colledge was mainly manadged by Doctor George Purvass, a man of great parts, and of much boldness and vivacity of spirit, and who was of a pragmatick temper, and did not spare charges nor paines for to accomplish the designe. We shall see how it was stopped, and upon what consideratione it was layed aside by the undertakers.

The opposition did mainly arise from the citie of Edinburgh, and thro their influence the rest of the Boroughs of the nation, pretending ane incroachment upon their liberties.

The Universities were likwayes stirred up to oppose it, upon the account of their priviledges, which they alledged would be infringed thereby.

The Chirurgians thinking themselves injured in that they were debarred from practising Medicine, and the Physitians

were allowed to practise Chirurgerie, were exceeding clamorous, and made many enimies to the project.

The city of Glasco having ane Charter granted in the behalf principally of the Physitians in the place, with the Chirurgians and Apothecaries therin, whereby, they are empowered, with inspection over the abuses committed, in any of the three Professions, within the bounds of their precincts, did joyne to oppose the designe. Wee shall see what overtures were made for the accomodation ; but, in the first, it is fitt that wee give ane account of the priviledges of the Chirurgions in Edinburgh, because they were the first movers, and the intertainers of the opposition that did att last put a stop to the projecte, and we shall then remarke the difficulties that did make this project so unfeasable as it proved, that it may appear our Colledge was erected upon better grounds, and a surer foundation.

The priviledges of the Chirurgions, as they are extractit from their own writts, are founded upon ane Act or Seal of Cause granted by the Provost, Bailies, and Counsell of Edinburgh.

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## XL.

### LETTERS OF SIR ROBERT SIBBALD.

*Edin. 13th May 1691.*

1.—REVEREND SIR,—I am glad to hear from Doctor Izet that you are in good health, he told me of two whales came in at Culross shortly. I must entreat yow to putt your nephew on it to gett me the best account of them. The Doctor sayeth the Schoolmaster can give the best description,—if Mr. Creigh or any other ther can helpe to it, I pray yow cause speak to them. I would be informed of ther shape, the figure of ther head, the number of ther fins, and whether they had teeth both in the under and upper jaw, and some of them would be sent,—the difference of the teeth would be marked, and if the other of them had Baleen or

teeth different from the other. Whither ther was any spermacety in ther heads,—if any thing was gotten in ther stomach,—and the shap of ther stomach, the lengthe of ther body, and some of the bones toward the taile would be sent. If they be so that they may be worth the sieing, I would come over on purpose to sie them, but it's lyke your answer will satisfie my curiosity here. I wish yow all happienes, and I am,

For

The Reverend  
Mr. James Aird  
at Torriburn.

your assured friend  
and humble servant,  
R. SIBBALD.

These.

ACCOMPT FROM ALEXR. DRAYSDALE, ONE OF THE CUTTERS.

The name of it is a fine fish, the shape was much like ane mane swine, the head of the same species, the number of the fins were fyve, two on every side, and ane small one on the back, they had teeth both in the upper and neather jawes, on the tope of the head there was about ten inches of pure fatt, and in the eye holl there was about a foott and ane halfe of fatt, even to the very tongue roots, the teeth wer of a like bignesse, none of them had balen, both of them had a like teeth: he can give noe accompt of the spermaceti, onely the head was full of brains, part thereof being bronish colored and not fatt, they were, the one was three fathoms and some more, the other two fathoms ten foot, the collor of the fishes were like to a speckled horse smoth without scales, the leane of the fish was like to leane beaffe, the shape of his bodie was like to an other whale, the head was great at the craige, and drew narrow at the mouth, some what long jawes, haveing in the upper jaw thirtie teeth, and betwixt every one of these there was a voyde to receive the tooth in the neather jaw, his eyes were directly like ane cow's eye, placed in the upper part of his head, his lenth was eight ells, he had a great fine on his back about ane ell and more of lenth even up from his back, with a fine in every side of his bellie: his bellie was white as snow, the rest of his bodie was blackish

colored, with a large white spot on each shoulder, his virga was as bige as ane mutchen stoope, and neer ane ell of lenth, not soe white as the bellie, nor yett soe black as the rest of his bodie, the taill had lairge whyte spotts on each syde.

*Edr. 29, August 1699.*

2.—**SIR,\***—I take the occasion of the bearer, Mr. James Sutherland, to write to yow and thank yow for the civilities yow did me at Glasgow, I must recommend him to yow, that yow may show him your Manuscripts and curious books and the Gardens most remarkable in the city. I shall intreat the favour yow may send me a copie of the inscriptions, and gett some who heth skill to draw the figures that are upon them, and give me your conjectures about them, and the date of the severall books of your Fordon, and wher it endeth, and the date of the MS. History in Verse, I take it to differ from Winton his History in Verse, it seemeth to be much later. Yow will give the title of the Bible in the language of the Natives in New England, and wher it was printed: I could wish yow gave me some account wherin Mr. Calderwood refuteth Spotswood in the additional volumes yow haue. I ame told they are much upon that. Yow will show Mr. Sutherland wher the shells yow speak of are to be found, and send me some of them: yow will be pleased to gett me a copie of the inscription, the Principal heth, and give me service to him, I am sorrowfull I saw him not. Yow would show Mr. James wher he may sie a collection of Saxon Coines, if yow know of any. I presume to make yow many demands; your commands shall be very welcome to,

Your humble Servant,

R. SIBBALD.

*Edr. 11th Novr. 1699.*

3.—**SIR,**—I gave yow many thanks for the inscriptions yow sent me and the fossils. I have not Lister by me to com-

\* This and the twelve letters that follow, are addressed to the Rev. R. Wodrow.



pare them and give yow so perfect ane account as I could wish, but yow shall haue my owne thoughts. These in the Number I. I take to be Pectunculites.

These of the Number 2nd. which taper somewhat, seem to me to be fragments of the Belemnites; in the 3 paper there is a Nerites and with it the radiolus of ane Entrochus very pretty.

Number 4 is a collection of Entrochi.

Number 5 is Entrochi compressi et magis complanati.

Number 6 seem to be Turbinat, but are so broken, that I can not reduce them to a certain tribe. I could wish to haue some of them intair.

I am glad yow haue found another Roman inscription, I beseech yow to let me haue a copie of it, and ane account of Caderwood's MS. History yow haue. I must confess I never saw yet any satisfactory account of the original 5 or 6 stances, though ther be severall ingenious hypothesises about them which yow are acquaint with. Wee haue gote here some poems of Buchanan were never printed. Ther is a satyre against the Cardinall of Lorain, of ane 153 Heroick Verses, and some others, which, if Mr. Mosman's designe holds of printing all his works in a fyne letter and great paper, will make ane addition to this edition, all befor it wanted. What may be worthy your knowledge, I may heare of shall be transmitted to yow by,

Your assured Friend  
and humble Servant,  
R. SIBBALD.

*Edinr. August 31, 1700.*

4.—SIR,—I am very much obliged to yow for your many favours. I haue been much taken up of late with business, and oftene out of town, so I could not writt to yow till now. I thank yow for the use of your copie of the description of Orknay, which I have read and delivered back to Mr. Paterson, to be sent to yow. Ther is very litle materiall added to the 2d edition, except that paper relating to the Sinclares. I am reading Sir James Turner's Animadver-

sions upon Buchanan, and shall take care of them. I am very glad to see your proficiencie in the studie of Natural History and good Learning, and shall be glad to my power to doe what I can for your incuradgement. That in the substance lyke Corall, in N. I. is indeed Coralloides, a concretion I have seen long since brought from Cantyre and other parts. I have seen a lump of the bigness and shape of a Gouf ball. Num. 2 is the Corallina which is common every wher. I have seen of it red and purplish. It is used for the worms in children. Num. 3 is thought to be the uterus of a skate, the fishers call it the skate's purse. I am very well pleased with thes curious stones Mr. Lloyde hath sent me, the same yow mention, and I judge have receaved from him. I am persuaded yow will find these and many more curiosities, upon application and search in severall places of the country. I shall intreat yow withall to take notice of all the ancient monuments, the inscriptions, medalls, or other pieces of antiquity found amongst the Roman Wall, near the tract of it, or the Roman Garisons in your parts, and lett me be acquainted with what you meet with. Mr. Lloyde his letter hath lyen so long at Belfast, (being written the 2d of Aprile) I think by his to me, he may by this tyme be out of Cornwall, gone for litle Brittanie in France. He designed to goe ther to observe the resemblance and approche of the language ther, to that in Cornwall and Wales. He is a learned and ingenious gentleman, and his work will be very acceptable to the learned in these kingdomes. I shall be glad to have your account of that extraordinarie stone yow mention. When yow come here yow shall have a share of some of my collections yow mention at your own choice. I have neer finished an edition of Arator from the excellent MS. I have. I am expecting some observations and notes on him from a learned Swedish gentleman who wrote to me about the edition of Arator from England. I shall acquaint yow of what I gett when they come to my hand; and now I have prepared an edition of our countrieman, Sedulius, from an excellent manuscript copie of it with notes in parchment belonging to the Lawers Library. I purpose to add to it, Sedulius his para-

phrase in prose published by himself, a printed copie of which I have, and the notes of Antonius Nebrissensis, and others, so it will be lyke one of the poets done for the Dauphin. They are excellent poets, especially Sedulius, and I hope they may be of use for the young students for fixing in ther mynds the great truths of Religion. I think this may, with the blessing of God, be one mean for the reformation of manner, (happily begun in the nighbour kingdome,) wished for by all good men in that country. Mr. Andrew Simpson heth promised to make a faire and correct edition, if he may have incouragement from the schools and colledges. I ame hopeful yow will take pains to procure subscriptions in Glasgow. I intend Sedulius shall be first published, he being lyke to be best wellcomed here, and having so many advantages above the others, tyme may gett us more for Arator, and I shall doe what is in my power to compleet the edition of him too. I shall intreat yow to continue your correspondence, although I cannot promise to writte so oftene as it were needfull. I shall from tyme to tyme advertise yow what may be worthy your knowledge, either by a lyne from my self, or from Mr. Sutherland, or Master Paterson. I wish yow all happieness, and am,

Your assured friend,  
and very humble Servant,  
R. SIBBALD.

Let me know when yow heard from the Archdeacon of Carleile, and what he writteth to yow. I could wish yow would see to gett a Grammer of the Irish tongue, and send it to us: it were worth your pains to learn that language, it might be of use in retrieving our antiquities. Farewell.

*Edr. 24th Sept. 1700.*

5.—SIR,—I received yours yesterday, and would delay no longer a returne to it. What yow call the Mairdmaids purse is judged by all (I discoursed with) to be the uterus of a skate. Ther are many sorts of skate frequent our seas, and the sealchs and meerpoyne and poirpoises devour a great

many of them, which may make them be so frequently found. The membranaceous substance is animal, and the stringe are the ligaments and the tubes belonging to it. I shall be glad to see what yow call *Echinus Cordatus Major*, or the *Marmaids Box*, I suppose it is so tender it must be sent in a small buiste. I take it to be a sort of the *Echimus Spatagus*, however it is fitt to know the names the vulgar give, and their opinion of these things, tho' they mistake oftine. I shall intreat I may not be named in the edition of the Christian poet, it will be tyme enough to mention that when it is a printing. *Sedulius* will be first published as being thought to be the better poet and a Scotch Man, and any proposall yow think fitt to make may be, for a new edition of *Sedulius Scotus*, his *Mirabilia Dei*, corrected from ane excellent Manuscript copie in parchment of betuixt six hundred and seven hundred years old, done about the tenth age. This to be printed by Mr. Andrew Simpson, on good paper, and a fine letter in Octavo, with choice notes and prolegomena concerning the author and the learned's opinion of his work. It may take neer a quair of paper in print: the subscribers to have it in sheets for twenty shillings Scots, they advancing presently at their subscription the half, ten shilling Scots. If yow can gett about ane hundred subscribers, Master Simpson will, upon your paying in fiftie pounds Scots, give yow securitie to deliver a hundred copies upon the payment of the other half of the price at the delivery. If this be done, he will take care to provide a new letter for it and good paper, and the fiftie pounds Scots will goe to defray part of that charge. Arator will not come out till wee see how this of *Sedulius* is wellcomed. My part of the work of *Sedulius* is neer done already. If yow can doe anything at the Synode or with your scholars, name not me bot let the undertaking be in Mr. Simpson's name and your owne. I shall be glad to hear what may be done in this. I wish yow all happieness.

And I ame your assured Friend  
and humble Servant,

R. SIBBALD.

If yow gett subscriptions for that number with yow, it is lyke Mr. Simpson may get as many here. I never saw either ane Irish grammer or dictionarie. I ame told ther was a Grammar printed abroad, but not very good.

*Edinburgh, 14. Aprile, 1702.*

6.—SIR,—Yow had eir now heard from me, bot that (he) who delivered your letters call'd not for ane answer. The Archdeacon, our friend's book, is now sent here, a hundred copies of it to Mr. Valence the bookseller. I gott a sight of it in sheets, and I have looked over the part relative to our history, in which I think he heth dealt squarely with us, for what I perceave yet: it is true, many things are omitted which might have been added, and ther are casten in at the end of the book some papers out of the Cetonian Library, which make for a dependence of our church upon the Bishop of York, (which may, and) I hope will be answer'd. Ther is now writting the *Historia Literaria* of the Nation in Latin, and is in that forwardness allready, it may be finish'd against the tyme our Parliament meeteth, if incouragement be given, it may be then given in to print. It is done most from Manuscripts, and the vouchers and assertors joined to each paragraph. Ther is not only ane account of the writtings of our Learned men printed, bot their MS. also, where they are to be found, most of them, and this in all sort of learning with characters of the writers, and oft times with the judgement of the learned upon them. I have kept your MS. of Sir James Turner's doings too long, I must intreat I may have it a litle longer, that a full account of it may be insert in the work, and then it shall be thankfullie returned. Yow will be pleased to give me notice of what you think fitt to joyne to the work.—Sir, I ame,

Your humble Servant,

R. SIBBALD.

*Edr. 24th Aprile 1702.*

7.—REVEREND SIR,—I receaved your kind letter, and ame very much oblidged to yow for your good opinion of me. I

doubt not bot many in this country might doe better if they applyed themselves to illustrate our history. I shall be glad to have your opinion of the Archdeacon's book when yow have perused it. The matter of subjection to the See of Yorke is founded on forged papers, and never was acknowledged by our Church. I have sufficient instructions from our writters and the English to clear this. If yow please to read in your MS. of Fordon, lib. 3, cap. 16, and cap. 26 and 27, yow will see they had no ground to claime that submission, and if yow have the 2d tome of the Anglia Sacra by Wharton, p. 234, yow will find there ex Bibliotheca Cottoniana, Titus, A. 19, Charta Turstini Archiepiscopi, de Conseruatione Roberti Episcopi St. Andreani, by which it appeareth, that our Churchmen did not own any such submission, with this note subjoined out of Florentius Wigorniensis :—

“Turstanus, Robertum consecravit anno 1128, qui nullam (ut dicitur) professionem de quavis subiectione vel obedientia Ecclesie Eboracensi aut ejus pontifici facere permissus a Scotis est, licet Eboracensis canonicus fuerat,” and yow may read this last at more length in the Continuatio Florentij ad annum 1150, subjoined to his Booke. The Historia Literaria is done by me alone. I hope I may have your and some gentlemens here, their assistance in the revising and correcting of it. I have finished the part till the Seculum decimum sextum, (some 60 sheets in my writt) except the Historians, which I delayed till I gotte the Archdeacon's booke, and I ame now considering it, and writting the Historie of them. I give some account of their lives and ther characters, so well as I may from records : it is most done from Manuscripts. The sixteen and 17 secula, I did last winter : a good part of them, the account of the writters of Divinity was done in our language for me, by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Mr. Lawrence Charters, to the yeer 1700.\* He giveth the characters of severall of them. I had some accounts from Dr. Jameson, and Mr. Walter Paterson's Manuscripts. Thes last I am to turn to

\* Charters' work, from a transcript in Wodrow's hand-writing, was included in the "Catalogues of Scottish Writers," &c. Edin. 1833. 8vo. Pp. 168. Of which work a very limited impression was thrown off.

Latin, and add to the worke. The greatest assistance I had is from some manuscripts of Mr. David Buchanan, who heth written upon our learned men in ane excellent stile of Latin. I will need the assistance of all learned men, and I shall intreat earnestly yours and your friends. If the publick allow incouradgement for it, I shall indeavour to have it soon readie for the presse. I shall intreat the favour of a copie of the continuation of Montrose History to his death, said to be writt by Gordon of Straloch. I shall lend yow a copie of his history of the family of the Gordons, (when yow come to town), which does much illustrate that perplexed part of our History, from the death of King James the 5th till K. James the 6th, his going to England. I have the first part of Guthry's History, and Sir James Turner, his reflections upon it, (which he sent to me), bot I ame told that Bishop Guthrie wrott a 2d part, and I would gladly see that. I shall earnestly request yow to send me with the first occasion, a copie of Trockrig's remarks upon the learned of his tyme. I have not seen the other yow mention, Mr. John Livingston's peece of the same nature, with his lyfe. I would have a copie of them fitt to be insert in this work, and that of Mr. Rt. Blair too. I never saw Mr. Wm. Scot of Cowper, his Apologetical Relation, and shall be glad at your leisure to have a copie of it, and yow will be pleased to look over Sir James Turner's other writtings and give me ane account of them. You sie what freedome I use with yow. When yow come to town, yow shall see the Historia Literaria, and the instructions and vouchers I have of it. I hope yow will prosecute the studie of the Irish and Saxon languages: these may be of great use to yow in illustrating our history, and with the advantage of knowing them, and your youth and vigour, yow may, by God his blessing upon your studies, far surmount the imperfect essayes of

Your assured friend  
and most humble servant,  
R. SIBBALD.

Mr. Sutherland told me he had not received your letter and curiosities yow mention in your former letter.

*Edr. 15. Octr. 1702.*

8.—SIR,—I ame very much oblidged to yow for causing copie for me, Sir James Turner, his reflections on Buchanan, the price is very easie, which I ame well pleased at. Mr. Freebairn is to have ane auction, I doubt not bot a copie of the catalogue will be sent to yow, I desyre yow to pitch upon such books in it as are for yow : I shall buy them for yow and clear accompts with yow that way : if yow have not got a catalogue tell me and I shall gett one for yow. I hope in a few dayes to send yow a commentarie upon Buchanan's lyfe, with the judgement of the Learned upon his writtings and the satyre he made upon the Cardinall of Lorrain, with notes upon it, as also a peice of some 4 sheets in the presse which maintaineth the Liberty and Independency of this Kingdom and Church, from the Ancient Records, most of them never published before. The Lord Tarbett hath printed Paranesia, Pacifica, a nervous discourse upon the union, bot it is not yet exposed to seal. Both thes works yow mention in yours are well advanced, and if I live this winter, I may give them some more touches and smooth them better. I have not yett seen Mr. Rymer, his Letter to the Bishop of Carleol, so I can say nothing of it. Some curious books came lately to our Booksellers from London. Clarendon's Memoirs of the Rebellion, folio, in a large letter and paper, and begins at the rise of the civill warra, and its rumoured only comes to the 1642,—it is to be continued to the restoration of K. Ch. 2nd. and it is thought, may be three voll. some say 4 or 5. Ther is a curious peece the Circe of Giovanni Baptista Gelli translated into English. The Letters from the dead to the living, two parts, and the expulsion of the Moriscoes out of Spaine. This last is done by Dr. Geddes, a countryman of ours. Ther is a peece written against the Bishop of Sarum, his application of the 39 articles, by a smart pen, which is lyke not to end soone. Mr. Fraser, late Dean of the Isles, wrott a piece of the 2d Sight, which will be printed here. I have not heard of late from my friends at London. I had occasion lately to sie two whales of a different kynde from any I saw before, for they were edentuli, and had neither teeth nor baleen in



their mouth,—the one was 24 foot long, the other 15; and within this fourthnight I saw a fish of the shark kynde some ten foot long. I communed with Mr. Sutherland about your medall: the vota upon the reverse came not in use till the tyme of the later Emperours, and wee think it is Flavius Julius Crispus, nobilis Cæsar, who was Constantin the Great, his eldest son. I find Mr. Freebairn his auction is to be upon the 4th of November, so yow may have tyme to choose what books yow will be for. Our friend the Bishop gave me some account of Mr. Rymer's book; that he proveth the legitimacie of K. Robert the 3d, and heth something relating to King David: he sayeth he did not think the homage to Edward the Confessor was genuin, but sayes it heth the same seal and ornament, as that of the Ligue with Achaius, which he would invalidate that way. I have written lately to my friends in London, and I expect some return eree long. Let me know what part yow want of the book of Kinloss, that I may take measurs accordingly. I beseech yow try at all may informe yow anent Roman inscriptions: wee shall have need of them.

I ame your assured friend,  
and humble Servant,  
R. SIBBALD.

Mr. Sutherland giveth his humble service to yow. He hath gotten some medalls of late sent him from England, and expecteth more, with severall curious plants and seeds.

30th Oct. 1702.

9.—SIR,—I have been much employed of late in the county, and I find business so grow upon me, that I cannot promise the copie of what yow want of the *Liber Kinlossensis* till yow come to town, that yow may copie it yourself, for I can trust it to no other, considering other papers are bound up with it, but yow shall be sure of it. I have not gott a coppie of the Lord Tarbet's piece on the Union, yett (though I had the liberty to read it), my Lord allowes no copie to be given bot by his order.

Ther are two sheet of the defence of our liberties and independence printed only yett. I send yow the very first copie of Buchanan's lyfe, with the commentary and notes upon it, and the satyre against the Guyses. Ther are many errours in the impression which is not yet made publick. I beseech you lett me know the books yow are for at Mr. Frebairn's auction, that I may refund your expence, and what service I may do yow, let me haue your commands, and beleeve that I ame,

Your assured friend,  
and most humble servant,  
R. SIBBALD.

*Edr. 13th Nov. 1702.*

10.—REVEREND SIR,—I send yow by the post one of the first copies of this Essay, proving the liberty and independency of the Kingdom and Church of Scotland from some ancient Records. I sent ten dayes agoe a copie of Buchanan's lyfe the same way. I shall be glad to have your impartiall judgement, and of the Learned wher yow are, of both thes performances. I have not hitherto been able to obtaine a copie of the Lord Tarbett's piece on the Union. Dr. Chamberland heth written a litle piece on it. If yow desyre, it shall be sent yow by the next occasion.

I ame,

Your much oblidge,  
and most humble Servant,  
R. SIBBALD.

*Ed. December 2, 1702.*

11.—REVEREND SIR,—I payed, some ten days agoe, two dollers and ane half to Mr. Freebairn upon your account for books he said was due by yow. The reason I did not pay the rest I owe yow was, for that I intend, if it can be gotten here, to buy Dodwell his Unum Altare for yow. If I gett it not here, I shall either pay in the rest or lay it out for some other book yow may desire, as yow advertise me. A gentleman told me he saw it marked in three severall MS. copie

of the Acts of the Generall Assemblies, that Buchanan was Moderator. I remember to have seen it in some MS. abstract of them, and nobody here questioneth it. I am told he was praesies anno 1567. I cannot give yow so clear a return about what he sayeth of the reviewing the liturgie and rites of the English Church. I was told by a gentleman he had seen a copie of that Liturgie done here, bot I never saw it. That of Geneva was turned into Irish, and is yett extant in print, as I am informed.

Your mistake may be, that Plinies citation is wrong printed in your copie, for in the rest it is *neque magis decorum et insignis est, statuam in foro Romano habere, quam ponere*,—and since Buchanan had no statue, I think impartial readers will construct it, that his learning and his fame thereby made a statue and ornament for his country. I have not mett with one that put that glosse yow mention on it, which I should be sorrowfull if they did. I expected to have had your opinion of the last piece anent our Independence err now. I hope yow will give it impartially as well what others say as what yow think of it. I am told the Union goes on a pace, God grant it may be for our good. I shall be glad to have a copie of Sir J[ames?] T's[urner?] reflections on Ogygia. I am,

your assured friend  
and humble servant,  
R. SIBBALD.

12.—REVEREND SIRE,—I was afrayed yow had been sick that yow forbore writting so long. I am glad to find that your affairs hindered it. I am informed ther is one copie of the Acts of the General Assembly in the Bibliotheca of the Old Colledge, (if I remember well), of Aberdeen; another was in the Bibliotheque of the Earl of Crawford, and a third in the possession of the Viscount of Tarbet, now principall Secretarie. I cannot find any, can give any satisfactorie account of the grounds of Buchanan's asserting the use of the English Liturgie by our first Reformers, though others, as well as thes of your syde, are inquisitive to find it out. I remember it was told me one of the copies of the Assemblies

Acts came the length of I think 1616, others 1602, so one was more comprehensive then the other, though I learn'd not which was the more perfect. I have seen some minuts of the most ancient of them. Sr. James Balfour in the first vollume of his annalls, setts down the articles of the treatie betwixt the Lords of the Congregation and the English, but sayes nothing of the Liturgie, for, sayeth he, the Scots was not resolved yett what form they would follow. I ame oblidged to yow for the account yow give of the Treatise anent our Independencie. Your sentiments are candid, and according to my owne mynde, but the objectours fix upon me what never was my thought, as if I had made the Episcopallians the only defenders. I thought it a good rise to attack thes of the English of that order who insulted us, when their Bretheren were suffering. I gave the account as the state of the Church was betwixt the year 1100 and 1250, wher ther is mention only made of thes of the Episcopall order; and I entered not into the debate of the first constitution of our Church, so the objectours show their passion in this, and ther quarrelling the dedication to Mr. Dodwell, whom I esteem for his learning. I doe not remember to have ever read these sentiments of the Scots Presbyterians, and ame far from intertaining such uncharitable thoughts of good men. I ame sorrowfull good men upon either side sould be so transported with passion in these matters.—I never saw Mr. Dodwell's *Unum Altare*, nor can find it here.—I gave commission to Mr. Freebairn (whose son is now at London), to buy it, and bring it down, and I shall pay for it.—I told yow I gave him two dollars and a half of your account, and shall clear the rest when Dodwell's book cometh, or by procuring yow others yow may want.—I doe not accuse yow for the hardships the Episcopall men suffer; I know yow wish not such treatment of them. I ame sure some of them are good men, and moderate and patiently suffer without making worde of it; and approve not the rigour was used against others.—The English writers take all occasions to insult our Historians, and wee have sent down here a copie of Mr. Rymer's letters to our friend the Bishop

of Carleol, who had not seen him in the face when the 2d letter was written, and I am persuaded is not pleased he treateth us so. He sent me an account of them. There is a Club of Antiquaries meet here once a week; they are such as are versed in our Records, and they have examined the second letter, and I think furnished matter for refuting it.—I expect we shall have copies of both Mr. Rymer's Letters, when Mr. Freebairn's son comes home, for I wreat for some copies of them, and you shall have them both, and the sentiments of our Club of them.—We have found it fitt ther be an inventory of all our MSS. published that are Historical, and they have putt it on me to writt it.—I have made some progress in it.—There is an account of the authors,—of the tyme they wrott,—the quantity and the quality of the MS.; where the discourse is continued, the principall matters are rehearsed, and wher the MS. are divyded in chapters, the titles of the chapters are to be sett down. By looking over my Memoirs, I find this may amount to some thretty sheets in print, if ther can be subscriptions gotten for an hundred copies, at two pence English a sheet, it will be presently printed.—I must have your assistance both in the procuring of subscriptions, and giving the titles of the chapters, or else the contents of the Historical M.S. you have, and can procure, particularly the titles of all the chapters of your copie of Fordun, and of Calderwood's compleat History and others. The Earle of Clarendon, (Chancelor Hide.) his first vollum I read it over, and it is, in my opinion, the best written History published thes 50 years past: it seems impartiall—the first vollum giveth account of the Ministerie of the Duke of Buckingham, and then beginns at the Coronation of King Charles the First, and continueth it to the King setting up his standard in August (I think), 1642, it is in folio, Royall paper, large print, this impression is all sold of, and another of this vollume, and of the 2d, is expected will be shortly finished. The characters of the chief actors are noble and full, and the principall papers by both sides are sett down in an elegant stile, and the thread of the History well continued. Some say ther are three vollums, some say five, of

the whole History, which is carried up to the Restoration of K. Charles the 2nd. Bishop Guthrie, his Memoirs are printed with a preface, commending the Union of the two Kingdoms, which is well advanced by the Commissioners: the communication of trade is granted, and other advantages, bot I have not heard any thing certain about the church government, that is to be the work of the Parliament of Great Britain, if wee come to have one. I send yow a better copie of Buchanan's lyfe commented, with his effigies, by this post. I have corrected some of the faults, yow will correct the rest. Yow will let me hear from yow, as your occasions will allow, and what service I may doe yow, command

Your most humble servant,

My service is remembered to Mr. Jamiesone.

R. SIBBALD.

*Feb. 1703.*

Dr. Smith,\* a prebend of Durham, who keeps the records their, wrytteth sometymes to me. He is a learned and worthy man, and is composing ane inventor of the records of the Abbay of Coldingham, (which they have at Durham), and a copie of which he will send to our Lawer's Librarie.

*Ed. Nov. 11, 1707.*

13.—REVEREND SIR,—We had no account these severall moneths of the state of learning. I have written to our learned friends to give me some account of it, which I doe expect in the next letters to me. Mr. And<sup>r</sup>. Sympson tells me he sent yow Mr. Lhuyd's excellent book upon the British Languages, and these which have affinity with them. I have inclosed in this, one of his title-pages, with his demand writt upon it, and he desyrs yow to procure subscriptions to it. I must second this, and withall intreat yow to concerne yourself with all your might to gett merchants for the copies of his book, which Mr. Sympson heth in his custodie: he deserves well of the learned world, and wee are much oblidged to him. The list of your fossils, and the Catalogue of your

\* The Editor of Bede.

MSS. is much desyr'd and long'd for by me. I have sent yow with the bearer, a catalogue of a part of my books I mynde to expose to seal sometye in January. Yow will oblige me by getting commissions for some of them,—there are many rare books amongst them,—and I could wish such books were kept in this country,—they cost me many commissions and much expence in getting them from foreigne countries, and many of them are out of print, and so will not be easily gotten if this occasion be neglected. Lett me know what yow mynde to have yourself, that I may doe yow all the favour I may. Yow know there will be competitors for the rarest books. I have putt such in the catalogue as may be of use to men of all professions and conditions: the sooner the commission be sent the better. I thought (and the printer undertook it) what I putt in the presse sould have been finished against the first of November, but I find it will be the spring or it be published. There is an account of the Roman Antiquities in this country in our language, and some disquisition in Latin concerning the ancient inhabitants of this part of the isle, and their seats, and de origine Scotorum et Pictorum and de Lingua Pictorum, which I have some grounds to conjecture was the ancient Gothish language. I have been more as these threttie years past preparing the Geographically description of this country. I haue the memoirs of it in such readieness, that if the Government give the due incouragement, it may be putt to the presse soone, (the English copie) either with the maps or without them, as the government will require. I have all the originall mapps and surveys and descriptions of Mr. Pont, the Gordons and others, who have laboured that way, and severall mapps never printed. I give account of the naturall products, especially the mynes from the MSS. of thes employed in working them, and there is an account of all the ancient monuments and of the considerable actions join'd, and of the chief seats of the nobility and gentry. I not only viewed many, but also I haue from the intelligent men resident in the places, the account of the countries. Yow may try if some number of subscriptions may be gotten for this book. When I hear fra yow, I shall

give yow a more full account, and I wish yow all happieness,  
and ame,

Your assured friend, and Servant,  
R. SIBBALD.

[June 1709.]

14.—The Bearer, Mr Crawfurd,\* my good friende told me he would waite upon yow—he is a gentleman well seen in the Genealogies of our Nobilitie and Gentry, and heth made ane excellent description of the shire of Ranfrow. I communicate to him some descriptions I had, and I told him yow could give him the best account of the natural products of it, which I intreat yow to doe, and particularly of the well which ebbs and flowes, and ane account of the tromb or spout which happened, and was seen betwixt Erskine and Kilpatrick, and of the effects of it; as also of the stone taken up after Thunder, and a full account of the figured stones, and of the mineralls and metalls found in the Shire, and what else is remarkable in it, especiallie what houses are built of late, what improvements have been made as to Art, and what eminent men yere born in the Shire, what monuments are extant in it, and as accurate a description of Paselay as may be: this yow are able to do so well, as it may be a modell for the description of other Shires. I should be glad to see the patera was found near Arthur's Oven, and distinct specimens, with the names of all the figured stones, and what else may be of use in the second part of the Prodrum Historiæ Naturalis Scotiæ. I wish yow and your Bedfellow all happieness, and ame,

Your assured friend,  
and humble Servant,  
R. SIBBALD.

Bot ane hour agoe Mr. Urry deliuered me a letter from our friende Mr. Lhuyde, wherein he tells me of Langius Historia Lapidum Figuratorum Helvetiæ, a midling 4to, with 500

\* George Crawfurd, the author of the Peerage of Scotland.



figures, if no copies come, he designs to send me one, and its lyke yow gett another. He writteth for a penna marina, or a pennecellus marinus, some sea stars, or any (other) fossils. He designs a new edition of the *Lithologia Britannica*, with an appendix de *Stellis Marinis*, the whole at 6 shillings in Quires, and desyres this may be communicate to those who are willing to subscribe for copies, and that we may send the names of them. I will be for one of them. He will print so few, that he will dispose non of them to Booksellers.

For the Reverend Mr. Robt.

Woodrow, minister of East-wood. These.

15.—WORTHY SIR,—I send you by the bearer, my servant, the first volume of Dr. Abercrombie's history. If, with conveniency, you can return me the second, and with it send me Sir James Balfour MS. about the Royal devices of our Kings, I shall take all care of it, and return it soon and safe.

Sir,

Edin. Jany. 6th, 1716.

To the Hon.

Sir Rob. Sibbald.

Your most ob. humb. st.

JAMES ANDERSON.

16.—SIR,—I returne yow, with thanks, the 2<sup>d</sup> volume by Dr. Abercromby, and have received the first from your servant, the devices are scattered up and down. If yow would name some of the Kings betwixt Baliol and K. James Sixt, I sould indeavour to satisfy yow.

Yours,

R. S.

## XLI.

LETTER.—REV. R. WODROW TO SIR ROB. SIBBALD, 23<sup>d</sup> Nov. 1710.

HONOURED AND DEAR SIR,—I send you along with this, what things you desired, by Mr. Alexr. Maxwell, Chaplain to my Lord Pollock, who will call for them, and the Gothish

ring, and the snail stone which you have, when you have taken the figures of any of them you think worth your while.

What comes now, is a spoon of a mixed mettall, which was found with the Roman coin of Faustina, which I let you see, in Cuningham, in the parish of Stevenston, a litle from the shore, about a mile from Saltcoats, to the south. There are litle blowing hills of sand there, and by the blowing of the sand, there begin to appear somewhat like the ruins of a building, and its here wher this spoon was gote some years since.

The Patera I had from our learned friend, Mr. Lhuyd, who told me he turned [it] up just beside Arthur's Oven, by the shape and collour, he was peremptory it was Roman.

I send you likewise part of a fibula of silver or mixed mettall. This was gote within a mile of Port Glasgow, by the falling of a brae, and with it a considerable number of Saxon coins, severall of which I have.

I send you likewise a bitt of that black matter, which you take to be artificiall, and made up of gumms, that you may compare it with yours, for, if I mistake not, its of the same kind. I had it with severall other flints and bleu stones of noe regular figure, which wer in the hands of [a] woman that made use of them as a charm. She boyled them in watter, and poured out the watter within a litle after it came to the boyl, (as a libation to Satan noe doubt), and then put a second watter on them, and let it boyl a little, and poured it of for use, viz. a soveraigne to all poison, pains, &c. The watter, she told me, would be of noe use, unless the first wer poured out.

The stone (cornelian) with the Roman inscription *utere felix*, was turned up by a plough at the foot of a tumulus in the parish of Kilbride, in the shire of Lanark, upon the litle rivulet called Kittock. The countryman that found it told me that it was a ring, which when he lift up fell all in bitts.

The snail stone was found in the field, about half a mile from the forsaid place. The Gothish ring I can give you litle account of, I was told it was found somwher beneith Stirling. I tho't it proper to give you all I knew about

what I send you, and I expect your tho'ts upon them all, with all your late discouerys and accompts, by post. Ther is nothing I value more than your kind correspondence. I cannot but return you my hearty thanks for your valuable present of your History of Fife and Kinross. I have not yet gote it perused, but I expect very much pleasure in it.

If ther are any of your Roman curiositys that are perfectly doubles, or any natural products that you have doubles of, it would be a new obligation to send me some of them to augment my small collection. I am, Honoured & Dear Sir,

Eastwood, Nov.

23, 1710.

For the Honourd Sir

ROBERT SIBBALD, Doctor  
in Medicine.

Your very much obliged  
and most humble servant,

R. WODROW.

## XLII.

### ELOGIA MEDICORUM EDINENSIIUM.\*

MICHAEL JUNIUS, M. D.

*Difficili partu matres a limine mortis,  
Egregia rapuit Junius arte manus.*

THOMAS BURNETUS, EQUES.

*Burnetus, medicos inter supereminet omnes,  
Hippocrates scriptis alter et ingenio.*

ARCHIBALDUS STEPHANIDES, EQUES.

*Stephanidem Pallas decoravit artibus, atque  
Phœbus Appollineam accumulavit opem.*

\* From the Sibbald MSS. Advocates Library.

## ANDREAS BALFURIUS, EQUES.\*

Quæ Valles, Montesque tenent, Vitreoque profundum  
 Gurgite, quæ gremio terra benigna tulit;  
 Cuncta suo natura parens non individa mistæ  
 Balfurio nosse, quæ latuere, dedit;  
 Quæ propriis disgesta locis pulcherrima visu  
 Musæo cunctis conspicienda suo.

## ROBERTUS SIBALDUS, EQUES.

Illustrata simul decorat, pariterque Sibaldum  
 Scotia, scriptori lumine grata suo.

## ARCHIBALDUS PITCARNUS.

Pitcarnum colebant Mathesis numerosaque praxis  
 Carminibus magnum facetiisque suis.

## EDWARDUS IZETUS, EQUES.

Izetus genio Liber, et carmine Dexter  
 Arridet cunctis, eloquioque micat.

## XLIII.

AD MEDICOS ABERCROMBIE ET M'KENZIE OPERA SUA  
 EDENTES, ANNO 1710.†

Scotia sicne jacet, nulla medicabilis arte,  
 En medici præstant quod medicina nequit.  
 Fortia Scotorum gesta Abercrombius edit  
 Doctaque Scotorum scripta M'enze doces.  
 Exigistis opus patriæ quod vivere dedit,  
 Nec formam vestram finiet ulla dies.

\* Sir Andrew Balfour wrote "Letters to a friend" "containing excellent directions and advices for travelling thro' France and Italy, with many curious and judicious remarks and observations made by himself, in his voyages thro' these countreys, published from the author's original MS. Edinburgh, printed in the year 1700." Small 8vo. He was also author of the "Memoria Balfouriana." Edin. 12mo. 1699.

† Sibbaldi Elogia MS. p. 316.

Englished thus :—

Does Scotland lye so Union sick  
That cur'd it cannot be,  
Loe two Physitians more perform  
Than Physick we doe see.

For Abercrombie of the Scots  
The martial deeds narrates,  
And of the Scots M'enzie thou  
The learned work relates.

A noble work you finish have  
Which Scotland makes yet live,  
Therfor posteritie to you  
A lasting fame shall give.

J[OHN ?] A[LEXANDER ?], M. D.

#### XLIV.

CARMEN D. THOMÆ GLEG, M. D.

D. GEORGIUS MACKENZIE, EQUES DE ROSEHAUGH.\*

Pingere vis quâ fronte Cato titubante Senatu  
Asseruit Patriæ jura verenda suæ.

Pingere vis Magnus quo Tullius ore solebat  
Dirigere attoniti linguam animamque fori.

Pingere vis quantâ Maro majestate canebat,  
Et quali tetigit pollice Flaccus Ebur.

Pinge Mackenzeum pictor, namque altera non est,  
Quæ referant tantos una tabella viros.

\* Sibbaldi Elogia, MS. p. 255. This is really one of the most striking instances of gross flattery that can well be figured ; it beats Dryden's dedications hollow, and may be placed beside Mr. Walter Savage Landor's dedication to his Pericles and Aspasia. It is not fair to cast such ridicule on Mackenzie, who, although neither a Cato, a Cicero, a Virgil, or a Horace, was, nevertheless, a very able and clever man.

English'd thus :—

If thou would draw with boldnes, what  
 Cato Romes right maintain'd,  
 With what admired eloquence  
 Tullie the great declam'd.  
 And with what high majestick note  
 Great Virgil used to sing,  
 How delicately Horace wont  
 To touch the Lyrick string.  
 Rare limner of that three in one,  
 Would these man rightly paint,  
 M'Kenzie draw, none can but he,  
 Such great men represent.

J[OHN ?] A[LEXANDER ?] M. D.

# XLV.

## EPIGRAMMA.

D. JOANNES ALEXANDER, M. D.

IN LITEM GULIELMO LAW A JUSTITIA MELDRUM MOTAM.\*

Justitia et lex, nunc tandem sua jura requirunt,  
 Judicem et in dubio dicere causa vetat,  
 Justitia est animus legis, si victa recedat,  
 Jura cadent, judex nec tria verba feret.†  
 Sic statuit judex concordēs vivere partes,  
 Utraque ne jaceat certaue damna ferat.

The same in our language :—

Justice and Law plead now at law,  
 Each doth his right pretend,  
 The doubtful cause doth make the Judge,  
 The judgement to suspend ;

\* Salsaldi Elogia MS. p. 270.

† Do, scilicet, dico, addico.

For if that justice foule of Law,  
 Shall loose the cause and fall,  
 The Law shall also fall and then  
 No one for Judge at all.  
 Therefore at last the Judge ordaines  
 The parties to agree,  
 Lest if persisting to contend,  
 Both fall and ruin'd be.

## XLVI.

D. J. ALEXANDER CARMEN.\*

IN PRESBITEROS

QUOD ABJURAUERINT, OCTOBER 29, 1672.

Presbiter abjurat sceptrum, mitramque gerentes  
 Perfidus et Regi, perfidus atque Deo.  
 Ergo dira licet falsæ perjuræ linguæ :  
 Triste (mihi credas) detrahet, pendet onus.

Thus Englished :—

Jacque Presbyter perfidious, Bishops abjure and King  
 For perjurie shall punish'd be, believe me he shall swing.

Ut Flumen Tempus.

Ut flumen ad vastum deducit corpora pontum.  
 Tempus, sic homines æterna ad secula ducit.

Thus Englished :—

As River to the Ocean, all bodies doth convey,  
 So tyme unto eternity, all men doth bear away.

\* Sibbaldi Elogia, MS. p. 290.

## XLVII.

CARMEN.

DE OBITU DEFLENDO  
 MAGISTRI GULIELMI BLACK\* CAUSIDICI  
 NON MAGIS INGENIO QUAM HONESTATE ILLUSTRIS.

Scotia Patronum juris hoc funere perdis,  
 Quem superet nemo simplicitate morum.  
 Magnum nempe virum, linguæ facundia præstat  
 Sed major vitæ qui probitate cluit.  
 Mœsta fides, pietas, virtus, concordia litum  
 Lugent causidico, proh ! viduata suo.  
 Nunc tu delictum dulceque cor meum  
 Semper propitios invenies polos.  
 Virtus orabat Laudea.

## XLVIII.

VERSIO PRIORIS CARMINIS.

ON THE MOST LAMENTED DEATHE OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK,  
 ADVOCATE, FAMOUS FOR LEARNING AND HONESTIE.

Scotland heth lost ane Advocate,  
 That Mr. Black is dead ;  
 Whom in integritie of Life,  
 There was none did exceed.

For eloquence doth make a man  
 Esteemed great to be,  
 But who for honestie is such,  
 Far greater sure is he.

Concord, agreeing pleas of law,  
 Faith, pietie lament,  
 That such ane honest Advocate  
 By death from Bar is sent.

\* Mr. Black was the Author of a curious and now rather scarce work entitled  
 " The Privileges of the Royal Burrows as contained in their particular rights, and  
 the ancient laws and records of Parliament, and their general convention, &c."   
 Edin. 1707. Small 8vo. It is dedicated to Sir Samuel M'Lellan, Lord Pro-  
 vost, and the Town-Council of Edinburgh.



Now thou dear soul and my delight,  
 Thou'lt find God good, enjoy his sight ;  
 Thus virtuous men wish thee to be,  
 Happie to all eternitie.\*

## XLIX.

## EPICEDIUM.

ARCHIBALDI PITCARNI, AGRI PITCARNII DOMINI, M. D., MEDICI  
 REGII, VIRI DOCTISSIMI.†

Siccine Pitcarni deflebo carmine mortem,  
 Gaudii qui toties risus et autor erat.  
 Laudes Duneden, celebrabit et Schola Leydæ,  
 Quas decorat Scriptis ingenioque suo.  
 Musa dabit Tumulum, mansuraque carmina nomen,  
 Fama boni Medici, grandia cuncta fecit.  
 Cecinit Robertus Sibbaldus, M. D. et Eques  
 Auratus, Regiæ familiæ ad vitam Medicus,  
 Ætatis suæ, anno 73.‡

## L.

A VINDICATION FROM CALUMNIE; OR, A CALUMNIAT  
 HUSBAND VINDICAT.§

As it is Lawfull for a Man to Defend and Preserve his  
 Life from Violence, So also it is to Vindicat his Good Name,

\* Sibbaldi Elogia, 2767. An honest Lawyer was in these days a very uncommon personage, consequently Mr. Black must have been looked upon as a

Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno.

† Sibbald's Elogia MS. 277.

‡ These certainly not very happy verses afford a decisive proof of the good nature of Sibbald, who had been very cleverly, but somewhat unfairly lampooned by Pitcairn.

§ The reader has had already some specimens of the poetical talents of Dr. Alexander, who is stated by Sibbald to have been an eminent Physician of his time. The paper now printed, from what is supposed to be an unique copy preserved amongst the Fountainhall Broad-sides, in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, contains most curious matter relative to his private history, and is farther valuable from disclosing many particulars of the domestic economy of persons of the middle class in Scotland, at the close of the seventeenth century.

dearer then Life, from Calumnie. Thence it is that Doctor John Alexander being Unjustly pursued by his Wife Agnes Maxwel, for a Seperat Aliment, and loaded by her with gross Calumnies, (which tho as a Christian he Pardons.) Yet out of love to the truth to Undeceive some, and prevent the Uncharitable and Rash Judgements of others, he finds himself obliged to Vindicat and Assert his Good Name, in refuting what She endeavours to prove by her Female witnesses op-  
poning against them.

That they do not Concurr nor prove the Alleedged Battrie, . . . Dowglas only Deponing that he did beat, whose Testimonie should be Suspect and have been taken Cum Nota, She deponing that he did beat her also, thus making her Self a partie; as also that she manifested a Difficultie and unclearness in purging her self of ill will towards the Doctor.

As to what . . . Burn depons that he did turn about his Wifes Arme, and throw her over a trunck can not be called Beating, nor doth the Law forbid a Husband (tho Living on his Wifes Rents) to hold and Restraine her hands, upon that accompt insolent, or to turn her off when offering Violence, and if so she chance to fall, it is but an accidental punishment of her Audacious insolence.

Yea tho the Battrie were proven, yet Oppons great and daring provocations, not only by most Opprobrious Language; Cursings and imprecations; But also by the greatest Indignities, some of which the Doctors Wife has leatlle Acknowledged; But tho the Battrie even without any provocation were proven; yet not proven to have been frequent and atrocious, ought not to inferr a separat Aliment. And tho proven to have been frequent and Atrocious, yet oppons Subsequent Cohabitation.

As to the Alleadged Maltreatment in Diet, it is answered for the Doctor that his Wife had no Reason to complain, seeing according to Agreement before Marriage the Doctor was to live upon her Rents until he could free, and bring in his. Tho she should thereby be straitned. He in the mean time contenting himself with her Diet; let her order it as

she pleased, she causing Serve the Table with Smal bread and bring in the drink in smal Measures, as is known she was wont to do before her Marriage, so that the Doctor was rather Stinted by her, thus observing her former narrow Method in Furnishing the Table, nor can she with a Safe Conscience say that for a Year before she deserted the Doctor when all that time she wilfullie absented herself from his Table, that he stinted her in her Diet; But on the contrar he having carved the meat, caused first present it to her, to take what she pleased thereof, yea often Oblidged her to take more, as she hath leatlie Acknowledged: As also he caused Change that Sort of Smal Bread in to a better as he can make appear by the Accompts payed for bread and that there was no Scarcitie thereof; Nor was she Served with Drink by Measure, untill she upon a designe to save her Daughters Aliment absented her self from his Table, and then she had such an allowance, as before her Marriage, she served both her selfe & daughter with, nor can she with a safe Conscience say that more Meat or Drink was denied her at Meals, or what she had betwixt Meals was not Allowed and payed, neither did she want Bottles of the Queen of Hungaries water. Brandie, Sugar, Sweat-Meats; and Money, as Accompts payed or allowed do instruct.

As to that she was obliged often to Dine on Bread and Drink, in this . . . Dowglas is Testis Singularis, nor can she say that she was obliged so to Dinne, except for a day or two when the Doctor could not Command Money, and then she chused to go abroad and Dinne with a Freind, but tho it were True that her ordniar Dyet had been but Bread and Drink, the contrar of which she attests herself, (for she knows the Table was furnisned with Flesh four days, and with other Meats three days a week.) Yet it can be made appear that after she obtained too great an aliment, to her Daughter the remainder being but 400 pounds Scots, of house Rents, from which (even a Moderat allowance; being granted, for reparations, Stents, deficiencie of Tenants, house Rent, Servants fees, Cloaths, Coal, Candle, & Washing, there will remain but 156. pounds, for Dyet, which will be

found to affoord per annum, but Bread and Drink, and that but spareingly, to four in Familie, Nor doath the Law obliege a man to maintain his Familie beyond his Rent, or even to give Bread and Drink to his Wife, which wilfully absents her self from his table.

As to her alleadged want of cloaths, the Merchants and Taylours accompts payed prove the contrar. And as to the denying her a Servant, . . . Russel depones, That the Doctor payed her for her service, for some time before Martinmas 1701, nor was he obliged to hire her for his wife after the said Term, she having then deserted him, and when before that, if at any time a Servant was wanting, he can adduce them that supplied that want, until a servant was got,

As to what . . . Russel depones anent the Doctors Laying up his victuals, she is Testis singularis : but suppose that when the Doctor's wife deserted him, and thereafter invited him to Lodge with her and her Daughter, until he could conveniently take Journey North, that he had been obliged to lay up his Victual else where, his Wife not permitting them longer to be laid up with hers and her daughters, it will be found, that he being then a lodger, she had no reason to complain thereof, nor can she say that then at any time before, he refused her his Table.

And as to what is Deponed anent the Doctors keeping the Money, it is answerd, that he gave her the keeping and management of it, and notwithstanding of her negligence, continued the same with her until she was pleased to commit it again to his Care, and even then, when at any time he could not furnish her with Money, what ever she either uplifted from the Tennants, or borrowed from others for buying of Cloaths, or other necessities he allowed or payed it ; as she cannot deny, and can be made appear, she than thus commanding Money, how could she want meat and Cloaths ?

Hence it is evident that the Doctors wife ought not to have had an Aliment allowed her, she having without any Just cause deserted him, and having spread malicious Calumnies, not willing to tell the true Cause, which was that he

would not continue to entertain her at a separat Table with her Daughter, and so save her Daughters Aliment, which he was not obledge to do, nor could he; the smal remaining Rent, not being Sufficient to maintain his Familie in Edinburgh, having considerable run himself in debt, in maintaining it beyond his Rent, he resolved to remove with his Familie to Aberdeen, where he might live easily; but she refusing to go with him, removed with her Daughter, & he being willing to give her again the management of the Rents, and that it should not be said that his Son was an hindrance to her cohabiting with him, he chuse at her desire to turn him out of the Familie; tho (as she most confess) he never proved undutyfull to her, yet after she had upon these Conditions agreed to return home, by most wicked and pernicious counsel, she would not, whereupon the Doctor Legalie requiring her, upon her refusal, protested that he should not be Lyable for an Aliment.

Notwithstanding of which, upon a Clamorous and Calumnious Bill given in by her, the Lords ordained my Lord . . . . . to modifie an Aliment to her for bygons, which his Lordship did; ordaining Four hundred merks to her per annum out of Six hundred, and making the Doctor personally Lyable, notwithstanding that he reclaimed against the exorbitancie of the aliment, as being more than what his Lordship had ordained her by an agreement (broken by her Advocat) alledging also that he ought not to have been made personally Lyable: in respect he neither could, nor had, uplifted the bygon Rents, (his wife having arrested them) and also offered to Assigne, and make furthcoming for her payment, what she had not uplifted of them.

Nevertheless his Lordship without any regard had, to what the Doctors Wife had uplifted of the bygone Rents, and what by the foresaid agreement, she had possessed of a Locality, ordained the Doctor to be personally Lyable; So that thereby he was made to pay more than the Four hundred Merks decerned, which when he could not pay on the precise day, she caused the next day denounce him, and in a Trustees name did give in for the Gift of his Escheat; And

when under communing he had made payment with the same Money, expended the Gift.

Thus mournfully Treating her Husband, making him suffer want two years, by arresting her Rents, knowing that he could not uplift his own, they being Morgaged. At last, when he could no longer hold out, she forced him either to want Bread ; or accept what Allowance she pleases to give, And to oblige himself not only not to oppose the passing of the Declarator of his Escheat, But also when passed to Ratifie and Confirm it. Thus carrying of to her Daughters Tocher what belongs to him by his Jus Mariti, which were better Employed in freeing any smal Estate he has, for her Behoof after his Decease ; and in the meantime to help to make up and Reimburse what her Daughter hath got off her Estate, in part of her Tocher.

Thus the Doctor being Starved into Composition, was Necessitat to Signe the foresaid Obligation, hoping that the Lords would not find cause for passing the Declarator of his Escheat, in respect that his Wife as said is, having no just cause to desert him ; and so ought not to have had an Separat Aliment, and one so Exorbitant ; and he not having uplifted the bygone Rents, (by uplifting of which he could only become her Debitor) and having offered to Assigne and make them furthcoming ; ought not to have been made personalie lyable, nor for making Payment so distressed : in regard by the foresaid Agreement as said is, the Doctors Wife had possessed a Localitie of the bygone Rents and before Arriestment also uplifted part of them ; and so the Doctor as said is, was made thereby to pay more then was decerned,

In fine to Summ up all, it is manifest that the Doctors wife had no just cause to desert him, for tho the alleadged Battrie were proven (as it is not) and tho it had been without provocation, frequent and atrocious, yet it could be taken off by subsequent cohabitation.

And though it were true, that she had had but Bread and Drink for her ordinaire dyet, and that sparingly, could she justly complain. the Rents (by her procuring so great an aliment to her daughter,) not being Sufficient to afford a

better Diet; and tho they had been Sufficient could she crave it, Seeing the Law doth not allow any, to a Wife which without just cause, but only out of a covetous designe to save a Daughters aliment, absents her self from her Husbands Table.

If then, by being oblidged thus to Vindicat his own Good Name, his wifes shall thereby suffer, the Doctor will be heartily sorie, (wishing it had been possible to have done it otherwise,) he alwayes considering her to be his Wife, tho stil Unduetifull.

# LI.

## BAILLIES OF LEITH TO THE BAILLIES OF EDINBURGH,

17th Oct. 1668.\*

SIR BAYLLIES,—Thes ar only to transmitt on named John Lindsay to your prisson, in respect ours is whollie tacken by 16 French souldiers, who having com doune to Leith, hath in a furrious fitt of madnes asayled the duelling-house of Charles Zingan, and thair hath not only brockin the glasse wendoues, and thrown all the money was vpon his table vp and doune the house, but did invade his oune persone, and if he had not beine suppreysed by a great force for the tyme, wold not have failed, as we are informed, to have killed Mr. Zingan, in the suppreysson of whose fuerie ane Timothy Langley, youngest, is wounded in the right hand. In respect of the premisses, and of the incapacitie of our prisone, we thought fit to transmitt the said John Lyndsay speciallie, he being ane inhabitent of Edinburgh, to your Honors prisone, to ly if your Honors think meit, ay and whill his friends and relations become caution and bound for his peacable behaviour, and that this place shall be harmlesse and skaithless of him in all tyme coming. This is all at present from your most humble Servants,

The Bailies of Leith,

WALTER BORTHICKE.

JOHN OLIPHANT.

Leith, the 17 October 1668.

\* From the books of the Edinburgh Tolbooth.

Good man of the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, ye are hereby ordered to imprison the above-mentioned persone,\* and this shall be your warrant, from GEORGE DRUMMOND, Baillie.

## LII.

ORDER FOR THE ALIMENT OF THREE HIGHLAND THEIVES,  
13th Sep. 1639.†

September the 13 day, 1669.

SIR,—I desyre you may be pleased to ordour dyat and sutable intertainment to the three Highland thieues sent in by Sir James Campbell to the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, by ordour of his Majestie's Councill, and upon your accmpt of this, thankfull payment shall be maid to you by your humble Servant,

WILLIAM SHARP.

The 12th day of September 1689.

For Robert Murray,

Master of the Tolbuith of Edinburgh,

Thes.

Three hyland men to be alimented by ordour of Maister William Sharpe, at a grote‡ a-day every one of them.

## LIII.

ORDER BY PRIVY COUNCIL TO TRANSMIT PATRICK ALEXANDER, PORTRAIT-PAINTER, TO EDINBURGH, 22d Dec. 1670.§

Att Edinburgh, the tuentie-tuo day of December 1670 yeares, anent a petition presented be Alexander Harvie, souldier in his Majesty's guaird of foot, shewing, that Patrick Alexander, portrait-drawer in Aberdeen, being imprisoned within the Tolbuith of Glasgow, for the slaughter of William

\* He was mad, and was subsequently delivered to his friends.

† From the books of the Edinburgh Tolbooth.

‡ On the 18th of September, "John M'Gregour, alias M'eandowilmadowiell Lettrach," was allowed a similar sum. James Jamisone, accused of theft, and was, by the authority of the Sheriff of Bute, 3d March 1670, allowed three shillings a-day.

§ From the books of the Edinburgh Tolbooth.



Harvie, the petitioner's brother, humbly therfor desyring that order and warrand might be granted for transporting to the Tolbuth of Aberdeen or Edinburgh in order to his tryeall, the Lords of his Majestie's Privie Councill having hard and considered the foresaid petition, doe heerby ordaine the person of the said Patrick Alexander to be transported by the respective Shirreffes of shyres betwix Edinburgh and Glasgow, and appoynts the Magistrates of Glasgow to deliver the prisoner to the Shirrefe of Lanerick, or any having his warrand to the effect foresaid, and ordeanes the Magistrats of Edinburgh to receave and keep hime prisoner in thare Tolbuith till farther order.

AL. GIBSONE.

#### LIV.

ORDER BY PRIVY COUNSEL TO MAGISTRATES OF STIRLING  
TO DELIVER UP ROBERT KER. 2. June 1671.\*

The Lordis of his Majestie's Privie Counsell vnderstanding that Robert Ker, Glover in Stirleing, is fund guilty of some treasonable speeches in a circuit court lately halden at Stirleing by the Commissionaris of Justiciarie, doe herby give order and command to the Magistrate of Stirling, immediately vpon sight heirof, to delyver the persone of the said Robert Ker to the sheriff of Stirling, which sherrif is hereby ordered immediatelie to receafe him, and to transport and deliver him to the next sherifffdom on the road towards Edinburgh, and to post from Sheriff to Sheriff till he be delivered to the Magistrate of Edinburgh, and ordaine and commands the Magistrates of Edinburgh to receive the persone of the said Robert Ker, and to put him in close prisone in the Irons of the Tolbuth, vntil the Justices meett and pronounce their sentence upon him.†

AL. GIBSON.

At command, BAILYIE HAMILTON.

\* From the books of the Edinburgh Tolbooth.

† Upon the 18th of June following, an order is recorded in the jail book permitting Ker's wife and friends to visit him in presence of the keepers.

## LV.

WARRANT BY THE LORDS OF JUSTICIARY FOR REMOVAL OF A WOMAN CONVICTED OF DRINKING THE DEVIL'S HEALTH FROM AYR TO EDINBURGH. [9. May 1671.] 28. May 1671.\*

Forasmuch as Marrion M'Caul, spous to Adame Reid in Machline, being fund guilty by ane assyse of drinking the good health of the Devill and all his servantis, in maner containit in the Indytment: We, the Lords Commissioners of Justiciarie tharefoir, in ane justice court haldin be ws within the tolbooth of Air, upon the eight day of May instant, be the mouth of John Wilsone, Dempster of court, decernet and adjudgit her to be taken upon the first Wednesday of June nex to cum, being the . . . day of the said moneth, to the mercat crose of Edinburgh, to be scourged by the hand of the hangman and commone executioner, from thence to the Netherbow of the said burgh, and thereafter to be brought back to the crose again and have her tongue boarded, and brant on the cheik, and to remaine prisoner in the tolbutth of Edinburgh till she enact herself in the books of adjournall, that she shall not returne to the shyre of Air, or any part therof, vnder the pains of death, and ordaines the sheriff of Air to transport her to the burgh of Edinburgh with a suare guard, and delyver hir to the Magistrates therof, who are hereby commanded to receave her off his hand, and to put the foresaid sentence and dome to due execution, wheranent these presents shall be ane sufficient warrand. Given the nynth day of May 1671.

Att the command of Bailie Hay,  
done be Johne Will, officer.

HALCAERTONE.  
JOHN BAIRD.

## LVI.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE FACULTY OF  
ADVOCATES.

1.—The Balcarres papers were given to the Faculty of Advocates in 1712, and there occurs in the minutes of 29th Nov. 1712, an entry mentioning the donation, and contain-

\* From the books of the Edinburgh Tolbooth.

ing a list of these papers.\* Lord Balcarres had placed them in the hands of Mr. David Drummond, treasurer of the Bank, to be delivered to the Faculty, and Mr. Thomas Ruddiman was appointed to receive them and lodge them in the Library.

*Nov. 1, 1722.*

2.—Mr. Andrew Fletcher, as one of the curators of the Library, acquaints the Faculty that the Lord President† had made a present of his Picture to the Faculty, whereupon the Dean and Faculty ordered the same to be put up in the most commodious place of the Inner-Room, and to return thanks.

*20. Dec. 1723.*

3.—A memorial having been given in by Mr. Archibald Murray, advocate, representing that the gown-keepers by their negligence, had let a coat of his which he had committed to their keeper be stoln or taken away, and therefore craveing that the Faculty would give order to the Thesaurer to stop the next payment due to their masters, the keepers of the Parliament house as being accountable for their servant's fidelity and care, until satisfaction be made him.

Remitted to Mr. And. Inglis and Mr Thos. Wallace to report.

*18. January 1724.*

Messrs. Inglis and Wallace reported, that they had called the gown-keeper before them, and enquired at John Maxwell, one of the under keepers of the gowns, if the said coat was delivered to him and was lost, and immediately after asked for by Mr. Archibald Murray, and he acknowledged that it was ; therefor, they were of opinion, that the principal gown-keeper ought to be liable to Mr. Murray immediately for the value of his coat, and submitted it to the Faculty, how far they are to have recourse against the under gown-keeper, further than for a certain proportion, seeing they ought to give attendance, as well as the under gown-keeper, and have a much greater allowance for their pains.

\* P. 405-6.

† Sir Hew Dalrymple, of North Berwick, Bart.

The faculty held it to be foreign to them to determine how far the under gown-keepers were liable to the principal keepers for the value of the price of Mr. Murray's coat, either in whole or in part, but agreed, that orders be given to their treasurer to retain the salary of the principall gown-keeper in his hands, till such time as Mr. Murray was satisfied for the value of his coat, or at least till the faculty's further pleasure concerning the same.

10. Feb. 1728.

4.—Gordon's Family of Gordon, was presented by Mr. Gordon of Cluny to the Faculty of Advocates.

“Resolved that Mr. Gordon should have the thanks of the Faculty for the compliment he made them, in case nothing should be found in the book that might make it unfit for the Faculty to receive a present of it, and therefore recommend to Mr. Gordon of Cluny, and Mr. Garden of Troup, to peruse the book, and report their opinion, whether it contained any thing of the above nature.”

Jan. 6, 1736.

5.—It being represented, that Mr. James Baillie, advocate, having, by the great charges he has been at, in publishing a handsome and correct edition of the famous Sir Thomas Craig's book *de feudis*, with a very copious index, and other improvements, been brought under some straits in his circumstances, and it being moved, that the faculty, in consideration thereof, would allow him such a sum for relieving him in some measure out of his present difficulties as to them should seem expedient. After some reasoning *pro* and *con* upon the matter, it was at last agreed and ordered, that the treasurer to the faculty should advance to him the sum of thirty pounds sterling out of the ordinary annualrents, or other income of the faculty; and it being further represented, that the original book itself was one of the prime standard books of the Scottish law, and that this edition was vastly more correct, and had several other advantages above the former editions, it was, therefore, warmly recommended

to the members of the faculty, that they, as well for their own sakes, as that of the publisher, would purchase copies of it.

16. *July* 1740.

6.—William Ged, Goldsmith in Edinburgh, having presented to the Faculty a plate as a specimen of a new invention of his for printing, not with moveable types, as is commonly done, but whole pages of forms founded in one piece, together with a copy of Sallust printed from such plates, the Faculty did favourably receive his present, withall signifying, that when their stock should be in good condition, they intended to appoint him some suitable gratification for the same.

13. *Dec.* 1746.

7.—Mr. John Gordon, Advocate, having informed that there had been offered to sale yesternight in the auction of Books belonging to the late Lord Royston, one of the senators of the colledge of justice, two valuable MS. one being of Gratians Decretum finely written on vellum, and the other an old copy of the Regiam Majestatem, and other treatises of the ancient Laws of Scotland. That upon a leaf of the said Regiam Majestatem, there was a writing which appeared to be holograph, signed Cromartie, by which it is declared that he (the late Earl of Cromarty) had given the same in complement to the Faculty of Advocates. That upon the covers of each of the Books, there was imprinted in golden letters, *EX DONO VIC de TARBAT, 1686.* That he had therefore claimed the said Books in behalf of the Faculty, and prevented their being expos'd to auction. The Dean and Faculty remitted to the Curators of their library, to whom they added the said Mr. John Gordon, to inspect and consider the said Books and value of the same, and to apply to the said Lord Royston's representatives, or any person concerned for them, for having the Books delivered up.

## LVII.

COPY OF THE LIBELL CAST IN THE PULPITT IN THE GREAT  
CHURCH, AND IN JOHN CARIUS HOUSE, AGAINST THE MINIS-  
TERS OF EDINBURGH, Oct. 24, 1592.\*

Will Watson's words or Bruce's boist avail,  
Can Carius or Craig make merchants to remain,  
Malcankers crys a Whytte shall not prevaill,  
Balfour may bost, but all will be in vaine.  
Ye spew your spites on such as sayle to Spayne,  
And lives like Lairds by robbery of the poor,  
Howbeit we beg, provyding ye gett gain?  
You of your stipends will not want one stuir,  
Ye cry for Kirks for furnishing of your luir,  
Not takeing tent how men may do the tourne,  
I fear you're fals,—your days cannot endure  
The best among you will be loath to burne.

Ye curse but cause by warrant of the word,

We need not fear the fury of your sword.

What moves your minds to mell with merket days,  
What leave alleage you for such foolish acts,  
Your quhickett zeal procures you great dispraise,  
And heaps contempt and hatered on your backs.  
The common people craves your publick wracks,  
Detest your journeys, and damns your devilish deeds,  
The Divell himself can forge no curster facts,  
You are but wolves clade up in wedoes weeds,  
Ye loot like lambs, yet in your bosome breeds  
A poysoned spirit, poor people that pervert,  
I hope to see yourselves or else your seeds  
Abandon'd all like outlaws in desert.

Ye scorne both Christ, your Country, Kirk and King,  
Prescribing points as scribes in every thing.

\* Wodrow MSS. from a transcript (somewhat inaccurate) of the original in the Cottonian Library.

## LVIII.

COUNTESS OF BUTE TO JAMES ANDERSON, ESQ. REQUESTING  
HIM TO BUY CANDLES, &c. FOR HER, 5th June 1712.

SIR,—I desire the favour of yow to by for me 2 dusen of molds for candells, 12 of fours in the pound, and 12 of long sixes in the pound, and lett them be strong and smoth within, and 1 pound of suet, and 1 pound of salt petter, the proper-tyes of which are to be very white, so that when yow chose them tak the whitest yow can gett.

I would haive them come down with ye plate, (which I hope yow will send as sone as possible): take care in ye packing of them, theat thay be no ways brused, for if they be they will spoil my candels. I put yow to this trobel, those things being here nather so good nor so cheep. I ame, Sr.

Your humble servant, A. BUTE.\*

Ed. ye 5 of June 1712.

To Mr. Anderson,  
to the care of Mr. Thomess Paterson,  
att the Crown and Stare  
Coffe housse, att foot of  
the hay market,  
Postage 6d. London.

## LIX.

A SHORT ACCOUMPT OF THE SUFFERINGS OF ROBERT KER OF  
KERSLAND, BEGINNING 1669.

Robert Ker of Kersland, was forced to retire to Utricht shortly after Pentland, where he stayed about three years,

\* Lady Anne Campbell, only daughter of Archibald first Earl of Argyle. This letter has been printed, as shewing that in those days every attention was paid to household economy by ladies of the very highest rank. Here we have the daughter of a Duke, and the wife of an Earl, personally giving instructions as to the purchase of "molds for candells," "four in the pound," and "long sixes," the bare mention of which in our intellectual times would put two thirds of the female aristocracy into hysterics.

and about September or October his Lady came to Scotland and he did folow, being desyred by his friends to come over for settleing his affairs; accordingly he came and found his Lady seek of a feaver in Edinburgh, she had her chamber in a house, the mistress wherof was a sort of Professor of religion, where some intercommuned persons used sometymes to haunt; and among these . . . . . Cannon of Mardrocket, who had been at Pentland with the honest party, but now it seems he was about to make his peace with the Government: this man knowing that about six o'clock at night, Kersland (who had his chamber then in a more quite house) used to come and see his Lady, then seik, the said Cannon acquainted some persons herewith, who went and told Rothes, who procured ane order from Lauderdale, at that time in Scotland, to apprehend Mr. John Welsh, who was said to be keeping a conventicle in the Lady Kersland's chamber. That night the order was procured, a Lady of quality, then in company, assured Lauderdale, that there could be no truth in that, because she knew that the Lady Kersland was very ill of a feaver, which made Lauderdale give orders that no disturbance shoud be given to the seik lady, if there were no conventicle there. Accordingly, the party came to her lodging, and finding no conventicle, the Commanding Officer was about to retire, having craved the Lady Kersland's pardon for troubling her in her present circumstances: but one of the company having information from Cannon of Mardrocket, that when any person came into the chamber, Kersland used to step in behind the bed where his Lady was lying, the said person having a torch in his hand, said he must search the roome better, and accordingly went streight to the place where Kersland was, and brought him owt, and calling him to surrender his arms, he answered he had no arms but the bible, which he took out of his pocket, and said there was enough there to do their turn. This man was said to be one Murray, who, within two or three days, went madd, and in his distemper roaved on the thoughts of what he had done in taking Kersland. Accordingly, Kersland is taken away prisoner from his lady's



bedside, who, when she was parting with him, desyred him to do nothing out of regaird to her or her children that might wound his conscience, citeing that place of scripture, no man having putt his hand to the pleugh, and looking back, is fitt for the kingdome of God: he was immediately carried to the guaird, and thence to the Abbay, where a counsell was called that same night to examine him, who owned the appearance at Pentland as . . . . and was immediately imprisoned in Edinburgh a quarter of a year, and as he was going away to prison, Rothés asked him what it was that his lady said to him when he left her, he having forgotten, being in a hurry, said he did not well remember. Rothés replied, that she exhorted him to cleave to the good old cawse, (for he cowlde not fall upon the same words of his informer), and said they were a sweet pack altogether. From Edinbrough, he was sent to Dunbritton Castle, where he lay seven quarters of a year, and from thence, was transported to Aberdeen, where he lay in prison a quarter of a year in a cold roome in the winter tyme, without any fire, and then he was brought south, and sent to the Castle of Stirling, where he lay seven years, and from thence again, he was sent to the Castle of Dumbritton a second tyme, where he lay till Octr. 1677, about which tyme the counsell confined him to Irving within five myle of the Kersland howse, but he had some litle tyme allowed him to transport himself and his familie (who then stayed at Glasgow) to Irving, so about the end of October, he came to Glasgow to his familie, and many honest people visiting him that night, as he was conveying home the Lady Caldwell and her daughter, and returning in company with Robert Hamilton of Airdrie, they were both apprehended by some of the King's life gward, who then kept guard in Broom's house, in the Candlerigga, and was kept all night in the gward house. Major Cockburn, then commanding officer, was willing to let him go, but detained till the Arch-Bishop's pleasure should be known, who ordered Kersland immediatly to the Tolbuith of Glasgow. The Bishop mounts immediatly for Edinburgh. The Lady Kersland was advised to go also to Edinburgh, leist the Bishop

should give misinformation about Kersland In the mean time that terrible conflagration at Glasgow, anno 1677, happened to be, and the Tolbuith being in danger, the people took out the prisoners, among whom Kersland was liberate, after he had been now eight years detained prisoner in the several prisons above mentioned. But yet he was thinking of delivering himself up again to the magistrates of Glasgow after the commotion about the fire was over. But upon mature deliberation with his friends, and having some accowmpt of the Bishop's misinformation from his Lady then at Edinbrough, he resolved to abscond, and went up and down the countrey all that winter countenancing the preaching of the Gospell, and communions which were kept in the fields in some places the summer following, until about August 1678, when he went back to Utrecht, his old retiring place, and stayed there untill the day of his death, which was the 14 day of November 1680, when he finished his course with joy, and fell asleep in the Lord. Robert Hamilton being present a little before his death was encouraging him, and saying he would yet be spared, and he and another Caleb who answered that he looked upon that but as flatterie, for, said he, what is a man before the Lord? Yea, what is a nation but as the drop of a bucket, as the small dust of the ballance, and before him as nothing, and less than nothing and vanity, but he said he would say this, that throu grace he had kept the post God sett him at these 14 years bygone, and that he had not lifted on foot untill the Lord shewed him where to sett down the other, and in a very litle tyme after these words he was in eternity, and left a widow and five children in a strange land behind him, eight years befor the late happie Revolution, Anno 1688.\*

## LX.

MONCREIFF OF TIBBERMALOCH'S DREAM; CONTAINED IN A  
LETTER TO THE REV. R. WODROW.

According to my promise, I have sent to you this account of Sir J. Moncreif of Tibbermaloch's dream.

• Wodrow's MSS.

The gentleman was, by all who knew him, esteemed to be eminently pious. He spent much of his tyme in reading the scripture,—his delight was in the law of the Lord. The character of the blessed man did belong to him, for in that he did meditat day and night, and his conversation was sutable thereto,—his leafe did not wither,—he was fatt and flourishing in his old age.

Although the scripture was his only rule, and that which above all things he regarded, yet he firmly believed that his dream was divine, and that it wad have its accomplishment in due tyme.

A little before his death, which was September 27, 1714, he was under impression, that the tyme was near at hand when his dreame wold be fulfilled, and frequently said, that although he was 86 years of age, yet, by the course of nature, he might live to see both our truble and the end thereof.

He dreamed about 40 years before his death, not only concerning the providence of God about his church and people in Scotland, but over his church universall.

It is my fault that I have not mynded [that part] of his dream which concernd the church abroad, but that was occasioned, partly, because I am no great regarnder of dreames, untill I be oblidge to notice them by their accomplishment, and partly we mor frequently discoursed on that part of the dream that respected ourselves.

He was 3 nights in dreaming, and the manner is remarkable, for wher he left of the first night he began the second, and wher he left off the 2d. he began the 3d. and in that night his dream was finished.

He saw, the first night, a great comotion in England, no formall battles but mobs, or as he termed them Tyke Tullyes, which spread through England lyke a moor burne, but at this tyme he saw no trouble in Scotland.

Therafter he saw in Scotland ane armie gathering in the north and advancing toward Stirling, which caused great fear amongst the people, and maney left ther houses and fled from before the army, amongst whom he was.

Whyle he with the people who fled wer standing near

Stirling, (he named the place, but I remember it not,) they all beheld the Northern army advancing towards them on a little hill, and ther fear increasing, they putt up ther desier to God for healp, and behold ane army from the west appeared, at which his fear encreased exceedingly, judging them also to be enemis, but this army went straight up towards the northern army, and he sau both armys engage, and the northern army beat and fled away.

He sau the army that came from the west, face about towards the south as looking for orders, he looked also towards the south, and sau a man ryding thence towards the company that he stood amongst, on a whyte or grey horse, I cannot be positive, and when he came up to them he began to speak, but so as ane outlandish man doeth. He was not well understood, yet he understood him, and he said I reprove you for three things,—1st, for your security, you wald never believe the Chaldeans wald come amongst you, but now you see they did come; 2d, for your distrust, when they came, you feared that they wold never be driven from you, but you see they are, and you shal see them no mor; 3d, for your unbelieve, you could not beleive that a German Ambassador wold come to Nazareth, but he is come, and I am he.

The Ambassador went towards the western army and dismissed them, and he saw them returne to their homes.

Then he saw a company of Clergymen standing on the sea syde, and the sune was shyning on them, but the blink was wattery, lyk that befor rain, and he thought in his dreame that they were Episcopall ministers.

He beheld also ships on the Firth.

Then looking towards the south, he saw a company of men ryding towards Edenburgh, each having a croune on his head.

He did also see a great meeting at Edinburgh for settling the affairs of the Kingdom, and 5 or 7 wer sent to Holland, and they did fly thither through the air, and he did fly with them; and when they arrived at Holland, he beheld a great light, and ther was great acclamations of joy.

He dreamed that from Holland ther wer 2 Ambassadors sent to Rome, and they also did fly thither and he with them;

when they came over the city of Rome, he beheld great darknes, but the Ambassadors appeared to him as stars shyning in the darknes, and he heard in the city fearfull scriches and howlings.

This is all that I can distinctly mynd, and have no other apology for my forgetfulnes then what I have made.

When he first heard of Sacchervail mobs, he told me that they wer the begening of the accomplishment of his dreame, and er long, our troubles wald begine in Scotland.

This dream I told to many Ministers severall years befor his death, whose testimony, if needful, may be had. This from,

Brother and Sir, your Friend and Servant,

WM. MONCRIEF.\*

Pearth, 9, May 1716.†

\* Wodrow Letters, MS. vol. 19, No. 35.

† Wodrow seems to have been a great dream fancier. The following is from the *Analecta* :—

Oct. 1726.—One Mr. . . . (Cary I think his name is), a surgeon in a regiment, and a very exact one, had bought another post in a regiment in Ireland, and was going over thither to take possession of it, and had £500 in cash in his hand, came from Glasgow about the 16th instant, and the Wednesday following, the ship, a new built ship, sailed. The night before the gentleman was cheary, and went to bed timously, but in about an hour after awakened in a terrible fright, having dreamed the bed was on fire, and he was burnt, he got up in his shift, and alarmed the house. When they came up, he told them the story, and turned very melancholy, he could sleep no more, and would eat nothing. He went away early to the ship. The ship loosed early from the Bar of Irwine, about seven went out in company with two others, and in ane hour or two, near the Lady Isle, a sudden gust of wind came, but no storm, and the ship immediately sunk. It was thought she sprung a plank, and being loaden with coals, immediately went down, and all the Passengers, about 16, were lost, and it was so sudden, that not one of them had time to cut the boat and save themselves in her. Some clothes and a hat wer cast out on the Lady Isle. Some people on the shore, coming from Air to Irwine, saw them go down. This was a strange warning of a sudden death. Wodrow's *Analecta*, vol. 5, p. 237.

## LXI.

## MEMORABILIA SCOTICA.\*

Everie wight that is in erde present,  
 Wareis thair word, on fortune fast they crye,  
 For quha hes riches, they hald thame nocht content ;  
 And quha is puir, they wyt thare destany.  
 Sua nane of thir levis contentitie,  
 Therefoir I will cast all my diligence,  
 Becaus that nethir riche, nor puir am I,  
 Best is to be content with sufficiencie.

Sir Antoine Darcey is maid lieutenant in the boundes of La Batie  
 the Merse and Lowthaine, 26th April 1516. slane.

M. James Fowlis was maid Clerk of the Registrar, 12th M. James  
 Martii 1531, and ane other gift of the samyn office is grantit Fowlis de-  
 to him efter the deceis of King James 5, 16th Jan. 1542. ceis.

Litera regressus Eligabeth Colwill heredis et successoris Regres of  
 quondam Roberti Colwill de Oxnem super terris de Few- Fewrull.  
 roull cum pertinentiis, jacen. infra vicecomitatum de Rox-  
 burgh, per dictum quondam Robertum, quondam Andreæ  
 Ker de Altenburn, sub reversione, venditis et alienatis, 15th  
 April 1542.

Mr. Thomas Marioribanks of Ratho, is maid Clerk of the M. Thomas  
 Register, 5th February 1549. Mariori-  
 banks.

Henrie the Prince of Scotland, &c. was borne at four hours Natiuitie of  
 in the morning, 19th February 1593. the Prince.

M. Robert Rollok, minister of Godis word, decessit 25th M. Ro. Rol-  
 October 1593. lok dies.

\* These curious notices are transcribed from the fly-leaves of a copy of the *Regiam Magistatem* belonging to James Allan Maconochie, Esq. Advocate,—they were written at least prior to the death of James the VI, and probably before the demise of his son, Prince Henry.

The King  
sales to Nor-  
roway.      The King schippit in Leith to pas to Norroway on ane  
Wednesday, betuix xii houris and ane efter none, 22d Oc-  
tober 1589.

His Mariage.  
His return-  
ing.      The King mareid Quene Anna in Vpslo, 23d of Novem-  
ber 1589, and returnit with his Quene to Scotland primo die  
Maij 1590.

Bothuell  
brak warde.  
Eufame  
M<sup>c</sup>Calzeane  
brint.      The Erle Bothuel brak warde, and passit furth of the  
Castell of Edinburgh, 22d Junij 1591. He wes forfaitit 25th  
Junij 1591 ; and the same day, about 8 houris efter dener,  
Eufame M<sup>c</sup>Calzeane wes brint vpon the Castelhill.

Bothuell in-  
vadis the ab-  
bay.      The Erle Bothuell enterit in armis with armit men in the  
King's Palice in the Abbay of Halierudhous, 27th December  
1591.

Robert Scot  
deceis.      Robert Scot, wryter and scribe to the sessioun, deceissit  
28th March 1592.

Bothuell.  
Falkland.      The Erle Bothuell, with ane gryt cumpanie in armis, com  
to Falkland at tua houris efter midnicht, 28th Janij 1592.

Mr. Jo.  
Grahame.      Mr. John Grahame wes slain 13th February 1592. The  
samen nicht the Erle of Angus schippit furth of the Castell  
of Edinburgh.

D. Grahame  
execut.      Daud Grahame, Laird of Fyntrie, wes execut and beheadit  
15th February 1592.

L. Maxwell.      The Lord Maxwell slaine be the Lard of Johnstoun, 5th  
Dec. 1593.

A. Hay de-  
ceis.      Alexander Hay of Eister Kennet, Clerk of Register, de-  
partit this lyfe, 15th September 1594.

Mr. John  
Skene, Clerk  
of the Regis-  
ter.      Mr. John Skene, Rege presente, precentit his gift and sup-  
plication to the Lords, desyrand to be admittit clerk of the

Register, Council, and Rolles, 22d November 1594, and wes  
admittit vltimo die Novembres eodem anno.

Sir Johne Maitland, Lord Thirlstane, and Chancellor, de-  
ceissit 4th October 1595. Chancellor  
deceis.

James Stewart, sometym Chancellor, slane in Dowglas-  
dail be James Dowglas, Lord of Torthorall, 2d November Ja. Stewart  
slane.  
1596.

Elizabeth, the Kingis first dochter, wes borne 19 Augusti Natiuite of  
the Prin-  
cesse.  
1596, and baptigit penultimo die Nouembris 1596.

The Sessioun was interruptit and stayit be the tumult of 17 Septem-  
ber. [De-  
cember.]  
the Indwelleris of Edinburg, 17th December 1596.

Ane ordinance maid be the secreit Counsell, that the Lords Mounonday.  
of Sessioun suld noght sitt vpon Mounonday 5-6th Nouember  
1598.

Registration of saisingis in the Secretaris Register, 7th Secretaris  
Register.  
November 1599.

The Laird of Carmichell, wardane, slane by the Arme- L. of Carmi-  
chell is slane.  
stranges, 16th Junii 1600.

The Earle of Gowrie conspyrit tratorouslie aganst the E. of Gow-  
ries con-  
spyracie.  
Kingis persone, and wes slane with his brother, M. Alex-  
ander Ruthwen, 5th August 1600.

Lord Charles, the Kingis second sone, wes borne at Dun- Natiuitie of  
L. Charles.  
His bap-  
tisme.  
fermlin, at ten hours at night, and was baptigit at Halierud-  
hous, 16th Dec. 1600.

The Earlis of Essex, Rutland, and Southamptoun, wes E. of Essex  
captiue.  
apprehendit and committet in the tower of London, 8th  
Feb. 1601.



He is execut. The Earle of Essex is beheadit in the towr of London, 26th Feb. 1601.

Elizabeth succedis her sister. Elizabeth, Quene of England, succedit to her sister Marie, 26th November 1558, and decessit at Richemond at thrie houris in the morning, 24 Martij 1603; and the saymn day James, King of Scotland, wes proclamit King of all her realme and dominions, at Quhitehall and Chepsyd, and the lyk proclamation wes maid at the market crose of Edinburgh the last day of the said month of Marche.

The K. passes to England, and also the Prince. The Kings Majesty departit furth of Edinburgh toward England, 5th Aprill 1603, and vpon the 3d day of May 1603, Henry the Prince, and Elizabeth the Princes, departit furth of Edinburgh toward England.

The King is crownit. The King wes crownit King of England, France, and Ireland, 25th July 1603, quhilk day wes ane Mononday.

Lordis creatit. The Lord Hwme, Drummond, Fyvie ar creatit Erlis of Hwme, Perth, and Downfermlin, 4 Martij 1604.

The Lords of Session ar frie at the Signet. In the sederunt buik 1552, ane decreit is contenit quhairbe the Lordes of Sessioun, ordinar and extraordinar, and thair scribis of counsell, sal be frie at the Signet, and all the rest of the seillis, and sall pay na thing.

Ane auld prophesie. Quhen E sall out, and I sall in, E. Elizabeth. J. James. Than beis ane peste in Gryt Bretain,  
The quhilk sall lest iiij<sup>m</sup> dayis,  
Gif it be trew that Thomas sayis.

The King his second sons titallis. King James the thrid, in his parliament at Edinburgh, 26 Junij 1487, creatit his secunde sone duk of Ross, Marquis of Ormond, Erle of Edderdaill, als callit Ardmanach, Lord of Brechin and Newar.

Lord Sinclair. In the Parliament of King James the Fourth, 14th Ja-

nuary 1588, Sir Henrie Sinclair is creatit Lord Sinclair, and Cheif of that bluide, be deceis of his grandsyr, (alias guid-syr) and father, L'ordis Sinclair for the tym.

In the Parliament of King James the fourt, 15th Maij 1491, Sir James Ogiluie of Airlie, Knight, is creatit Lord Ogiluie, and the same geir passit Ambassadour to Denmark. Lord Ogilvie.

In anno 1489, my Lord of Crawford is maid Duik of Montrois, quhais wyf was callit Carmichell. Duik of Montrois.

John Lord of the Islis and Erle of Ross, was forfaltit be King James the Thrid, 1. December 1475. He is restorit in Parliament, 1. July 1476, at the quhilk tym he resignit frielie in the Kingis handis, the Erledom of Ross, the landis of Knaipdaill and Kyntyr, to the King and his successouris for ewir. He is made Baron Banrent and Lord of our Sovereaine Lordis Parliament, and the said Erledom of Ross is annexit to remaine with the Kingis secund son, in anno 1487. Lord of the Islis.

In the Parliament of Queen Marie, 15. Martii 1542, Androw sum tyme Lord Awindaill, is made Baron Banrent and Lord of our Soveran Lordis Parliament. Lord Vehiltree.

The Prince of Scotland Henricus Fridericus, Duik of Rothesay, Erle of Carrik, Lord of the Ilis, Baron of Renfrew, Prince and Steward of Scotland. The Princis titilis.

King David II. gave to William Erle of Sotherland, and to Margaret his spouse, sister to the said King, the craig and place of Doonottir. In rotulo dicti Regis notat. Da. 2. Erle of Sotherland.

And siclyk the samyn King gave to the said Erle and his spous, the Erledom of Sutherland, with fair regalitie vt patet in dicto rotulo, nu. 5. The landis of Rothemay lyand within the schirefdom of Banf, ar gevin be King David 2, to William Abernethie, Knycht, be resson of forfaltour led and ducit agains Dauid Strabogie, Knycht, vt patet in Rotulo Rothemay.

The Baronie of Dun. dicti Regis nu. 18 ; and siklyk the landis and baronie of Dun, lyand within the schirefdom of Forfar, ar gevin and disponit to William Wysman, Knicht, be resson of forfaltour led and deducit agains the said David Strabogie, quhilk David was Erle of Athoill, be marriage of the Countess of Athoill, vt patet in dicto rotulo chartarum, Da. 2, Regis nu. 42.

The Baronie of Slanis. King Robert the First gave and disponit to Gilbert de Haya and Margaret his spous, the hundreth pund land of the Slains, lyand within the scherefdom of Aberden, in frie Baronie. In rotulis Chartarum Rob. I. nu. 35. A.

Gordon. Strabogie. Item in the samyn Roll, King Robert I. gave and disponit to Sir Adam Gordoun, Knicht, all and haill the baronie of Strabogie, togidder with the reuersion of the thrid parte therof, quhilk wes in the handis of the Countess of Atholl. A.

Keith. Kintor. Item, in the samyn Roll King Robert I. gave and disponit to Sir Robert Keyth, all and haill the Forrest of Kintor, except the Park therof. A.

Abreden. Stokets. Item, in the samyn Roll King Robert I. gave and disponit to the burgh and burgessis of Aberdeen, the Forest of the Stoket, payand therefor, ij<sup>c</sup>xiiij. lib. vi. sol. viiij<sup>d</sup>. sterling money. A.

Obeyn. In the samyn Roll King Robert I. gevis and disponit to Walter Bisset, the lands of Obeyn in Mar, within the scherefdom of Abreden. A.

Lowdon. In Rotulo Cartarum notat. B, nu 38, King Robert I. gevis to Sir Duncan Campbell, Knicht, and Susanna his spous, the lands of Loudon and Stowenson, lyand in Cunyngham. This Susanna was of the sirnam of Crawford, and heretrix of the saidis landis.

Archbischope of Glasgow. The Seye of the bischope of Glasgow is erected in ane Archbischoprick, 26th January 1488, King James 4.

King Dauid the first gave and disponit to the Abbot and <sup>Second</sup> Convent of Jedburgh *decimam venationis suæ in Thevidail.* <sup>teyades.</sup> Quhilk gift and disposition is ratifeit and approvit be Henrie Erle of Northumberland, his son, and also be King Malcolm the fourte, and King William, sonis to the said Henrie: and last of all King Robert the first, confirmis the giftis and confirmationis forsaidis. In Rotulis Cartarum Roberti I. signat.

And sicklyk Robert the first gave and disponit to the Ab- <sup>Holierud-</sup> bacie of Halierudhous *decimas omnium placitorum suorum* <sup>hous.</sup> *tenendorum inter aquas de Crelin et de Nith Rob. I. in rotulo Cartarum K.*

And sicklyk King Robert I. gave and disponit to the Priour Candidæ Casæ, *decimam omnium placitorum et Ec-* <sup>Tungland.</sup> *clesiarum, ratione sedis vacantis ipsum contingen. et wardorum et releuiorum, maritagiorum et aliorum eschetorum quorumcunque ipsum contingentium in lie ryuis et farynis, exceptis forisfacturis curiæ et aliis forisfacturis terrarum: ita quod ipsi decimam prædictam, in denariis recipiant per manus balliuorum Regis Roberti I. Rotulo Cartarum K.*

Malcolmus 4. dedit Abbati et Conventui de Scona <sup>Scona.</sup> *decimam totius panis Domus Regis, quam Alexander et David Reges eidem antea concesserunt.*

David Rex, eidem Abbati et conventui, dedit plenariam et totam decimam brasii, cani, coriorum et caseorum prevenientium ex certis terris, et decimas molendinorum quorundam; quhilk gift efterwart is confermit be King Robert I. in Rotulo Cartarum B.

Item, Robert I. concessit Abbati et Conventui de Rest- <sup>Resteneth.</sup> eneth *decimam omnium lucrorum, finium, et eschetorum curiæ tam Justiciarie quam Vicecomitis, infra Vicecomitatum de Forfar, ac decimam omnium wardarum et Reliviorum ibidem contingentium, et decimam equitii Domini Regis in dicto comitatu.*

Erle Bothu- James Erle Bothuell, surnamit Hepburn, and his com-  
uell forfait- plices, is forfaitit.  
ed.

Mr. of Boyd Thomas Maister of Boyd, wes forfaitit be King James 3.  
forfalted. 22d November 1469.

Regiment of James Erle of Mortoun, his government ratifiet in Par-  
the Erle liament, 14th January 1572.  
of Mortoun.

The Lord Hwme, Bischope of Dumblane, Glasguow, and  
Utheris, forfaitit at Halierudhous, vltimo Aprilis 1572.

The Quenis M. dimittit the crown in favouris of King  
James 6, her sone, 25th Julij 1572.\*

Kingis fa- Henrie, efterward Duk of Albanie, &c. father to King  
ther, his James 6, was murtherit at the Kirk of Field in Edinburgh,  
murther. 9th February 1567.

L. Edzellis Sir David Lyndsay of Edgell, Knycht, one of the Sena-  
deceis. touris of the College of Justice, departit this lyfe in Edgell,  
14th December 1610.

L. Buccleuch Walter Scot, Lord of Buccleuch, departit this lyf in his  
deceis. awin hous of Branhholme, 15th December 1611.

Sir John Skene, his office of the Clerkschip of the Register,  
Counsell and Billis, was disponit be the King *indicta causa*  
et absque eius voluntate aut consensu, to Sir Thomas Hamil-  
toun of the Byres, Aduocat to his Maiestie, quha was admit-  
tit and resaut be the Lords of the Sessioun, 15th May 1612,  
and the said Sir Thomas excambit the said office of the Regis-  
ter to Sir Alexander Hay,† for the office of the Secretair.

Ordo et presidentia Episcoporum, Regni Scotiæ in Bulla  
Sexti Papæ, super erectione Ecclesiæ Sancti Andree

\* This deletit.

† Afterwards Lord Chancellor and Earl of Kinnoul.

in Archiepiscopatum et Metropolitanam dignitatem,  
de data apud Sanctum Petrum, Anno Incarnationis  
Dominicæ 6. Cal. Septembris 1472.

Archiepiscopus Sancti Andreæ.  
Episcopus Glasguensis.  
Episcopus Dunkeldensis.  
Episcopus Abredonensis.  
Episcopus Morauiensis.  
Episcopus Brechinensis.  
Episcopus Dunblanensis.  
Episcopus Rossensis.  
Episcopus Catanensis.  
Episcopus Candidæ Casæ.  
Episcopus Lesmorensis.  
Episcopus Sororensis siue Insularum.  
Episcopus Orcadensis.

Bulla prædicta est registrata in Registro Archiepiscopatus Sancti Andreæ.

The Battell of Flowdon, in the quhilk King James the Flowdoun.  
ferd was slain, vpon the ix day of September 1513.

The Duik of Albanie, brother son to King James the Duik of Albanie.  
thrid, wes chosen Gouvernor to King James the Fyft, 1514.

The Raid of Sulway moss, 15th November 1542.

Queene Marie, only dochter to King James the fyft and Queen  
Marie of Lorain, born in the burgh of Stirling, 8th December  
1542.

King James the Fyft decessit in Falkland, 14th December Death of K.  
1542. James the  
fyft.

My Lord Hammiltoun wes maid Gouvernour in Edinburgh Duk Ham-  
in Januar 1542. milton.

- Cardinall Beton.**      The Cardinall Beton wes slane in Sanct Androuis, within his awin Castell, 29th Majj 1546.
- The Quene Regent.**      The Quene Marie wes chosin Regent in Edinburgh, in the moneth of Julij 1548.
- Reformation of the Religion.**      The Reformation of the Religion began at Perth, 11th Majj 1558.
- Quene re- turnit furth of France.**      Quene Marie being mareit with the King of France, efter his death returnit to Scotland, and landit at Leith, 23, Augusti 1567.
- Q. Marie mariet.**      Quene Marie mareit Henrie Stuard, son to my Lord of Lennox at Halierudhous, be Adame Bothuell, Bischop of Orkney, 29, Julij 1565.
- E. Huntlie slane.**      The Erle of Huntlie, Chancellor in battell againis the Quene at Corichie on the Hill of Faer, wes slane 28th October 1560.
- K. James 6 born.**      King James the Sext, quha is presentlie King of Gryt Britannie, wes born in the Castell of Edinburgh, xix Junij 1566, befor ten houris in the morning.

## LXII.

WARRANT BY THE LORDS OF COUNCIL TO HENRY LORD SINCLARE AND MARGARET HIS SPOUSE, TO PROCEED WITH THEIR PROOF AGAINST THE MAGISTRATES OF DYSART, 12th Feby. 1504.

At Edinburgh the tuelf day of Februare, the geare of God iiii<sup>m</sup> and foure geris, in the actioun ande causs persewit be Henry Lorde Sinclare and Margrete his spous, agane Patrik Gibsoun and William Clerk, pretendit balgeis of Disart, and als agane the counsaill and comune of the said burgh, for the wranguis chesing gerly, be the space of xvj ger last

bigane, of certaine balgeis within the burgh of Disart, and for diuers and sindrie wtheris pointis contenit in the said summondis, like as at mair lenth is contenit in the samin. The said Lord, Patrik and William, being personally present for thameself, and als the said Lord procuratour for his said spous, and fand cautione thar apoune, and the said counsaill and comunte comperand be the said Patrik and William thar procuratouris, the Lordis of Counsaill assignis to the said Henry Lorde Sinclar the xxiiij day of July nixt to cum, with continuatioun of dais, to prove sufficientlie quhat wse or consuetude, he, his grauntschir, and his progenitouris haid and broukit of the said tovnne of Disart, tuiching the pointis contenit in his said summondis, and be quhat space: and elikewise to the saidis bailgeis, counsaill, and comunte to prove quhat wse, consuetude, or priuelege that thai broukit and war in possessioun of, tuiching the said pointis of the said summondis in the said tovnne of Disart, and be quhat space; and ordanis thaim to have letters to summonde sik witnes and probatiouns as thai will wse tharintill agane the said day, and in the meyn tyme continewis the said summondis in the samin forme, force, and effect, as it is now, but preiudice of party, and the parteis be thame self and thair procuratouris ar warnit herof. *Apud acta extractum de libro actorum per me magistrum Gavinum Dunbar, Archidiaconum Sancti Andree, Clericum Rotulorum Registri ac Consilij supremi Domini nostri Regis, sub meis signo et subscriptione manualibus.*

GAVINUS DUNBAR.

### LXIII.

SUMMONS THE BAILLIES OF DYSART AGAINST HENRY LORD SINCLARE AND MARGARET HIS WIFE, 16th January 1510.

James, be the grace of God, king of Scottis, to oure louittis, James Kilgour, Nicholl Lawchresk, Thomas Andirson, Robert Hog, Thomas Multray, oure shirreffis in that part, coniunctlie and seueralie, specialie



constitute, greting ; Oure Will is, and we charge zow, that ze peremptourlie summond, warne, and charge oure louit cousing, Henry Lord Sinclere, and Mergrete his spous, to compere before ws and oure counsale at Edinburgh or quhare it sall happin ws to be for the tyme, the xxvj day of Februare nixt to cum, gif it be lauchfull, and failgeing therof, the nixt lauchfull day thereftir following, in the houre of cause, with continuacioun of dayis, to answere at the instance of oure louittis, the bailgeis and comunte of the burgh of Disert, for the wrangwis spoliacioun, detentioun, and withhalding fra thame of thare ankarage, and havin siluir of the said burgh pertenyng to thame as thare heretage, quhilk thai war in possessioun of, and for the wrangwis spoliacioun, vptaking and withhalding fra thame of the proffitis of the samyn, sen Witsounday last bipast, extending to the avale of iiij lib. vjs. viijd. and for the wrangwis spoliatioun, vptaking, and withhalding fra the saidis bailgeis and comunte of thare burrow annuellis of the said burgh, pertenyng to thame as thare heretage, and elykewise thai war in possessioun, and therfor thai pait gere lie to oure said cousing, the soome of xx lib. and for the proffitis and avalis of the saidis burrow annuallissen the tyme of the said spoilze, that is to say, sen the said terme of Witsounday as said is, extending to the soome and avale of iiij lib. to and for the wrangwis spoliacioun, vptaking and withhalding, fra the saidis bailgeis, and comunte of the small custummys of the said burgh, quhilkis thai had in tak and assidatioun of the bailgeis and comunte of our burgh of Innerkeithin, for certane termes to cum, and was in possessioun therof, and for the proffitis of the samyn sen the tyme of the said spoilze sen the last terme of Witsounday forsaid, extending to v lib. ; and als for the wrangwis innouatioun maid apoune thame in the spoilzeing fra thame of the forsaidis ankorage syluir, borow annuellis, and small custummys, the pley heand movit aganis thame be oure said cousing apone the saidis ankorage, borow annuellis and small custummys, and as ghet dependand before the Lordis of oure Counsale be summondis, &c. and vndecidet as is allegit, and for costis and skaithis sustenit be the saidis bailgeis, and comunte of Disert therthrow ; and forther, to

answere in the said mater in sa fer as law will, making intimation to our saidis Cousing and Mergrete, that quhether thai compere or nocht, the saidis day and place, with continuatioun of dayis, we will procede and minister iustice in the said mater in sa fer as we may of law, and attour that ye summond

to compere before

us and our counsale, the saidis day and place, with continuacioun of dayis, to here lele and suthfast witnessing in sa fer as thai knaw and sall be sperit at thame in the said mater, vnder all pane and charge that eftir may follow. The quhilk to do we commit to gow, coniunctlie and seueralie oure full powere be thir oure lettres, deliuering thame be gow deulie execute and indorsate agane to the berar : given vnder oure Signet at Edinburgh, the xvi day of Januare and of oure Regnne the xxiii gere.

J. DOUGLAS.

[in dorso.]

The xxvij day of Januar, in the gere of God ane thousand v hundreth and ten geris, I, Thomas Mowtra, shiref in that part, at the command of thir oure souerane lordis letters, and summond Henry lord Sinclair, and Mergret his spous, at his duelling place of Ravennis Crag, efter the tenour of thir our souverane lordis letteris, to compeir befor our Souerane lord or his counsale at Edinburgh, the xxvi day of Frebruar, or quhar it sall happin thaim to be for the tyme, to answer apon all the poyntis and articulis contenit in thir oure souerane lordis letres, and this I did befor thir witnes, Andro Cossour, James Gilgour, and Williame Moriesoun, with wtheris diuerse, and for the mair witnessing I set to my Signet.

#### LXIV.

RECEIPT BY HENRY LORD SINCLAIR, TO THE MAGISTRATES  
OF DYSART, FOR TEN MERKIS, AS THE AMOUNT OF CUS-  
TOME OF THAT BURGH, 27th Aug. 1590.

I, Henry Lord Sinclair, grantis me be thir presentis, to haif resauit fra the bailies, consall, and communte of the burgh

of Dysart, the sowm of Ten Merkis money Scottis, and therein haill and compleit paiement of the Custumis of the said burgh addettit to me, of the geir of God, 1<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> fourscore ten geris, quitclamis, exoidis and dischargis the saidis bailies, consall, and thair successouris of the said geris custumis, and of all geris custumis addettit to me of the said burgh, preceding thir presentis. Subscriuit with my hand at Ravincrag, the xxij day of Auguste 1<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> fourscore and ten geris, befor thir witnessis, Andro Synclar, my sone, Patrik Cokbourn, Robert Hucheon, Alex<sup>r</sup>. Greiff, my servandis.

HENRY LORD SYNCLAR.

PATRIK COKBOURNE, Witnes.

## LXV.

DISCHARGE OF THE TAX DUE BY THE TOUN OF DYSART, FOR THE DOWNGETTING OF THE CUSTOM OF TWELVE DENIERS IN THE FRANK IN FRANCE, 23d Jany. 1536.

Be it kend till all men be thir present lettres, me Cuthbert Weimis, burges of Disert, that quhair the Prouest Baillies Consale and Comunite of Edinburgh, be thair patent lettres maid vnder the seill of thair office vsit in siclik casis, maid, constitut, and ordanit ane honorable man, Patrick Barone of Spittalefield, and his substitutes, ane or ma, thair verray lauchfull and vndoutit procuratouris, actouris, factouris, wyth powere to hym and thame for thame in thair behalfis, to pase, ask, lyft, and rayse fra the ballies and comunite of Disert, thair taxt and extent set apone thame for the donegettyng of the custume of xij deneris of the Frank in France, efter the forme of ourre souerane lordis lettres past of befor therapone, and in thair nayme to gif acquittance of the samyn as the saidis lettres beris in thame self at mair lenth, and be vertu, strenth, and effect of the saidis lettres, the said Patrick be his lettres, gevin vnder his seill, and subscriuit wyth his hand, maid, constitut, and ordanit me, the said Cuthbert, his verray lauchfull and vndoutit procuratoure, actoure, factoure,

and his substitut, gevand, grantand, and committand to me his plane powere, expres bidding, command and charge for him, and in his nayme and behalf, to pase, ask, lyft, rayse, and resaue fra the ballies and comunte of Disert, thair taxt and extent set apone thame for the done getting of the said custume in France, as his said lettres maid therupon proportis: als the Lordis of Counsale decernit be thair decreit, and ordant lettres to be direct to command and charge Robert Clerk and Johnne Jaksone, ballies of the said burgh of Disert, to mak payment to me as substitut and assignay to the said Patrik of thair taxt and extent befor expremitt, within vi. days nixt following the said charge, like as the said decreit, and oure souerane Lordis lettres rasit and execute therapone, at mair lenth beris: quhilkis lettres the saidis ballies hes obeiit as efferis; and thai haue maid gud and thankfull payment to me as procuratour and substitut forsaid to the said Patrik, of the sowme of thretty twa pund gud and vsuale nummerit money of Scotland, for the said taxt and extent set apone the said burgh of Disert, for the cause forsaid. Of the quhilk sowme of thretty-twa lib. money for the said taxt, I, the said Cuthbert, huldis me ryght weill contentit, and in gud vsuale money forsaid thankfullie pay it; and be the tenoure herof, and virtu of my powere forsaid, quitclamys and dischargis the saidis ballies of the said sowme for the taxt forsaid, and all vtheris quham efferis for now and euer. In witnes heirop I haue affixit my propir seill to thir presentis, subscriuit wyth my awne hand at Disert, the xxiii day of Januare the ger of God i<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> thretty-sex geris, befor thir witnes, Johne Maluylne, Johne Lathrisk, William Berclay, Schir Williame Boswell Chaipplane, Williame Weimis, and Maister Waltir Grate, wyth vtheris diuerse.

CUTHBERT WEMES,  
w<sup>t</sup> my hand.

Indorsed  
ffor the taxt of France.

## LXVI.

LETTERS FROM THE REV. R. WODROW TO LORD GRANGE.\*

*March 24, 1726.*

1.—I see by the neusepapers Mr. Redpath is dead. I wish means were fallen on to recover our Assembly registers, which were in his hands, and which, I was told, he was to bring down with him last summer to Edinburgh. He had got them, as I learned, to make a little money of them here. But in my opinion, (your Lordship is a far better judge,) if they be our records, and not copys as was given out, they are the churches property, in whose hands soever they be,—not that I would be against a gratuity to his poor widow, who

\* Lord Grange, brother of the forfeited Earl of Mar, is perhaps better known now for his matrimonial differences, and abduction of his wife, than for his rank, legal knowledge, or political intrigues. The carrying off his wife, and confining her in St. Kilda, had, perhaps, been suggested to him by the following anecdote, recorded by his friend Wodrow, in that most amusing work, the “*ANALECTA*,” which it is a disgrace to the literary world has so long remained unpublished. It seems that the Laird of Glengarry had, in the year 1726, done something of the same kind with more success, but certainly less excuse than Lord Grange,—and the poor Lady died after a very short confinement:—

“ May 1727.—Iniquity and horrid acts of it are abounding in a prodigious manner. I hear of the highest acts of cruelty and villany of the Laird of Glengarry to his Lady that ever I have almost heard of. He married Miss Muckenzie, a great beauty, and a daughter to Mackenzie, a goldsmith in the Parliament Close, and got a vast deal of money with her; but his family having matched with very good familys, his friends and he began to look down on her because a tradesman’s daughter, though she was grand-daughter to an Earl, I think. This dissatisfaction grew, till at length it came to terrible heights, and he sent in a Highlandman, a gardener of his, to his Lady, while in bed naked, and had two witnesses hid in the room, to make an attempt upon her, that he might prove adultery, and get a divorce. But she chassed off the fellow: after several attempts to poison her, he sent her to a barren rock in the sea, with an old Highland man and woman, with commission that she should have nothing but old musty bread and water,—with orders to be hard to her. When she saw her life was sought, she would take no meat they offered her, and after three days fasting, she died in that barren rock. My information may be indistinct in some circumstances, but, in general, I hear a most fearful outcry of devilish inhumanity exercised upon this young Lady.”—For an Account of the Misfortunes of Lady Grange, vide “*Genealogy of the Hayes of Tweeddale*,” 4to, Edin. 1835.

I believe needs it, but I fret to think of our negligence in so important a matter. I wish some care wer taken to preserve the valuable papers that wer in Mr. Redpath's hands, as to our Scots history. If I be not forgot, I wrot to your Lordship befor that Mr. Redpath told me when here, 1713, that he had my Lord Waristoun's diary in his hands, and perused it with the greatest pleasure. That besides much spirituall soul exercise, it contained many valuable hints at facts, and the springs of them, no where else to be found. To recover this, or a copy of it, from the secretary, wer my feet loose, and my health served me, I would willingly make a London journey. Forgive me, my Lord, for fashing you with things, as they come in my thoughts. I know no body has done, or can do so much for recovering our valuable remains as your Lordship.

2.—Having the opportunity of Mr. Maxwell's coming in, as his duty is to wait on my Lord Pollock home, I could not but signifie the deep [sense] I have of your goodness and singular fauour to me. I have gone throu my good Lord Polton's papers, tho I cannot say I have perused almost any of them, and sorted them the best way I could. I find what I was extremly pleased to find in the bottom of the chest, the volume that was wanting for the original Calderwood, that is, the 5th volume, from the [15] 96 to King James his death, which he took special care of, and have laid it with the 4 other volumnes my Lord favoured me with the loan of. The Glasgow copy, and a copy which now I have gote from the Coledge of Glasgow (it was designed for poor Mr. Redpath) in exchange, were very incorrect, especially in this last part, and I hope this shall set us right. The pleasure of that usefull work being yet preserved in the original, was more than a balance to some disappointment I met with in going throw the rest of the papers, where I have not yet mett with what I hoped for, tho ther are severall things which will be of no small use to me, I hope, in the Lives of our Reformers and their successors, and severall scattered hints as to Mr. Calderwood himselfe, and a great many papers which are in

the large Historie, yet the bulk are first draughts and collections, and imperfect papers sadly erazed, of which little can be made. I would fain hope, that if further searche be made, some other papers may be fallen upon that may make up many of thir that are incompleat; and when my Lord Polton, to whom I repeat my most humble acknowledgements, finds laizure, he may happen to fall on. Meanwhile I hope, some time from this, to give some tolerable account of the great Calderwood. Since my last—which I doubt not you received—I had a short line from Ireland, in the time of the Synod, which I shall transcribe, that your Lordship may have all I yet know in this matter: in a little time I may be in case to give you larger accounts, and yow will find it on the other side. I have sent a dozen of M<sup>c</sup>Bryde's pamphlets to Mr. James Davidson to sell, which will give a tolerable view of matters before the Synod sat down. If your Lordship have glanced Niven's case, it may come with my Lord Pollock's servant, when he comes west. There being some things in it which I like to cast up among ourselves; which brings me to acquaint your Lordship that nothing is yet done at Glasgow as to Mr. Simpson. In the end of May he went to the country for his health. In June, most of the ministers about Glasgow were out of town at the goat-milk. Last week the Presbytery met and appointed their committee to have their remarks on his letter ready against their first meeting, the first Wednesday of August, and Mr. Simpson is ready to be present at that day. I pray the Lord may direct all important concerns in that matter.

If it should happen to be the occasion of your Lordship's being in this country, (if your other affairs allow you,) it will be a peculiar pleasure to me to see you, where I hope I shall be in case to entertain you for sometime, tho' not as I could wish, yet I am sure the best way that I possibly can. I shall not have the pleasure of waiting on your Lordship at the Commission, since the harvest will oblige us to have our Commission (if the Lord wills) on the 14th August, when it will stand in need of much sympathy and concern. Were it not for this, (tho I be not a member,) I might probably have

been at Edinburgh, since riding, I find, agrees with my trouble, which I am not altogether free of. Meanwhile I will be fond to hear from your Lordship at your laizure, and am, &c.

July 19, 1726.

## LXVII.

LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF LAUDERDALE AND OTHERS  
TO THE EARL OF LINLITHGOW, 11th June 1679.\*

*Whitehall, 11th June 1679,  
at midnight.*

MY LORD,—The King's Majestie having named his Grace the Duke of Monmouth to be Generall of all his forces, Scotts and English, soe long as his Grace remains in Scotland, and his Majestie being resolved to appoint a Lieutenant-Generall, as being necessary for the conduct and right ordering of soe considerable a force; some, no doubt, are endeavouring to offer to his Majestie such a person, one or more, as probably your Lordship will not willingly be commanded by, and which wee have too much reason to apprehend. For preventing whereof, the best expedient wee can think of is, for your Lordship even so farre to deny yourself, as to propose to the Privy Councill of Scotland, that General Thomas Dalgell may be by them offered to his Majestie to be Lieutenant-General; and that you will signify this your desire likewise to the Duke of Lauderdale to be offered to his Majestie from you, by the first Express or Flying Packet. . . . .  
when you consider, that there is already one . . . . .  
to command above you, who cannot be . . . . . by  
you or any, and that if this . . . . . ly  
from yourselfe, it preserves the . . . . . tation  
much more intier than if . . . . . ny other  
way: These considerations . . . . . with all

\* From the original in the possession of J. A. Maconochie, Esq. Advocate.



manner of respect and kindness . . . . . you ;  
 which, as it is frankly offered . . . . . atters  
 now stand, as well as the . . . . . hope it will  
 have the same . . . . . are

. . . . . Lord

Your Lordships most humble . . . . .

A. DALRYMPLE.

LAUDERD[ALE].

THO. MURRAY.

CH. M[AITLAND].

THO. WALLACE.

For

The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>.

The Earle of Linlithgow,

[Major] Generall of all his

[Majesties] Forces in

Scotland.

## LXVIII.

LETTER.—GENERAL DALZEL TO THE EARL OF LINLITHGOW,  
 3d March 1650.

*Kilmarnock, 3 March [16]80.*

MY LORD,—I intend to haue the hoil dragouns and sum  
 hoirs on the 16 at night at Drumelenton and Munegasse, so  
 that if your Lordship heue no inteieins that may requir the  
 Antisepation of your pairte, delay it till than, for I heue in-  
 teleions on your Marche the moist of tham ar fleid that is of  
 anay noit, so that if your Lordship send in spayes befor  
 your partie moue, it vil not be a mis.

For the

Erle of Linlithgow  
 these.

Your Lordship's

Seruant,

T. DALZELL.\*

\* From the original in the possession of James A. Maconochie, Esq. Advocate.  
 The spelling, which is singularly vicious, even for that period, has been care-  
 fully preserved.

## LXIX.

## DEATH OF DR. GORDON.

*Aberdeen, July 28, 1735.*

Last Saturday, died here, aged 59, Dr. John Gordon, an eminent Physician, and a gentleman of much merit, learning, integrity, and sincere friendship. He was descended from the family of Pitlurg, noted for producing persons of great parts, learning, and probity, &c. This gentleman practised physic with great success and equal applause, for a good many years; and as he was most justly esteemed, beloved, and respected, not only for the uncommon knowledge of his own business, but also on account of his genteel, polite, and facetious conversation, benevolence, and humanity, he is now so much the more lamented; his death being not only a loss to his family and friends, but also a publick and national one.

## LXX.

LETTER.—JAMES M'EUEN TO THE REV. R. WODROW, RELATIVE  
TO THE COURANT NEWSPAPER, &c.*Edinburgh, January 17, 1719.*

REV. SIR,—I had both your letters, and ask pardon for not sending an answer to your first; but I can't tell how I happened to neglect that opportunity, and afterwards it went quite out of my head.

As to the books you write for, I have not one of them at present, but have a pretty large parcell coming from London, amongst which, I believe, some of them may be.

I am glade to hear that you are advancing in your work, and have finished the first book. I hope you will be helped of God to go forward and finish it. If you come to town in March, I shall be glad to commune with you, and give all the assistance I can in bringing it abroad into the world.

As to our newspaper, it thrives so far as to be very well liked by all, excepting the violent Jacobites, who hate it, for no other reason but because it's a true and impartial paper. Several gentlemen who were to have the London Papers sent them, have laid them aside, because this contains the substance, not only of all them, but of the foreign post also.

I thank you for disposing of Calamy's Sermons, if you want moe I can supply you. I and two or three moe booksellers at London have reprinted Cole on God's Sovereignty, which was grown scarce, and out of print, price 3s. 6d. I have in the press, and almost finished, a pamphlet of about 20 sheet of paper, written by Mr. Willison, entitled an Apologie for the Church of Scotland, the design of which is, to vindicate us from the charge of schism, and shewing, that the prelatists are truly the schismatics. I have sent you here enclosed the proposal for our newspaper, and if ther be any thing farther in my power to serve you, am, with great respect and sincerity,

Reverend Sir,

Your most humble servant,

J. A. M'EUEN.

## LXXI.

LETTER.—JAMES M'EUEN TO THE REV. R. WODROW, AS TO BOOK-SALES, AND SIR ROBERT BLACKMORE'S VERSION OF THE PSALMS.

*Edinburgh, Feb 17, 1721.*

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—I hade your favour of the 14th instant, and had wrote to you sooner, but have been a little hurried, on the occasion of my annual auction, &c. My opening shop att London, and other business there, was the reason why I had no opportunity of enquiring after news, and so could write nothing material on that head to you, or any of my friends. Mr. Frazer has you most kindly remmbered on all occasions, speaks well of your book, and recommends it to all his acquaintances. I have sent you, according to your desire, a catalogue of my auction,—it will con-

tinue all next week, if not longer, and shall be glad if there is any thing there to serve you. I have brought down sundry other books, but have no time to draw out lists of them. This, with my service to Mrs. Wodrow, is all from,

Sir,

Your most humble servant,

J. A. M'EUEN.

*P. S.*—Sir Richard Blackmore has made a new translation of Psalms, of which I sent some coppies to Glasgow. He is very desirous it might find acceptance in the Church of Scotland, and would make any alterations they might require for that end. Besides that, he offers to complement them with a translation of all the other Scripture Songs, a thing, you know, long wished for by the Church.

## LXXII.

FRAGMENT OF A LETTER TO SIR ALEX. MURRAY, BART.\*

\* \* \* \* \*

The Minister is doeing all he [can to injure you,—he says, if others] get no more favour att your hand for all the good offices he has done you than he himself has, that that is none at all. In short, the Minister is telling this to every body he thinks your friend. They are contriving all the malicious stories against both you and all they can, but I hope we'll have shoulders to bear them all. I must again mention what's much at my heart, which is, to get Mr. Linsey persuaded, if possible, to be your manager here ; I am very sure if he

\* Only a small portion of this letter remains, it refers to the mining speculation of Sir Alexander Murray in Skye, and contains many curious particulars. Sir Alexander published an account of his proceedings, a thin pamphlet in folio, a copy of which is in the library of the Faculty of Advocates. It is perhaps unnecessary to add, that he was married to the amiable Authoress of "Memoirs of the Lives and Characters of the Right Honourable George Baillie of Jerviswood, and of Lady Girsell Baillie." Printed, for the first time complete, from the original MS. at Edinburgh, 1822, 8vo.

were, I cou'd tempt him, without putting you to much expense, if he be the person I think, which I much wish, or whoever it is, they should certainly be here a moneth or six weeks befor we goe away, that they may know all that I can tell them, and to be well acquainted with your friends, and to know something of your enemys. Mr. Thinn is return'd from Coal, who tells me, that the vein he went to see is not above six inches broad,—it comes out from the sea, and runs only through a neck of land and into the sea again.

I had a second letter from Sir Dan. Campbell Saturday last, not at all craveing his few dutie, but wanting to buy twentie ewes and a ram, for to begin a flock. He makes ane appologetic for not being to see us. I hear Loudwick Cam[eron,] uncle to Lochiel, is Dungalán's adviser, to neglect you at all occasions, and that he'd find it the only way to get his business done to his mind, and the reasones they give for this management is, that the Campbells had used you worse than any in the countrie, and yet best us'd by you. Duncan M'Cleny and black Sandy Campbell you have used them well, because you were afraid of them,—those are the storeys they make use of to Dungalán. Donald Cam. told me he delivered a letter from you to Lochiel,—Lochiel told Donald it was about the ill usage you had got from that name, and that you wanted him to resist it against them. Lochiel told Donald he would not be sudden in that, for they had as many compliments against you as you had against them, and time would shew how was in the wrong. We are starving for snuff, tobacco, tea and sugar.\*

\* A subsequent unsigned letter in the same hand states, "Every thing you mention is come but the snuff, which is no small loss." . . . . .

"I thank God you got safe to Edinburgh, for I can tell you, I am certainly inform'd you would not have been so safe here. My author was with the B. in M. whos friends is now talking openly they would think it nather sin nor shame to shoot you throw the head behind a bush, or take any advantage of you."

## LXXIII.

VERSES ON THE MARRIAGE OF COLONEL WILLIAM LOCKHART.

- 1.—ON THE MARRIAGE DAY, BEING FEBRUARY THE 20TH, 1654,  
OF THE HON<sup>BLE</sup> COL. WILLIAM LOCKHART TO HIS HIGHNESSE  
NEECE, ROBINA SEWSTER, BY H. P.

All that's rare 'twixt this and China  
Wait on William and Robina ;  
And lett nothing interpose,  
Till the South and North doe close.  
Tell our friends on both sides Tweede,  
That the Nations are agreed ;  
Sewster, Lockhart, tie the knott  
'Twixt the English and the Scott.  
France and Spain may now goe whistle,  
Since the Rose can kisse the Thistle :  
That which James strove to doe,  
And his Baby Charles too,  
Spending time, and strength, and skill,  
Done by, " I doe take thee Will :"  
Yet, Robina, onely stay,  
Let our Northerne Brethern pray,  
Bringe noe flattery, keepe back pride,  
Now yee come o' th' sunny side.  
Highland, Lowland, prove true blue,  
Least a divorce the English sue.  
From your Covenant doe nott start,  
Now Lock hands and now Lockhart.

- 2.—THE SCOTT'S PARAPHRASE VPPON H. P.'S VERSES ON THE  
MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM AND ROBINA.

What, Will ! have yee tooke Robina ?  
Never such a match in China ;  
Nor can there bee to interpose,  
As well the South and North may close.

Your friends are on both sides Tweede,  
 Doe mourne that you have thus agreed ;  
 For you have tied such a knott  
 May bind the English, nott the Scott.  
 France and Spain admire and whistle,  
 That our Rose should kisse a Thistle.  
 That which James strove to doe,  
 And his younge Sonne Charle too ;  
 Your mispent time sans strength and skill  
 Hath marr'd by, " I doe take thee Will."  
 You might have lett Robina staid  
 Vntill the Northerne people pray'd.  
 Deliver vs from deceit and pride,  
 Then wee had gott the sunny side.  
 Highlands, Lowlands, may change their blue,  
 And a Divorce the English sue ;  
 From the Covenant all may start,  
 By locking hands, vnlocking heart.

## LXXIV.

LETTERS FROM PRINCIPAL STIRLING TO PROFESSOR WODROW, AS TO APPOINTMENT OF A SECOND PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY AT GLASGOW.

1.—REVEREND AND DEAR BROTHER,—I was glad to hear from you, and am very desirous to be with you, particularly upon account of a second professor, which, upon diverse reasons, I sincerely wish for. It is true, the present ferment, and the circumstances we are now in, are somewhat discouraging, and have made me, however uneasy here, the more willing to stay hitherto, that I might contribute my mite to the public service, and use my endeavour for the church. But I entreat you may let me, at the first occasion, hear from you, whether I shall come instantly west, in order to the following furth of the above design, and if you judge the present circumstances of affairs will allow, and I hope you shall find me ready to do what may be judged advisable. The Parliament seem resolved, tho' all the world sou'd be surprised,

to push on the Union, and nothing hitherto has damped their courage. I confess things have a frightful aspect. I pray light may come out of darkness.

I am your's affectionately.

When you have read the enclosed, you may send it to Mr. Broun, and let the rest of our people also see it. We meet to-morrow for prayer in the Commission.

2.—REVEREND AND DEAR BROTHER,—I have as yet little to write you. I have been several times with Queensberry, and both the secretaries: they do me the honor to express 'emselves very kindly, but I have little or no hope of succeeding at this time. I had the honor of kissing the Queen's hand yesternight. She received me graciously, and was pleased to thank me for management at the assembly, but I was advised not to speak to her of the College business at that time. For all Mr. Carstairs' interest, his business was not gott done yesternight: whether it be despatched this day or not, I do not know. You shall hear from me afterwards about the other proposal relating to our College. I left my wife last week at Bath. I give my respects to your wife, and all your's. My service to Mr. Broun.

I am,

Your affectionate Brother and servant.

London, 12th Aug. 1707.

At the bottom of this letter, Wodrow has written, "To be left at Mr. Graham's, wigg maker in Leicester Street, at London."

3.—REVEREND AND DEAR BROTHER,—I have almost nothing to write, but to tell you I have no hopes of the Court as to success there, and that the dissenters have been so divided 'twixt Edinburgh and Glasgow, that they are come to no conclusion: but after my return from the Bath, you shall hear more fully from me, in the meantime, I hope you will



be fully ripe as to your colleague against my return to Glasgow, for I am sensible we have delayed that call too long.

**I am,**

**Remember me to yours,  
Mr. Brown, &c.**

Reverend and Dear Sir,  
Your very affectionate,  
RO. STIRLING.

London, (no date), but it bears the  
post mark, " Au : 23 " " 10d "

(Addressed)

**The Reverend Mr. James Wodrow,  
Professor of Divinity in the  
University of Glasgow.\***

LXXV.

**WONDERFUL APPEARANCE OF A PRINCE OF DEVILS AT ROME,  
August 1630.\***

MY LORD,—The wonders which we do see in these tymes do force me to give yow notice of what hath happened here at Milane these two weeke, whereof that yow may know the trewth, I wil only tell your Lordship what I have seen with my owen eyes.

There doeth appeare a Spirit most visiblie, or rather a Prince of many thowsand devills, which be thair pryde fell frome Heaven. This Devell hath takin the scheap of a man vpon him, and appearing to be about 50 yeires of age, with a brown bande, and reasonable longe. He is nather leane nor fatt,

\* Father of the Reverend R. Wodrow. An account of the Professor, by his son, was published at Edinburgh, from the original MS. in the year 1828. The Reverend James Wodrow, then one of the ministers of Glasgow, was admitted Professor of Divinity in the University there, upon the 9th of March 1692. The students were so numerous, that he thought the charge too great, and was desirous of having a second professor appointed. The letters from Principal Stirling to him, relate to an unsuccessful attempt to get this accomplished. Professor Wodrow died upon the 25th September 1707.

† From a volume of MSS. forming part of the Balfour Collection in the Faculty Library. To whom the letter is addressed does not appear.

and of a middle stature, and of a verie faire temper, betwix whyte and blak.

Everie day he cummes abroad in a most costlie coatche, wayted on by 16 staffiers, all young men without bairdes, in a fair levery, adorned with Gold, Pearles, and Jewells, drawin by sex horses, then the which nature can produce no fairer.

Our church, (to wit), the cardinall, with our Bishops and Senates, hawing done thair uttermost indevore, both by temporell armes, to hinder such a boldnes, hawe crediblie found it to be devill ; and I know that at first, it being supposed that he might be a deceaver or Sorcerer, there were set 200 men all armed with musquets ; he let himself be takin, but cumming near to the Prison, he maid himself invisible, and vanished frome the Sergeant's hands.

Moreouer, my Lord Cardinall, with the consent of all the churchmen, did resolve that he sould be sent for to appeare at the Town Hous to gif an accompt what he was and did, and upon the 7th of August last, the Cardinal went to him to his coatch accordinglie, and apon the citation he promiseist to appeare the day following, with condition that he sould be vsed according to his qualitie, and so there was set vp a glorious saite spred with ritch carpets of Gold and Silk.

Being asked what was his title and name, answered he was **PRINCE OF MAMMON.**

The next nycht following the said citation, going before his comparition, he did spred much powder both in the hous and great place, knowing that there wold cum much preis of people ; whereby so many wer infect, that the nixt day there deyed above sex thowsand.

Being conjured or exorcised, did answer 4 tymes, and efter that he said it was against his greatnes to speak this much, but out of his benigntie he haid answered hitherto, and heir-efter he wold do no more. So unles there cum greater authoritie against him, (as many thinketh,) they can go no farther. Therefor a carier hath bein dispatched towards Rome to the Pope, to obtaine his Holynes authoritie.

Meantyme this Prince Mammon maid a discourse of himself full of excellent mysterie anent the blessed Trinitie, which

he said he had seen with his eyes, so that be his great learning he maid all the Doctouris there to marvell at him, and hawing finished this speach he went from the said house to his coatch, and so againe to his palice, where still he doeth dwell. This Palace belongeth to one Signior Trevulci in the Romane Streit at Millane, hawing a gait strenthened with 26 iron bands or barres. But this Prince oppned the same without any difficulties, and now so holdes, (besydes wther furniture), fortie bedds for himself and his court.

The Lord of Trevulcio hawing hard heirof, came in frome the countrie, (where by reason of the plaigue he had withdrawn himself), and went to this Prince Mammon and thanked him that he had thus honored his poore cottage with his presence, wherevpon the Prince drew out of his pocket a box of liquer, and giving to the Lord Trevulcio he said, I do bestow this wpone your Lordship, which yow ar to keip as deare as your owen lyfe, for taking of the liquor everie morning one dramme you hawe to feare no plague, but be most saiffe, and may touch the evils of such as ar infected.

This Prince Mammon cumes sumtymes to such as ar even deyng of the plague, and asketh whither they wold be haill-ed, and wold to that end do what he wold hawe them to do, which if they grant, he presentlie doeth haill them, and if they refuse, he beats them till they die, as he hath done to many.

Now we do expect more authoritie from Rome which we hope will cum this nixt week, and then I hope to give yow notice of incredible and extraordinarie thingis.

The foresaid Prince schowes himself daylie passing with his court throw all the streits of this citie, makis a great expenses in his house-keiping, eating, drinking, and transform-ing himself as he will to be visible or invisible.

We heare also of wther strange miracles done be our ladie\* whereby fyve persones decessed hawe been maid alywe

\* Of Loretto probably.

again, and an infinit number that wer a deyng healed by  
the oylle of hir lampis.\*

Frome Millane  
the 20th of August 1630.

your Lordship's servant,  
PETER CRIVELLI.

## LXXVI.

DE CRVENTA MORTE ARCHIBALDI HVNTERI, EDINBVRGENSIS,  
SCOTI, MVSIS MARTIQVE MILITANTIS QVERELA IOH. ION-  
STONI, AD ROBERTVM HOVAEVM, FRAT. ET POP. SVVM.

Occidit HVNTERVS nobis, patriæve, suisve  
Nunquam videndus amptius?  
Occidit (heu!) tristis nec me tua littera fallit  
Casus, HOVAEE, nuncia?  
O factum crudele, ferox! ô dira Tyranni  
Mens sævientis improbé!  
Te furor, et furie rapuere, & tristis Erinnis,  
Vt fas fidemque frangeres.  
At tu Parca truci nimis officiosa Tyranno  
Cur impias præbes manus?  
Cur rapis ante diem primævæ flore iuventæ  
Cliuosa scandentem iuga,  
Musarumque domos, dulces & Apollinis hortos,  
Lætis vagantem passibus.  
Iam selecta manu carpentem gramina, febres  
Mulcere nata marcidas?  
Queisque olim potuit (patrias si salvus ad oras  
Redisset) ingruentium  
Morborum quodcumque genus præuortere: ab imis  
Præcidere aut radicibus.

\* Very recently, similar cures were performed at Rome by applications to persons who were dying, of scrapings of the rust from the chains of St. Peter. The legend is, that the angel that liberated the Apostle, being curious in relics, pocketed his chains. At a subsequent date, having also laid hands on the chain with which the Saint was bound prior to his execution, he united the two, and ordered them to be carefully kept in the Church of St. Peter of the Prison in Rome, where they are—at least so it is said—still preserved.

Non studium hoc iuuenis te tangit, & igneus olli  
 Feruentis ardor ingenI ?  
 Qui tot per terras vocat & Neptunia regna  
 Ipsis timenda nautiis.  
 Sed neque te pietas iuvenili pectore fulgens  
 Et mente virtus viuida  
 Terret ab incepto ? quam promptam iusta subire  
 (Fide & Deo vocantibus)  
 Prælia vidisti. Stetit imperterrita nullis  
 Minis metuve flexillis.  
 Te te liuor iners turpi formidine mistus  
 Te lancinat præcordijs.  
 Scilicet hoc metuis ne quando victor opimis  
 Onustus HUNTERVS bonis  
 Artis Apollinæ, tua tela, superbaque sceptræ  
 Pollente dextra perderet.  
 Hoc stimulant ruis preceps, spesque inuida nostras  
 Fastu furente disjicia.  
 Sic ferus imbricitor teneras, cum floribus herbas  
 Flatu proteruo proterit.  
 Sed quid agas ? mecum ponas Hovæ dolorem.  
 Dei potentis nouimus  
 Hoc quodcumque nefas nobis sit dicere contra,  
 Aut velle frustra obnitier.

EPITAPHIVM eiusdem.

Dum musæ & Pietas curæ, patria' arua relinquit  
 Vt iuuet HUNTERVS æ patriamque suam.  
 Non DEA dira tulit. Lethalia tela Tyranno  
 Suggest heus (inquit) vicinus : ille cadit !  
 At musæ & PIETAS viuum super astra ferentes  
 Hunterum contra, vicinus, ille viget !

MUSÆ ad Tumulum,  
 Hunterum iuuenem quem frustra fata tulere,  
 Nos canimus viuum, noster alumnus erat,

PIETAS.

Mors procul, & si quid mortale est, morte triumphat  
 Hunterus. Mors quid tua tela iuuant ?

Occubuit Bonnæ Allobrogum prope Geneuam in veræ fidei, & Religionis defensione vi. Kal. Septemb. An. c<sup>lo</sup> Io xic. cæsus crudeliter cum alijs plurimis post fidem ab hoste datam. Cui ob amorem communis patriæ, & adolescentis in eo virtutis, hanc columnam

IONSTONVS POSVIT. Heidelb. Ann. c<sup>lo</sup> Io xic.

RECVDIT ROBERTVS VVALDE-GRAVE. EDINBVRG.

An. 1590.\*

## LXXVII.

COMEDIANS IN EDINBURGH IN 1727-1728.

LETTER FROM THE REV. R. WODROW TO THE HONOURABLE  
GEORGE DRUMMOND, ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS  
MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS.

DEAR SIR.—Yours by the last post was most acceptable to me, I wish I could have been able to answer the good design of it, but find that it is not practicable. My good Lord Pollock had not heard any thing of the story, and was not a little concerned to find the Comedians vote, passed seven to five. I endeavoured to impress him with the consequences, if the reasons should happen to be discussed on the wrong side, which he appeared to be sensible of. I pointed him to a book which I knew he had been a reading lately, which exposes plays, I think extremely well,—Mr. Lau, on Christian perfection. Were my Lords health, such as he durst venture on a journey as yet, I really think, he would have essayed it, and I took the liberty to say, it was a cause one might venture on a hazard, and I would come in foot for to vote with his Lordship; but necessity has no Lau. He is considerably failed and very crazy. Its really more nou to him to come to church (and he was with us yesterday) and that is but a short mile, than it was a little time ago to go to Edinburgh; and if he recruitt any way, and his leg which fails him much, grow any better, he still speaks of coming in as soon as he[s] able. But this is extremely uncertain, and I cannot desire you to look for it soon. I pray God may

\* From the original unique Broadside in the Faculty Library.

order matters so as to prevent my fears in this matter of your strollers. I shall only assure you I desire to have it on my heart, and shall stir up some who I hope are praying persons to be concerned in it. However it go, I think the Magistrates of Edinburgh may have peace in the honest appearance they have made against those seminary's of idleness, looseness, and sin. I am, with my humble duty to your Lady, and best wishes to your family,

Dear Sir,

Nov. 27, 1727.

Yours most affectionately,  
R. W.

This day I renewed my attack, and finding my Lord very concerned that he cannot give his vote against an inlet to many evils. He says if the Commediants have only a licence from the Master of Revels, and no Privy Seal or warrant for setting up, he cannot think but his bretheren will give a favourable decision: you may be assured I have not used your name: I'll be glad to know this comes safe to you. I don't think it would be wrong to print Lau's chapter against Playes and Comodies, it might sell at twopence or thereby. I find an old [dispute] in King James the VI<sup>th</sup> time, the Magistrates of Edinburgh had with the King himself, about a Company of English Commediants, and they got rid of them for a litle. Mr. Simson has stayed long in the East Country. They say he refused to medle in the debates last week, in Glasgow, about the Rector.\*

\* In a Letter, 5th December, from John Boyd to Wodrow, printed in a very curious and now exceedingly scarce volume, entitled 'Private Letters, now first printed from the original MSS 1694-1732.' Edin. 1829,—There is an account given of the commencement of the dispute. 'We have,' says Mr. Boyd, 'been amused for some days past, with some Commediants, that have come here to act this winter session; it seems they did not apply with so much civility to the Magistrates as was expected, upon which they allowed them not to act.' The Players brought the case before the Court of Session, and contrived to keep matters open as long as they stayed in Edinburgh. The Manager of this Company was Anthony, or as he was familiarly termed 'Tory' Aston. Various notices relative to the Scottish Drama (by G. R. Kinloch, Esq.) including many interesting particulars relative to that law suit, occur in a privately printed volume, entitled 'Nugæ Scotiæ,' Edin. 1829, which, however, is almost as inaccessible as a MS., from there only having been ten complete sets made up. Wodrow's curious letter on the subject is now for the first time printed.

## LXXVIII.

THE COMPLAINT OF THE MUSES UPON SIR WILLIAM  
ALEXANDER.\*

THE COMPLAINT OF THE MUSES TO ALEXANDER VPON HIM  
SELFE, FOR HIS INGRATITUDE TOWARDES THEM, BY HURTING  
THEM WITH HIS HARD HAMMERED WORDES, FITTER TO BE  
VSED VPON HIS MINERALLES.

O holde your hande, holde, Mercie, mercie, spare  
Those sacred nine that nurst you manie a yeare ;  
Full ofte, alace, with comforte and with care,  
Wee bath'd yow in Castalia's founteyns cleare,  
Then on our winges aloft wee did yow beare,  
And set yow on our statelie forked hille,  
Whene yow our heauenlie harmonies did heare,  
The rockes resounding with their echos stille,  
Although your neighbours have conspir'd to kille,  
That arte that did the lawrell croune obteyne,  
Who borowing from the Rauen theyr ragged quille,  
Bewray their hard, harsh, trotting, tumbling veyne.

Such hammering harde, *youre metles' harde* require,  
Our songes are fill'd with *smooth† o'erflowing* fire.‡

\* Afterwards Earl of Stirling, a poet of great eminence, though at times bombastic. His tragedies contain many splendid passages. This satire upon his Lordship's taste for hard words, if not written, was at least corrected by his royal patron and kind friend, King James VI.

† The words in italics are corrections, and in the handwriting of James VI.  
The two last lines originally stood thus :—

Such hammering harde, hard metles do require,  
Our songes are fill'd with flowing furious fire.

‡ From Sir James Balfour's MSS. Collections.



## LXXIX.

RATIFICATION BY MALCOLM LORD FLEMING OF HIS LATTER  
TESTAMENT, 5th September 1547.

Die quinto mensis Septembris anno xlvij.

The quhilk daye a noble and mychtie Lord, Malcum, Lord Flemyng, gret Chaumerlane of Scotland, ratefiet and approvit his testment and latter will maid be him of before, and now beying in keping in the handis of Freyr David Wardlaw in Streuiling, in all poyntis, ligasyis, constetussioune of executouris and tutoris testamentaris, spesifyet in the samyn, and attour left to his tuae dochteris Agnes and Marie, his part of his fermes awand to him be his tennentis of this ger instant, als grantis him awand to the Lord Levinstoun of the rest of his dochteris toichar gudis, ane thowsand and fyfthe merkis allanerly, and to the Abbot of Cambuskynneth, vj<sup>xx</sup> merkis, and to Alexander Durhame, L. pundis, and to the commenditour of Kelso for the v geris bypast frutis of Hopkokyo, fyfthe pundis, and grantis his seruandis feis to be payet of the mertymes terme to cum to be payet be his executouris. Attour he ordanit all the frutis, annuellis, and vtheris proffettis annex to the kirk of Bigger to be distribute on the reparatioun therof and completeing of the sam, as he hes shawin to his master of work and to his master mason, and als as is contenit in his said testament, and attour, will, that it be remittit to his tennentis, and gevin to pure folkis in lykewyse as is contenit in his said testament, and moir attour, left his saidis twa dochteris with their gudis, to our Souerane Ladye the Quenis grace, to be dispoit be hir at hir plessour, and siclyk his zongest sone to be send be hir grace to hir sone, the Duke of Longeveill, in seruice, or quhar hir grace plessis, and als moir attour, will, that in caise his wyf marie, or gyd nocht hir person honestly, that scho tyne the office of tutorye of his barnis as at mair lenth is contenit in his said testament, and left the keping of his broun jonet

horse in his brotheris hands, the foil of quhilterie, to the hame cummyng of his sone furth of Ingland, and all vtheris dettis awand him, referris to his compt buk quhilk will mak all thingis clerlye. In witnes hereof he hes subscriuit this present, writt with his hand at Edinburgh, the daye and yer foresaide, and therapon askit instrumentis before thir witnes, Master Thomas Merioribankis, Jhone Merioribankis his sone, Edward Kynkaid, Burgesses of Edinburgh, Robert Lyndsaye, Matho Flemyng, Thomas Kinkaid of that Ilk, and Gilbert Myll, notar publict, with vtheris diuerse.

Indorsed :—

*Ratificatio testamenti nobilis et potentis domini Malcolmi domini Flemyng magni Camerarii Scotie.*

### LXXX.

OBSERVATIONS BY LORD FOUNTAINHALL ON THE RIGHT OF A THIRD SECRETARY OF STATE TO SIT IN THE SCOTISH PARLIAMENT BY VIRTUE OF HIS OFFICE.\*

The question is: his Majesty having 2 Secretaries who are both Peers,† and in that capacity are members of Parliament, if he may grant a commission to a 3d person, (who otherways had no vote in Parliament), to represent him as his Secretary, and have the vote of that Officer of State during this Session of Parliament allenarly, and to order his two Secretaries to vote in their quality and station as Lords: That the state of the case may be cleir, it's fitt to remove, in the first place, what will not be denied: Item, it

\* These valuable remarks, now for the first time printed, are written by Lord Fountainhall on the cover of an old law paper bearing date 1699, and are preserved in a Volume of Broad-sides which formerly belonged to his Lordship, and is now in the Faculty Library.

† James Earl of Seafield, and John Earl of Hyndford.

is not the point, whither his Majesty may not lay aside any of his Secretaries, and appoint another in their rounge; nor, 2do, if they ware not in the kingdome, or absent from the Parliament, then his Majesty to make up the number of his Officers of State, might nominat on to officiat and vote as Secretarie for that vice in their absence; or, 3<sup>do</sup>, if the Secretary got a temporary incompatible office, (such as to be Commissioner to the Parliament), no doubt but the king might substitute on to have the Secretarie's vote in that exigent; but the precise point of the controversie comes to this, when the Secretaries are still continued in the office, and no designe of laying them aside, and when they are present in the Parliament, and hes no office and trust incompatible with that of Secretary, and no other impediment why they may not represent in that station and capacity, if his Majesty may notwithstanding, give a commission to another, who is not a member, to vote in Parliament as Secretary.

Tho' ther lyes no exception against the gentleman named to officiat at this tyme, yet we most say, *Amicus Plato, Amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas*. The constitution and priviledge of Parliament most præponder all other concernes, and its thought his Majesty by law can make no such nomination. For, primo, this ware to multiply the Officers of State, and in place of seven, he might augment their votes to 20; and by this contrivance, we sie the Secretarie's office alone hes 3 votes instead of on, which evidently breaks the balance of government, and gives the royall prærogative too great ane ascendant over the Parliament: this does not hinder but his Majesty may put his offices in commission, (as at present the Treasurer's place is, and formerly the Clerk Register's), but in that case, they have not all votes, but only he who is first in the commission: so albeit the King has 2 Secretaries, yet my Lord Seafeld, as being first in the office, hes only the vote, and if this ware allowed, then my Lord Chancelor being ane Earle, he might be commanded to the Earle's bench, and another deputed to serve as President of the Parliament, which would give that office two votes, the on to Marchmount as ane Earle, (tho' still Chancelor), and

the other to the President of the Parliament, in case the votes split by equality, and the same course might be taken with the Earle of Selkirk, now Lord Register,\* and so with the rest.

2do. This were an unparliamentary practise, and the like can never be shewn to have been so much as attempted, and in such cases a negative argument; that its a novelty, and never done, is both pregnant and concluding, especially when there was oft occasion to have tried it, but was always looked upon as contrary to law.

3tio. This would utterly destroy the rule and settlement made by King James and the Parliament in 1617, when, amongst the unprinted Acts, the number of the officers of state is settled; and to hinder any farther encroachments on the rights of Parliament, it's expressly declared, that they shall not be augmented by deputation, division, nor any other manner of way; which last words excludes all contrivances, and particularly this now fallen on to give them no votes then their number extends to; so that, let the King have as many Officers of State as he pleases, there can no more have vote or place in Parliament but only 7, and the contrary were *fraudem legi facere*, which were a strange imposing on those who have the legislative power themselves, who must be presumed to be farthest of any from circumventing just and equitable laws, so ancient and well observed by indirect methods and contrivances.†

## LXXXI.

LETTER.—REV. R. WODROW TO THE REV. THOMAS LINNING,†  
AS TO RENWICK AND SHIELDS MSS. 16th Dec. 1709.

REVEREND AND DEAR BROTHER,—I send you with this

\* He held the Office from 1696 to 1702.

† At the foot of the 2d page there is written,—“ This Ld. Fountainhall's hand-writing.

‡ Minister at Leemahago.

Mr. Shields\* papers relative to Mr. Renwick's life, which I look on as very valuable. It was with great difficulty I got them read. There is wanting, the paper Mr. Renwick gave to some friends when in prison, and a part of Mr. Shields' vindication of the grounds of Mr. Renwick's sufferings as to the head of disowning the Duke of York's authority,—I wish you may look throu what loose papers of his you have of his, and it's like you may fall upon them. There must be considerable allowances made for the time in which it was writt, when the heavy oppressions of the times had left a bitterness upon peoples spirits that led them to extremitys, and to this I attribute several expressions and reflections that now sound a little harsh to the like of me, that was not personally acquaint with these barbaritys. But really they contain a great many valuable particulars of matter of fact, and some very remarkable providences, which I can depend upon, from Mr. Shields' authority, and give a very good specimen of Mr. Shields' ability in strong reasoning and quickness in argument, which makes me the more desirous to see these papers of his, that give an account of his carriage and debates before the counsel; and I'll expect you as soon as you can conveniently send them to your cousin's at Glasgow. There is an expression of Mr. Renwick's, I know not if you remarked it or not, which really surprised me, as being, (I shall not say prophetically,) but gave me some ground, I tho't, to reflect upon our unhappy and sinfull union that is since come about. It is in the short account of his last words upon the scaffold. The words are these:—"Make sure your interest in Christ, for there is a storme coming that shall try your foundation, Scotland must be ridd of Scotland before the delivry come." I do not doubt but Mr. Renwick's meaning might be that a great many of that wicked persecuting time behooved to be soe fair sweep of the stage, as to make Scotland as it wer a new people and nation,—but I think likewise that martyrs at their death, and even ordinary believers that dye under the administra-

\* Alexander Shields, author of "A Hind Let Loose." Edin. 1687. 8vo.

tion of ane abundant enterance, doe not themselves know the full extent of their own impressions, or the expressions they make use of under them, and many times after providences make the best commentary upon them. I desire your tho'ts of this (to me) remarkable expression. If I remember right, the MSS. want Mr. Renwick's answer to M'Hutcheon's paper in Carrick. If any of these come to your hand, I hope you will send them with Mr. Shiel's debate before the Council, and any other papers you have about these times. I tho't before this time to have sent you some sheets of these papers of my fathers you inclined to see—but I began my visiting and examination upon the back of harvest, and that and some other things I am at present engaged, kept me from doing any thing further in them since I saw you, but as soon as I can fall about them I shall send you them. Meanwhile let me have all your news. My wife and I send our kindest respects to yours and daughter.—I am,

Reverend and dear brother,

East. Dec. 16. 1709.

Yours most affectionately.

## LXXXII.

LETTER FROM DAVID VERNER, ENCLOSING ONE FROM ALEXANDER GORDON\* TO THE REV. R. WODROW, 7th and 14th December 1724.

The enclosed is from Alexander Gordon, the famous singer, who has travelled Italy severell times, and has view'd all our Scots remains of Roman antiquities which are to be seen in the fields, and most of those which are in private custody. His design is good, and he has the Society of Antiquaries att London for his assistants. He graves all the plates himself from the draughts which he himself has taken upon the places where he found the antiquities, so if you

\* Author of the *Itinerarium Septentrionale*. These letters throw some faint light on the history of the author of this learned work, of whom very little is known.

have any coins or fibulæ, of both which I think I have seen some in your custody, I know I need no argument to persuade you to contribute to so curious a design, by allowing the author draughts of them; the work is prettie far advanced, so be pleased to favour me with an answer, with an inventar of your Roman curiosities, as soon as your convenience will allow. I have no papers or pamphlets worth your notice.—I am,

Reverend Sir,

Aberdeen, 7. Dec. 1724.

Your affectionate cusen,  
and most humble Servant,  
DAVID VERNER.

SIR,—Though I have not the honour of personal acquaintance with you, yet am no stranger to your universal good character in learning and curiosity, particularly of your taste for Roman Antiquities, and of your having a collection of curiosities of that kind, viz. meddalls, fibulæ, &c.; therefore, seeing I am employed to publish an Essay on our Scots Roman Antiquities and other matters relating to our country, —therfor, learning that Mr. Verner here, was your friend and acquaintance, I beg'd him to gett information from yourself what Collection you haue of these things. I am now, by this, to intreat you would permitt me to make a draught of them at Edinburgh, where I purpose shortly to be, if you think fitt to intrust them with any friend there, until I draw and consider them; meantime, shall take the liberty to gett one of my proposalls putt into your hands, whereby you may see what is intended to be published. If you have occasion to see Doctor Steenson of Paisley, (with whom I've drunk your health often, who has made mention of you to me with great respect,) pray [give] my humble [regards] to the Doctor, and hoping you'l forgive this [liberty] in a stranger to you, I am, with much respect,

Your most humble Servant,

Marked by Wodrow,

ALEXANDER GORDON.

"Received Dec. 14, 1724."

## LXXXIII.

LETTER.—REV. R. WODROW TO SIR ROBERT POLLOCK OF  
THAT ILK, M. P. March 5, 1711.\*

HONOURED SIR,—I gave you the trouble of a line in the beginning of December last, which I fancy has not come your lenth, also I promised to myself to have heard from you, and received somewhat of what is going, by post, according to consent, before this.

It is a satisfaction to us to hear from your lady and the prints, you are in health. By this time, I think Mr. Greenshield's affairs will have been before the Lords, and its like you will know. The triall of your house will be known anent an impeachment. † Any thing anent these, or that you judge meet, would be very acceptable to me.

Our neuse here you have from better hands. We have a report, which is credited, that the old Lady Blair, I may term her so, since the estate is disposed to Mr. Scot's son, is with child, which, if it prove a son and live, Blair its like, may be sensible of his hast in such a disposition.

The main thing makes me write at this time, is to know if wee may expect you in Scotland against the 10th of May, when

\* When Sir Robert Pollok and Major Cochrane stood for this county of Renfrew, Sir Robert went to solicit Sir James Hamiltoun of Rosehall, and missed him, but dined with his lady. After dinner, he told her he believed she knew his errand to desire Sir James would stand for him, and he would only use one argument for his own being chosen, and that was, that because of his part he would be received a knave and a vote for the Court, and Major Cochrane was received an honest man, and a true county man, but if he were chosen, he presumed to say, he would just vote, as he was presumed to do, and were he at London, would be pretty as much a knave as himself, and so he tho't that it was much better to let the old knave remain, and prevent the honest man's being tempted to be a knave." March 1726, Wodrow's *Analecta* MS. Vol. 5, P. 156.

† As is well known, the decision of the Court of Session, adverse to Mr. Greenshield's, who was certainly very ill-used, was reversed by the Peers.



our Assembly its said will sett, that soe, if your friend and mine goe not in our R. E. from our Presbytery, as I suspect he will not, I may know how to regulate myself in our Presbytery, which is to be the 21st of this moneth. Pray let me know if our Commissioner be yet pitched upon. We are not for changes, if our superiours think good.

There are two things I wish your house would take before them, which its like your observation may have agreed on, as well as mine,—the one is the regulating unnecessary expenses at Burialls, which, perhaps, may be weel enough effectuat at the Quarter-Sessions of the Justice of Peace, and too low for the connizance of your honourable house. The other, in my opinion, is of more consequence, and that is some law discharging all such as are not tried and approved by Physicians to practice Midwifeafry. In my opinion, ther are many abuses in this matter of that importance to mankind, that deserve the consideration of the Representatives of the country.

I love not to take up your time, which I know you have bussiness abundance for, when at London, and shall only add that I am, Dear Sir,

March 5,                      Your affectionate Humble Servant.  
1711.

I hear it from good hands, that in the time of our Union Parliament, Kersland gotte his hands upon two letters of Melfort to Mr. M'Millan, and that they are to be had in the Secretary Office. Mr. Montgomery, (Mr. Francis' son,) who informed Lord Pollock, can give a full account of this. If a copy of them could be procured, they might be of some use to me and some others here.\*

\* Wodrow's Letters, MS. 12mo. in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates.

## LXXXIV.

INSTRUMENT OF REQUISITION, LAURENCE CRAUFURD OF KILBIRNY, TO SIR BARTHOLOMEW MONTGUMERY, CHAPLAIN, TO COME AND EAT AT HIS TABLE, Dated 4th April 1534.

In Dei nomine, Amen. Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter et sit notum : quod anno Dominicæ incarnationis, millesimo quingentesimo treagesimo quarto, mensis vero Aprilis die quarto, indictione Septimo, Pontificatusque Domini nostri Domini, Clementis, divina providentia Pape Septimi, anno vndecimo. In mei Notarij publici et testium subscriptorum presencia, personaliter constitutus, honorabilis vir, Laurencius Crauffurd de Kilberny requisivit discretum virum Dominum Bartholomeum Montgumry capellanum capellaniæ Beatæ Virginis, Mariæ de Drumry, personaliter apprehen. continualem recidentiam facien. apud dictam cappellam de Drumry, secundum formam et tenorem sue noue foundationis : Ac etiam supradictus Laurentius requisivit dictum Dominum Bartholomeum dietem comparere in sua tabula in esculentis et poculentis, pro sua sustentacione ut ipse Dominus Bartholomeus promisit sibi Laurencio, vndecimo Marcij vltimi. Super quibus omnibus et singulis peciit dictus Laurencius Crauffurd, a me notario publico subscripto, instrumentum vel instrumenta. Acta erant hæc prope dictam capellam de Drumry circa horam vndecimam ante meridiem, sub anno, die mensis, indictione et pontificatu quibus supra : Coram Waltero Galbraith de Garskadane, Roberto Crauffurd, Henrico Crauffurd, Barnado Will, et Patricio Moresoun cum multis alijs.

Et ego vero Robertus Houstoun presbyter Glasguensis. diocesis auctoritate apostolica, notarius publicus, premissis omnibus et singulis, vna cum prenomminatis testibus, presens personaliter interfui, eaque sic fieri vidi, sciui, et audiui, ac in notam cepi, ex quo hoc presens publicum instrumentum, manu mea propria scriptum confeci, ac in hanc publicam formam instrumentalem redegei signoque et nomine meis solitis et consuetis signo in fidem et testimonium omnium premissorum rogat. et requisit.

## LXXXV.

LETTER BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO LORD ELPHINSTOUN,  
SHORTLY AFTER ARCHBISHOP SHARPE'S MURDER.\*

MY LORD,—We have judged it necessary at this tyme to emitt a proclamation, charging the heretours and freeholders of the shyres of Stirling and Clackmanan to come out on horse back, with such of their servants and followers as they can bring with them, vnder your command, at the toun of Stirling, vpon the elevent of June instant, a copy of which proclamation is here inclosed. Therefore wee doe authorise and require yow, vpon your allegiance, to take vpon yow the command of the saids heretours and freeholders, and such as they shall bring alongst with them as the said rendezvous, with power to yow to appoint inferior officers, and after the said rendezvous, that yow keep them together in good order, and bring them to the Linkes of Leith, where yow shall receive the Councill's further orders. And yow are warranted and commanded. to take particular notice of these heretours within these shyres, who come not out to the rendezvous, or comes not on their best horses, and that yow seize on the horses belonging to all such persons, and secure themselves vntill further order, excepting alwayes the Lords of his Majesties Pryvy Council and Session, and Members of the College of Justice. We are,  
Edr. 7 June 1679.

Your affectionate freinds,

ROTHES, Cancell

DOUGLAS.

MORRAY.

JO. EDINBURGEN.

J.A. FOULIS.

DRUMMOND.

DALYELL.

KINNAIRD.

L. ELPHINSTOUN, E. MONRO.

A. RAMSAY.

Addressed,  
For the Lord Elphinstone. For the King's service these.  
Haste, Haste.

\* The battle of Bothwell Brig was fought on June 22, 1679.

## LXXXVI.

LETTER.—MARGARET CRAUFURD TO THE LAIRD OF JORDANHILL,\* ASKING HIS CONSENT TO HER MARRIAGE, 29th Nov. 1664.†

*Struthers,† Nov. the 29, 1664.*

WORTHIE AND LOVING COUSIN,—It was my father's will in the entaile that he made of his estate, that I should matche by advice of yow, and some other of my friends that are named in that intayle, and I believe it be not unknowne to yow, that when he deliuered me to the Countes of Craford to be bredd with her, he declared his inclinations and desyres that I might be married to her second son, Mr. Patrick, who, since his returne, hes made offer of his service to me, with a grate daile of civilitie and kindenes, and I doe professe I see that much of affection and good conceal in him, as gives me no aversion from what my father both wished and advised. But not onlie the tie laid upon me by my father, to proceed by your advice, but the obligations I haue to you makes me intreat for, and desire earnestly your counsell, that I may be the better able to give a returne to that young gentleman's proposition: by so doing, yow will lay a new obligation upon

Your affectionate Cousin and servant,  
MARGARET CRAUFURD.§

For  
My Worshipfull and loveing Cousin,  
The Laird of Jordanhill.

\* Hew Craufurd of Jordanhill, born 25th Dec. 1628, married 25th Dec. 1656, to Bethia Hamilton, daughter to James Hamilton of Woodhall, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. He died 22d Nov. 1653, and he is buried (as well as his wife, who survived him, and died 29th May 1702), in the Burial Isle at Renfrew church. MS. History of the Craufurds of Jordanhill.

† Jordanhill papers, MS.

‡ A Seat of the Earl of Craufurd.

§ The signature only written by the Lady. She married Patrick Lindsay, on the 27th December 1664, by whom (who died in 1680), she had John Crawford, created, 10th April 1703, Viscount of Mount-Crawford, a title which was changed for that of Garnock, 26th Nov. same year. From him sprung

## LXXXVII.

LETTER.—JOHN IRVING TO THE LAIRD OF JORDANHILL.\*

*Paisley, 21. December 1688.*

SIR,—This night thair came to this place ane express, signifying that some Irishes have landed at Kircudbright, and burned the towne, and as is reported, are marching towards Ayre. Wherefore, for the safety of the shyre and all concerned therein, ye are desyred by all in this place to be here tomorrow, to consyder what is fitt to be done, where ye shall be attended by,

Sir,

Your most humble Servant,  
JO. IRVING.

Thir news are just now confirmed, wherefore fail not, for they are burning and destroying as they come along; and in the mean tyme, to acquaint your vassals and tenants to be in readiness, and bring them all along with yow.

Addressed,—

For the Laird of Jordanhill in haist, haist.

the last race of the Earls of Crawford. The Kilbirnie estate is now in possession of the Earl of Glasgow, in consequence of his descent from Margaret, the eldest daughter of the marriage between Patrick Lindsay and Margaret Crawford. This letter is exceedingly well written, but from the writer being then at one of Lady Crawford's seats, there may be some room for supposing that it was not her own composition.

\* The Craufurds of Jordanhill were cadets of the Kilbirnie family,—Thomas Crawford, the ancestor of the Family, being the sixth son to Lawrence Crawford of Kilbirnie, and Helen Campbell, daughter to Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudon, his wife. He was born in 1627, and died 3d January 1603. MS. History of the Craufurds of Jordanhill.

## LXXXVIII.

LETTER.—GEORGE LOCKHART\* TO THE LAIRD OF JORDANHILL,  
17th April 1712.†

*London, 17th April 1712.*

SIR,—T'other day I received yours, in answer to which, all I can say is, that you may be assur'd of all the assistance I can give you in obtaining what you propose, but how far that will go, I can't say, for wee'r yet to learn when, and in what manner, a stench Tory's to be regarded. I dont well know what to think of, and what answer to give to your postscript. I ever scorn'd to act a malicious part, as being what was unbecoming a christian and gentleman, but if a just resentment of incivilitys and indignitys received without any provocation or reason, may be reckoned malice in your countrie, I must own I value their opinion in that matter as little as in most other points, either civil or ecclesiastical, morall or divine, and let them say what they will, when 'tis in my power, I will remember both good and bad usage. This then is my case with your friend, Mr. Cochran.‡ I shall not take up either your or my own time to recapitulate the many instances of his hearty good will to have ruin'd me, both before and after I came from London last year; 'tis enuff to tell you, that at last his friends convinced him of his error, (to give no worse term), and brought him and me together last week, where he acknowledged the same. I don't care much for praising myself, but give me leave to say, I

\* Author of *Memoirs of Scottish affairs*. A selection from his papers was, a few years since, printed in two volumes, 4to.

† *Jordanhill papers MS.*

‡ This seems to have been William Cochrane of Kilmarnock, second son of William Lord Cochrane, and M. P. for the Wigton Boroughs,—he vacated his seat in 1711, upon being appointed joint keeper of the Signet, along with Sir Alexander Erskine, Lord Lyon, and John Pringle of Hanning, but was re-chosen. He died in 1717, leaving by his wife, Lady Grisell Grahame, third daughter of James, second Marques of Montrose, an only son, Thomas, who, in 1725, succeeded as sixth Earl of Dundonald, and five daughters.

show'd abundance of good nature, in so easily passing by just treatment, and 'tis what I'me sure your sower countenance wo'ud nee'r have comply'd with,—so much for your private quarrel, but what perhaps some people stick upon, is the report of our commission, relative to Mr. Cochran's taking what is here called a bribe. As for that matter, I do assure you, that wee just enquired into the disposall of the money given for payment of the debentures on salt and fish, 'twas only in the course of our business of looking into the disposall of the public money, and tho' wee heard a surmise that bribes had been given, wee did not in the least expect or know any thing of Mr. Cochran, but since he was accused, wee cou'd not help reporting it to the House; for my part, I'me very easie in the matter, if he come of, I shall be very glad. I am to leaue this place next week, being obliged to hast home by Macbiehills death.

I am your affectionate humble servant,  
G[EOERGE] L[OCKHART.]

Last maills bring that the young Dolphin is past all hopes of recovery, and that King Philip is sent for from France to Spain. They bring likewise the certainty of the Princess Louisa's death,—what effects these may have, I know not, but 'tis to be thought that matters are to be concerted, upon the first death, (which has been long expected,) and so the Peace not to be retarded. What wee are to expect from the other, I can't say, but the D[uke] of Savoy is now a step nearer.

For

Laurence Crawford  
off Jordonhill, Esquire,\*  
near Glasgow,  
Scotland.

Free,

George Lockhart.

\* He was born 19th June 1658, and was twice married, first to Elizabeth Dow, 15th October 1679, daughter of John Dow of Arnprior, by whom he had

## LXXXIX.

LETTER.—JOHN EARL OF DUNDONALD TO THE LAIRD OF JORDANHILL, AS TO THE LANARKSHIRE ELECTION, 22d Nov. 1718.\*

*London, Novembre the 22d, 1718.*

SIR,—This is to desire your interest and assistance for Lord Archibald Hamilton,† representing the shire of Lanrick. I know you have a good deal to say in that election, and I don't doubt but you'll do all you can for my Uncle and Aunt. It would be very hard if Sir James Stewart should carry it against one of the sones of the Family of Hamilton. I beg you'll be stirr yourself for Lord Archibald, who wou'd been sooner in Scotland if it hadn't been that he has been

two daughters; and second, to Margaret Hamilton, (3d August 1655,) daughter and heiress of John Hamilton of Woodhall, by whom he had seven sons and five daughters.

\* Jordanhall Papers MS.

† Lord Archibald Hamilton was in 1747 cofferer to Frederick Prince of Wales,—his second wife, who, according to Walpole, was the reputed mistress of his Royal Highness, was Jane Hamilton, 5th daughter of James the 6th Earl of Abercorn, by whom he had four sons and four daughters,—their youngest son was the Right Honble. Sir William Hamilton, Ambassador to Naples, a gentleman of eminent literary acquirements, but now better known as the husband of the beautiful Emma Harte,—a lady unhappily more beautiful than virtuous. Walpole, that most delightful of all gossips, in one of his letters to Sir Horace Mann, Vol. II. p. 199, mentions, that the Prince, “to punish Lord Archibald Hamilton, who voted with the ministry, told Lord Baltimore that he would not give him the trouble of waiting any more as Lord of the Bed-Chamber, but would make him cofferer. Lord B. thanked him, but desired that it might not be done in a way disagreeable to Lord Archibald, who was then cofferer. The Prince sent for Lord Archibald, and told him he would either make him Controller, or give him a pension of twelve hundred pounds a-year,—the latter of which the old soul accepted, and went away content, but returned in an hour with a letter from his wife, to say, that as his Royal Highness was angry with her husband, it was not proper for either of them to take their pensions. It is excellent! When she was dismissed herself, she accepted the twelve hundred pounds, and now will not let her husband, though he had accepted. It must mortify the Prince wondrously to have four and twenty hundred pounds thrown back into an Exchequer that never overflowed.” Lord Archibald died in Pall-Mall 5th April 1754, in the 82d year of his age. His Lady predeceased him a few months, she having departed this life at Paris, 6th December 1753.



bussy marrying in Ireland to a good match there, and who is every way a Hamilton, by father, brother, and first husband. My wife gives her service to you, and we both do to Lady Jordanhill, and I am,

To the Laird of  
Jordanhill.

Sir,  
Your most humble servant,  
DUNDONALD.\*

### XC.

LETTER.—MR. JAMES STIRLING, LATE MINISTER OF PAISLEY, TO HIS BROTHER, MR. JOHN STIRLING, MINISTER OF KILBARCHAN, GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF HIS ARRIVAL IN INDIA.

Bombay, in the E. Indies,  
Jan. 18, 1670.

MY DEAREST BROTHER,—Setting sail from the Isle of Wight, the 9th of Aprile, we arrived here the 3d of October, without touching any Land by the way, except Ioanna, ane Island in 12 degrees of South Latitude, where by abundance of fresh provisions of flesh, foull, and fruits, at easy rates, we refreshed and recovered our men, severall whereof were sickly and scorbutick. During this long voyage, I retained my former health with advantage, and though at our first coming here, this place seemed unhealthfull, yet hath not mine been diminished. This Island, about 9 miles in lenth, 4 or 5 in breadth, and 6 or 7 from the Continent, is excellently situated in the Indian, Arabian, and Persian Trade, and though

\* John, fourth Earl of Dundonald, second son of John, second Earl, and Lady Suranna Hamilton, second daughter of William and Ann, Duke and Duchess of Hamilton,—he succeeded his brother, Earl William, in 1705. He was chosen one of the 16 peers at the general election 1713. He married 1st, 4th April 1706, Lady Anne Murray, second daughter of Charles, first Earl of Dunmore, who died in 1711, leaving one son, William, and three daughters, Lady Anne, Lady Susan, and Lady Catherine,—the former of whom, married James, fifth Duke of Hamilton. 2ndly, 15th Oct. 1715, Lady Mary Osborne, Dowager Duchess of Beaufort, second daughter of Peregrine, Second Duke of Leeds, who died without issue in 1722.

hitherto it hath been inconsiderable, yet it begins, and in a little time, will be famous by Commerce with other places,—a good port for Shipping,—a strong fortification which we are now building, and the general esteem which all neighbours have for the English nation. The number of Englishmen exceed not an hundred, and the other inhabitants being of several nations, and of as many religions, or rather no religion at all, for they are universally overflow'd with Athism, Infidelity, and Idolatry, and Superstition. Your own people do but very little recommend and adorn your profession, in so much, by the more apparent ideas I have of this and other forrain places, I esteeme the more of Brittain and Ireland, especially Scotland, nor can any sufficiently value his own happiness and goodness of the Lord, in giving him his residence there, except he could see the Ignorance, Diabolical worship, and profaness of other places. Having formerly had opportunity to feel the pulse of many, and great affairs at home, I am altogether now in another world, while I know nothing thereof, yet hath not that, nor my great distance, rooted, but rather warmed my zeal; for as he who laid the foundation will perfect his own work, so his cause and people ly more upon my heart than ever. And I hope the Lord will yet give us such days as shall invite, yea, constrain my return, than which nothing is more desired, nor would be more acceptable. Probably many may wonder at, and censure my coming hither, but ye know how little access I had at my departure to serve my native country, in my capacity, and I still maintain my old maxim of preferring the greatest hazard in serving the Lord in the remotest corner of the earth, to losing the rest of my days in Idleness at home, in greatest ease. To write to all my relations and friends, were but to expect the same things, and therefore, as I hope they will look upon this as written to them all, so I beseech you assure them that this great distance is so far from creating forgetfulness of them, that it hath encreased both naturall and christian affection toward them; and as I shall always endeavour to remember them with the same desires unto God, which I have myself, so I expect the

like of you and of them all, for the circumstances wherein I am, do require it, having settled what concerns myself when I was at London with my brother, Mr. Robert. I shall now trouble you with nothing concerning these affairs, nor trouble you with much more, though I know not how to break off, my heart being so full; but as I shall omit no occasion of letting you know how it is with me, so ye cannot but know what satisfaction it would be to me to have the like account from you concerning yourself, my sister, and my other brothers, relations, and friends, and the state of all affairs with you. Now he who made and redeemed you, preserve and guide you and all my dear brothers and sisters, with other freinds and relations, whom I heirby salute and remember with the same kindness, and for the same happiness which I do for

My Dearest Brother,  
Your own brother,  
JAMES STIRLING.

## XCI.

A SHORT MEMORANDUM OF QUHAT HEATH OCCURRED IN  
ABERDEEN, SINCE 20<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 1715.\*

Said day the Earl Marchall entered the toun with severall gentelmen and inhabitants with ther swords drawn, and went to the Cross, where he, with severall others, went up, and the Chireff deput read, and Jo. Duff proclaimed the pretender and then dranck his health. The names of some of them ye have herewith on the other syde. At night the bells was rung and illuminations ordered, and those that waild not obey, rabbled.

21st. Patrick Gray, conviner, with all his diacons and boxmasters, entertened Earl Marchall with severall of his

\* Communicated by Joseph Robertson, Esq., to whom the Editor is also indebted for the Notes.

company in their Treads hall, and drunck King James' health, and suckses to his armes, &c. In the afternoon the Earl went towards Inverugie,\* and was attended out of toun by most of thos who came in with him, besides the Convinner and his treads in a seperate body, and as they went threw the old toun they proclaimed the pretender there.

22d. The Magistrates having mett in the Counsel housse about the toun's affaires, they were insulted by a mobb, who first mett in Mistres Hebbrun's, and then came to the counsel house and requyered the armes and amunitions belonging to the toun with the Keys of the Block house, seeing they wer not to regard the majestates any longer as majestates: for Earl Marchall had given the command of the toun to Capt. Jo. Bennarman. Accordingly they seized all, and ever since keep the command of the toun: the neams of most of them you have herewith.

26th. The Earl Marchal returned, and there haveing been severall metteing amongst the Rebells ffor the chosing a new majestrace, upon the 28th they maid intimatione by beat of drum, that all the Burgers should mett at the new church nixt day in order to chose new Magistrates and Counsell.—Notta.—This 28th was the Legall day that the Magistrates and Counsell should be chosen, but the Treads, who are a pairt of the Electors, being in rebelione, there could no Legall Election be.

29th. The Earl Marchal, attended by some few besides the members of the Colledge and Treads, went to the new

\* Inverugie, or Innerugie, about three miles north-west from Peterhead, was a seat of the Keith family. "There is a kind of prophecy, (said to be Thomas the Rymer's, who lived above 400 years ago under Alex. III.) concerning Inverugy, which we have by tradition in these words:—

Inverugy by the Sea,  
Lordless shall thy land be,  
And underneath thy hearth-stane,  
The Tod shall bring her Birds hame.

But this prophecy is said to have been fulfilled in that old Inverugy now quite ruined, which stood a mile beneath the present Inverugy, and hard on the sea-shore." (Description of the Diocese of Aberdeen, MS. Advocates' Library.) Notices of certain other traditions and prophecies regarding this castle will be found in P. Buchan's Annals of Peterhead, pp. 63, 84.

church, where the Earl caused Alex<sup>r</sup>. Charles call the names, and then give him a list of those he designed for Magistrats and Counsell, quhilk being read was approven: the names of the Magistrats and Counsell, with a few Electors, you have herewith.

P<sup>mo</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>. The Earl Marchal went out of toun towards the camp, and was conveyed by the new Magistrates and Con- vener, with his treads, having all their swords drawn.

Said day the new Magistrates mett in Counsell, where it was debetted to discharge the prisbeterians ffrom preaching in the churches; at last it was agried they should be dis- charged to preach in St. Nicolas Church where the King's seat and Majestrat's loft is, bot should be allowed the new Church untill farther orders, quhich was accordingly inte- mett by D. Jo. Gordon and Capt. Jo. Benarman.

2do. The new Magistrats went to St. Nicholas Church, where D. Geo. Garne\* preached in the forenoon, and Rob. Blair in the afternoon, both praying for K. Ja. the 8th, and ever since with D. Burnett have done soe.

3to. This day the Marques of Huntly came here with about 70 horsemen, who was taken to the Counsel house with my Lord Pitsligo, and intertened by the Majestrats. In the mean tym, Capt. Mideltoune brought ffrom a French Veshell in the Road the Laird of Boyn, who was in disguise: he had the Earl of Marchal's Commission, &c. which occasioned great rejoicing, and amongst the rest of the Royall healths, they drunck the D. Orleans, &c.

\* Dr. George Garden was one of the city ministers from 1682 to 1694, when he was deposed on account of his adherence to Episcopacy. He was the editor of the works of Dr. John Forbes of Corse, published at Amsterdam in 1703, in two volumes, folio. He is the author also of "A Sermon preached at the Fu- neral of the Rev. Henry Scougal, M. A. [Author of 'The Life of God in the Soul of Man,'] by G. G., D. D." appended to an edition of Scougal's work published at London in 1735. He translated "Bourignon's Light of the Worlde," and published at London in 1699, "Ane Apology for Antoine Bourignon," in 8vo. He wrote also "The Case of the present Afflicted Clergy in Scotland truly represented. Lond. 1689." 4to; "An Extract of a letter from Aber- deen, concerning a man of a strange imitating nature, as also of several human calculus's of an unusual bigness," in the Phil. Trans. No. 134, April 23, 1677, &c. &c.

4to. Lord Pitaligo and severall others went for the camp at Pearth as did the Laird of Boyne.

5to. The Marques of Huntly being interteaned by the convener and his treads in there hall, where all the loyall healths wer drunck,—he mounted at the crosse with all his retinue, and was waited upon by the Magistrats and treads, as also by my Lord Frasser and my Lord Aboyn : the Standard carried by Sir Robert Gordon, the whole about 230.

10mo. Coll. Hay and D. Abercrombie came here ffrom the camp and sent ane expresse for James Gordon of Ellon, who came immediately to him.

13mo. Said Col. and D. [Abercrombie] went to the Earl of Kintore's, and returned the 16th.

17mo. The Majestrats keep a head court for laying on £210, as a pairt of six moneths subsidy demanded by the Earl of Marchal from toun and shoir, of quhich printed order you have a double. Said day Stoniewood, elder, and Irvin of Artamford, came from the Camp with letters to severall Nobelmen, Gentlemen and the Majestrates from the Earl of Marchal requiring the loan of about £12,000, of quhich £2,000 is demanded from the Majestrates.

19mo. Coll. Hay and D. Abercrombie went from this in the same French Veshell that brought over the Laird of Boyn and said Capt. Mideltoun, [saw] them to sea.

21mo. The Magistrats called severall of the inhabitants, and laid the Earl of Marchall's letter demanding the £2,000, quhich was found extravagant, so a head court is called to see if they will give £500 as pairt thereof, soe that the whole demand by the Earl of Marshall is about £15,000 libs. there is 300 bolls meall ordered to the Castell of Donottar.

The printing press and tieps are taken from this to Pearth.\*

\* The only press at this time in Aberdeen was that of James Nicol. In 1710, in conjunction with Margaret Forbes, (daughter of John Forbes, the third printer in the city) he was appointed printer to the town; he held the office until 1736, when, on his resignation, James Chalmers was named his successor. (Council Register of Aberdeen, vol. lviii. p. 215, vol. lx. p. 428.)

1.—Persons who cam into Toun with Earl Marchall the  
20th Sepr. and wer at the Proclamation, &c.

E. Marchall.	Gil. Black.
Pa. Barkly of Johnstoun.	Jo. and Robert Gordons, sons
Irvine of Kincoussie.	to Lesmoir.
Geo. McKenry, Collector of Cess.	Mr. Pa. Dumbreck, } Episcopall Ministers.
Ja. Irvin, Chiref Clarke.	Mr. Pa. Ross, }
Laird of Invercall.	Alexr. Duchar, Mert.
Erschine Junior of Pitodrie.	Ja. Deune, Mert.
Udnie, alias Fullartone of Dudwick.	Alexr. Forbess, Mert.
Silvester Douglas of Whyt-riges.	Wm. Smith, Mert.
Ja. Moir of Stoniewood, elder and younger.	Geo. Keith, Advocat.
Pa. Sandilands, Shireffe-Depute.	Alexr. Charles, Advocat.
Alex. Moir of Scotstoun.	Charles Collisone of Ach-lunies.
Alex. Pattone of Kinnadie.	L. of Turnerhall, elder and younger.
Pa. Smith, Shirref-fiscall.	Alexr. Hay, Conjunct Shireffe-Clarke.
Ja. Gordon, Barns.	Adam Irvin, of Brucklay.
Jo. Duff, Messenger.	Mr. Da. Adie.
Mr. William Gordon, Kintore.	Laird of Pitullie.
Tho. Shand, Mercht.	Mr. Wm. Mestoun.*
Robt. Moir, Mercht.	Capt. Jo. Achmoutie.
Wm. Strachan, Mercht.	Capt. Alex. Midletone.
Jo. Clark, Mercht.	Jo. Forbess, Collectour.
Jo. Litster of Clarke Seat.	Pa. Gray, Conviner of the Treads.
	With many others.

2.—The Neams of some of the Persons that mett in Mist.  
Hepburns, Vintners, and afterwards came and insulted the

\* One of the Professors in Marischal College, and author of several Jacobite Poems.

Majestrates, and tooke possessione of the Armes and Amunitione, &c.

Ja. Moir of Stoniewood, elder.	Da. Wilson, Wreittar.
Jo. Patoun of Grandham.	Thomas Burnett of Kirkhill.
The Laird of Dudwick.	Cha. Gordon, Advocat.
Pa. Sandilands, Shiref-Deputt.	Geo. Keith, Advocat.
Doctor Jo. Gordon.	Turnerhall, Elder and Junior.
Mr. Wm. Gordon, Kintor.	Pa. Smith, Fiscall.
Jo. Duff, Messenger.	Geo. Burnett, Apothecary.
Jo. Burnett, Mert.	Pa. Gray, Convinнар.
Ja. Brebner, Mert.	A. Gordon, Commissar Clark.
Capt. Jo. Bennarman.	Silvester Douglas of Whyt-
Robt. Moir, Mercht.	riges.
Jo. Clarke, Mercht.	Pa. Gordon, Bogis.
Alex. Strachan, Mercht.	Alexr. Ross, Lethentie.
Wm. Strachan, Mercht.	Alexr. Hay, Conj. Sheriff-
Laird of Kinnadie.	Clark.
Jo. and Robt. Gordons.	Geo. Mair, Mert.
Alex. Charles, Advocat.	And. Jaffray, Mert.
Jo. Litster, Clarke Seat.	Wm. Reid, Mert.
Cha. Colisone.	Joran Smith,
James Gordon, Barnes.	Jo. Hay,
Alex. Moir, Scotstoune.	Robt. Moir,
Ja. Thom, Mert.	Geo. Cattanach,
Tho. Shand, Mert.	Wm. Spence, Hooker.
Robt. Pettendrich, Mert.	Andrew Moir,
Wm. Thomson, Mert.	Wm. Hay,
Capt. Alex. Midletoune.	Wm. Gordon, Govell.
Ja. Brockie, Shypmaster.	Mr. Alexr. Moir, Regent.
Geo. Wilsone, of Ffineach.	Mr. Wm. Smith, Regent.*

3.—The Neams of some of those who elected the Jacobit Magistrates in the New Church, ye 29 September.

E. Marshall.	Ja. Gordon, Barnes.
Sir Wm. Keith of Ludquharn.	Mr. Peacock,
Sir Alexr. Banarman of Elsick.	Mr. Moir,
Laird of Stoniewood, Elder.	Mr. Smith,

\* Author of "Commemoratio Benefactorum Academiæ Aberdonensis. Abre-donise. 1702."



Geo. Lidal, Profes. of Math.	Turnerhall, Elder and Junior.
Robt. Moir, Mert.	Mr. Wm. Gordon, Kintore.
Capt. Alexr. Midletoune.	Principall Patersons.
Tho. Shand, Mert.	Wm. Strachan, Mert.
Alex. Charles, Advocat.	Wm. Hepburne, Mert.
Geo. Keith, Advocat.	Alex. Couper, Musick Master.
Pa. Smith, Inverramsay.	Geo. Wilsons, Finheath.
Alex. Strach, Mert.	Cha. Gordon, Advocat.
Pa. Sandelands, Shiref-De-putt.	Pa. Gray, Conviner and his Treads.

#### 4.—THE NEW MAJESTRATES.

Pa. Bannerman, Provost.*	
Jo. Leslie,	} Bailies.
Jo. Burnett,	
Wm. Sympson,	
Ja. Fyffe,	
Ja. Gordon, Dean of Guild,	Alex. Strachan, Hospital.
bot not accepted.	Robt. Pitendrich, Impost.
Ja. Gellie, Theasor.	Ja. Bisset, Lessendrum.
Thomas Shand, Kirk Work.	Alex. Moir, Scotstoune.
Jo. Clarke, Master of Mortification.	Ja. Cattanach, leat baillie.
	Capt. Jo. Bannarman.
	Stoniewood Elder.
	D. Jo. Gordon.

#### 5.—THE TREADS.

Pa. Gray, Conviner.	Geo. Robertsons, Deacon of the Shoemakers.
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### XCII.

#### JOHN MONCUR'S PETITION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

UNTO THE VERY REVEREND THE MODERATOR AND REMANENT REVEREND AND HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, THE PETITION OF JOHN MONCUR, PRINTER IN EDINBURGH ;

Humbly sheweth,

That by the decease of George Mosman, late Printer to the Church, that office became vacant, and Margaret Gibb,

\* Ancestor of Alexander Bannerman, Esq. M. P. for Aberdeen.

relict of the said George Mosman, having petitioned the late Assembly to continue to serve the Church in that station, as her husband had done formerly, it was granted during pleasure; Yet true it is, that she not having men to carry on her trade of printing, she employed your Petitioner to print part of the Acts, and all the other business concerning this Church since that time: But she having now disposed of the press and types of her workhouse to another, it is evident that there is place for your Petitioner's application, who has had the honour to be employed by several of the Reverend Members, viz. the Rev. Mr. Webster, and Mr. Hogg, &c. Your Petitioner being in a capacity to serve the Church, as well as any of his employment, and at more reasonable prices than formerly; having good store of new types, as a specimen of the same, herewith given in, will testify; being desirous to have the Honour of serving the venerable Assembly.

May it therefore please the venerable Assembly to consider the premisses, and in respect of what is above represented, to prefer your petitioner to the honour of being Printer to the Church.

And your Petitioner shall ever pray.

### XCIII.

LETTERS FROM MRS. JEAN ELEIS\* OR ANDERSON TO JAMES ANDERSON, ESQ. HER HUSBAND.

*Edinburgh, 15 February 1709.*

1.—MY DEAREST,—I received your's with great joy, desiring to bless the Lord for the great mercy to me and my family, of your preservation from that danger that your life was in by

\* Sister of John Eleis of Eleiston, Advocate, and wife of James Anderson, Esq. the Editor of the *Diplomata Scotica*.

the road, by Robert, which has been commonly taked in this place; so, my dearest, I begg of you for the Lord's sake, if you would satisfie your poor afflicted and grieved wife, to let me know the true matter, and if you have got any wounds, for it is taked here that you and Mr. Sample should be killed, and the rest drowned. I have no more to say, but I pray God we may both get the right and sanctified use of this affliction, and that it may be a mean to draw us near unto God, and to have ane denyedness to the vanity and pleasures of the world. My dear, I leave you upon God, hoping that you will give me ane account ingenously, where your troubles are, and shall never be satisfied till I have an answer to this. God Almighty preserve and keep you, and send me comfortable newes, my dear blest love.

Iff you think it convenient to let John Grierson\* know from yourself that I find he is not so kind nor concerned as I should wish he were, either in my peace or in your credit, and do not in the leest show my displeasure, I shall observe all your commands,—and the children and I are in health,—and as to him which you write of to me in particular, he is most satisfying to me. I shall give you a more particular account of [him?] by the next. Farewell, my dear.

*Edinburgh, 9 March 1709.*

MY DEAREST,—I am sorry I should have the occasion to give you ane account of this mellancholy subject, of the abominable kerrector and cariage of your daughters, Mary and Anne; for, ever since you went from this place, they have never been within the house, from seven o'clock in the morning till ten at night, and has taken the oppurtunity, I having the occasion to goe about the sacrament, for to goe away and take all their close with them, and some of their sister's close, and John Young's wife has been a recet to them, so that since Munday I have not known where they have been, till yesterday, that we caused a gentlewoman trepan them, and bring them to her chamber, and their I had Mr. Scot's Lady

\* Anderson's Managing Clerk.

and your neice Mrs. Paterson, and Jeannie and Peggie, for they had laid out their cass so as I should have beat them, and loked between the two doors in the closs, and when they examined them, they denied all, but said they could not leave with me. They were pleased to curse me both before my nurse and servants, and to your niece Helen Pitcairn, there has not been a vice except murder, but what they have laid to my charge; and you may easily consider how grievous a thing it is to me to be under the clamor of their wicked tounge, for your other daughters takes patron of them; and although they have not gone away, they cary with the greatest insolency imaginable, making brags of that which I hope God will disapoint them of. I have taken the advice of Mr. Scott, and Mr. Paterson, the minister, and they advise me not to receive them home, but if I can prevail with your sister Draghorn to take them till you come home, I ame desinged to take a coach upon Munday, with Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Paterson, and I shall give you ane account by the next post what I have done. I pray God may direct you, that you may do that for his glory, and their good, and our comfort, for their are nothing here that can make me happy but yourself, and I depend you. The children are all in good health, but littell Billies cold is much better, and he is a double comfort to me at this time, and his nurse is one of the wisest and discreetest women that ever was in any bodys house. I have observed all commands that was in the letter, and John Grierson is very kind and discreet in this matter, so return him thanks as from me the first post, all the Greene looke very well, and are in very good casse.

*Edin. 1st of October 1709.*

3.—My DEAREST,—I received yours, dated the 8 day, and are very glad to hear of the continuance of your health, and that you are making all hast home where there is great need for your presence. My Dear, I am sory that my writing to you the voice of the world should have disoblighed you, and as for what money I have got, it is dispursed by your childrin, with a particular account of every fardon of it, and I may

take God to be my witnes that there is not a fardon of it pocked up, which you shall see at your return, but your long absence and having no provision, and all things dear has obliged me to spend a great dall of money which has been very concerning to me, but I am conscious to myself that I have managed it to the best advantage, of which I shall make good at both the sight of you and others. I shall take a care of all you send, and I thank you for the remembring of my commissions, for you may do in those as you think convenient. My Dear, there shall nothing on earth be so acceptable to me as your presence, which I heartily wish and pray for, for I am that I know not what to think or do, I am so perplexed, Lord be with you, and send us a comfortable meeting. All the children are in health.

## XCIV.

ACT FOR A VOLUNTAR CONTRIBUTION, IN FAVOURS OF JOHN THOMSON, YOUNGER, UNDER SLAVERY IN ALGIER.

At Edinburgh the twenty-eight day of December, one thousand seven hundred and three years, anent the petition given in, and presented to the Lords of Her Majesties' Privy Council, by John Thomson in Turriff, and John Thomson, Junior, his son, Humbly Shewing, That whereas the said John Thomson, younger, being aboard a ship bound to Flushing in the Netherlands, in the year one thousand six hundred ninety-nine, was upon the thirty of October, the said year, seized and taken by an Algerine Man of War, and sold into severe slavery in Algier, in the moneth of November thereafter, where he continues a slave to this hour, and doeth undergo most cruel hardships by extreme labour, heavy chains, and barbarous blows, daily inflicted upon him by these to whom he is sold ; and who cannot be redeemed from the said slavery without the payment of a great sum, having been sold for four hundred and fifty rix dollars, which the petitioners, who were poor men, were not able to raise ; and

the said John Thomson being a native born subject of Scotland, and most desirous to be freed from the barbarous and inhumane hardships, he has these four years bygone, and doeth at present groan under : That so he may be rendered capable to come home to his own native country, there to live and die in the profession of the true Protestant Religion, wherein he was baptized and educate. And seing that the seizure and slavery of the said John Thomson is attested under the hand of Robert Cole her Majestie's Consul at Algier produced ; and likeways a missive letter from the said John to his father, containing the barbarous severities he labours under ; and that he cannot be redeemed from the said slavery and bondage without the said Lords of Privy Council were pleased to allow and ordain a *general contribution* to be made for that end, in all the paroch kirks of this kingdom, upon the                    day of                    next to come, and ordain the said contribution to be paid in to John Fordice of Craigtocher, upon his finding caution to apply the same, for the use above-mentioned. And, therefore, craving, to the effect after-mentioned, as the said petition bears. The Lords of her Majesties Privy Council having considered the above Petition given in to them by John Thomson in Turriff, and John Thomson, jun. his son, under slavery in Algier ; and the samen, together with a certificate under the hands of Robert Cole, her Majestie's Consul at Algier, being read in their presence, the said Lords do hereby grant to the Petitioners, a general contribution to be collected within all the paroch churches within this kingdom, upon such days as the Petitioner shall appoint, after intimation at the paroch churches, the Sabbath day immediately before collecting thereof, either at the church doors of the respective parochs, or in such other manner of way as shall be concerted and agreed upon by the Petitioner, and that for redeeming and ransoming of the said John Thomson, jun. from the bondage and slavery he is now under in Algier: And ordains the said collection to be paid in to John Fordice of Craigtocher, in respect he has given bond, and found sufficient caution, acted in the Books of Privy Council, that the contribution

so to be collected shall be applyed for the end foresaid, and that at the sight of the Petitioner.

Extracted by me,

Ro. FORBES, Clericus Secreti Consilii.

Edinburgh, Printed by the Heirs and Successors of And. Anderson, Printer to the Queen's most excellent Majestie, Anno Dom. 1704.

## XCIV.

### CARTÆ E LIBRO SANCTE MARIA DE LUNDORIS.

#### 1.—CARTA COMITIS DAVID, DE REDINCHE.

Universis Sancte Matris ecclesie filiis et fidelibus, Comes David, frater Regis Scocie, Salutem. Sciant tam presentes quam futuri, me dedisse et concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse, Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie et Sancti Andree de Lundoris, et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus et servituris, Totam Insulam que vocatur Redinche, et omnes piscarias in Thei, juxta prenominatam insulam, preter unam piscariam meam, scilicet unam Iharam ad Colcrik. Tenebunt autem predictam insulam in puram et perpetuam elimosinam ita libere, quiete, plenarie et honorifice, sicut alias terras suas, ex dono meo, liberius, quietius, plenius et honorificentius tenent et possident. Hiis testibus, Domino A. Abbate de Dumfermlin, Comite Duncano, Malisio [filio?] Comitis Fertheth, Malcolmio filio Comitis Duncani, Walkelino filio Stephani, R—— de Avas, Roberto Basset, Johanne de Wiltune, W. Oliphant, Radulpho de Cameis.

#### 2.—REX SUPER TOFTOS BURGURUM.

Willielmus Dei Gratia, Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, clericis et laicis, Salutem. Sciant presentes et futuri me dedisse et concessisse et hac carta mea

confirmasse Deo et Abbati de Lundoris et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, unum plenarium thoftum, in burgo meo de Bervic, et unum plenarium thoftum in burgo meo de Strivelin, et unum plenarium thoftum in burgo meo de Karel, et unum plenarium thoftum in burgo meo de Pertht, et unum plenarium thoftum in burgo meo de Forfair, et unum plenarium thoftum in burgo meo de Munross, et unum plenarium thoftum in burgo meo de Aberdene: Tenendos in liberam et quietam et perpetuam elemosinam, ita libere, quiete, plenarie, honorifice, sicut alias elimosinas suas, liberius, quietius, plenius, et honorificentius tenent et possident. Testibus Comite David, fratri meo, Hugone cancellario meo, Willielmo de Lindiss, Roberto de Loudon filio meo, Willielmo de Haya, Willielmo de Sumeruill, Henrico de Brade, Mariscallo, Ricardo filio Hugonis. Apud Selecherche.

### 3.—LIBERTAS FORESTE DE FYNTRE.

Alexander Dei gratia, Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, Salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus Abbati et conuentui de Lundoris, ut habeant et teneant totum boscum suum, in feodo de Fyntreth in liberam forestam: quare firmiter prohibemus, ne quis in dicto bosco sine eorum licencia secet, aut venetur, super nostram plenariam foresfacturam decem librarum. Testibus Gilberto de Haya, Johanne de Vallibus, et Johanne de Hyrdmanstoun. Apud Kingorn xx. die maij, Anno Regni Domini Regis secundo.

### 4.—LIBERTAS FORESTE DE LUNDORIS.

Alexander Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus Abbati et conventui de Lundoris, ut habeant et teneant totum boscum suum, cum terra de Lundoris in liberam forestam: Quare firmiter prohibemus ne quis sine eorum licencia in predicto bosco secet, aut venetur, super nostram plenariam foresfacturam decem librarum. Testibus Alexandro Cumyn Comite de Buchane, Justiciario Scotie, Willielmo Comite de Mar Camerario, et Eustachio de Turribus. Apud Lundoris quarto decimo die mercii, Anno Regni nostri, sexto Decimo, &c.



## 5.—CARTA DE CRAGY.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris uel audituris, Ysabella de Brouse, salutem in Domino. Sciatis, me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea, confirmasse, Deo, et ecclesie Sancte Marie, et Sancti Andree de Lundoris, et monachis ibidem Deo seruiantibus et seruituris, totum messuagium meum de Cragyne iuxta Dundee, cum tota terra, ad me, uel heredes meos pertinente, in eadem Cragyne, et in villa que dicitur Melnetone et in villa Abrahe, sine aliquo retinemento: Tenendum sibi de me et heredibus meis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, ad sustentacionem vnus monachi, qui in predicto celebrabit missam pro anima mea, et pro animabus antecessorum et successorum meorum, in perpetuum, quod ipsi michi ad petitionem meam caritatem concesserunt. Et ego et heredes mei, omnia predicta, predictis monachis varantizabimus et adquietabimus de omni servicio seculari et exactione. Testibus, Dominis Willelmo de Brechyne, Willelmo de Lacu, Hugone de Beaumis, Michale de Muncur, Militibus, Alberto de Dundee, Nicholao filio Roberti, Henrico Koka, Normanno de Castello, burgensibus, cum multis aliis.

## 6.—CARTA DE PISCARIA IN TAY.

Omnibus Sancte Matris ecclesie filiis et fidelibus, presentibus et futuris, Daud de Hay, salutem. Sciatis, me dedisse et concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse, Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie et Sancti Andree de Lundoris, et monachis ibidem Deo seruientibus in perpetuam et puram elemosinam, pro salute anime patris mei, et matris mee, et suo salute anime mee, et pro salute animarum vxorum mearum Ethue et Crue, et pro salute animarum fratrum et sororum mearum, antecessorum et successorum meorum, terciam partem piscarie recium meorum trahencium super Resaulim contra Colcrik, saluis piscariis meis stantibus, cum salo et sepe. Quare volo et concedo ut predicti monachi de Lundoris habeant et possideant terciam partem prenominatam piscarie Recium meorum trahencium super sabulum de Blasbanyne contra Colcrik, in perpetuam et puram

elemosinam, ita quiete, libere, et plenarie, et honorifice, sicut aliqua Abbatia in toto regno Scocie aliquam elemosinam in toto regno Scocie liberius et quietius, plenius et honorificentius tenet et possidet, ita ut, michi succedencium nullus aliquis (aliquis) ab eis non solas omnes ad anime salutem exigere presumat. Hiis testibus Gilberto filio meo, Roberto de Haya fratre meo, Macolmo de Hayo, fratre meo, Thoma Gygan,\* Patricio Capellano.

#### 7.—CARTA COMITIS DAVID.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris et audituris, Comes David, frater Regis Scocie, Salutem. Sciatis me dedisse, et concessisse, et hac carta mea confirmasse, Monachis meis de Lundoria, ut capiant lapidem in quarrario meo in Hyrneside quantum voluerunt in perpetuum, ubi melius eis visum fuerit, tam ad ecclesiam suam, quam ad omnia alia edificia, que sibi fuerint necessaria construendi. Hiis testibus Willielmo Wascelin, Walkelino filio Stephani, Roberto Basset, Nicholao de Auess, Waltero Olifavnt, Philippo clerico, Henrico de Nueriss et aliis, &c.

### XCVI.

#### EPITAPHIA SCOTIE.†

- 1.—HIC JACET IN CINERIBUS SUIS SEPULTA, SUB SPE BEATÆ RESURRECTIONIS INCLYTA SCOTORUM GENS, IMPERII ROMANI ULTIMUS LIMES, ANGLORUM OLIM ET DANORUM MALLEUS ET MASTIX, LONGA REGUM PROSAPIA SUPRA OMNES ORBIS TERRARUM GENTES CLARA, QUÆ ANNORUM PLENA, TAMEN MEMBRIS VEGETIS, SED MENTIS IMPOS, INOPS FATIS CONCESSIT.

#### ORATE PRO EA.

Quam non Roma ferox quondam dominata per omnes  
Gentes perdomuit, Scotia victa jacet.

\* Blotted in MS.

† Wodrow MSS. Rob. III. 3, 13, on the book is written (by Wodrow) "Epitaphium Scotie." By . . . . Schoolmaster at Aberdeen, and Dr. Pitcairn.

Martigenæ quam non Gentes victricibus armis  
 Sub iuga miserunt, Scotia victa jacet.  
 Hostis terrisonus, quam non impune lacessit  
 Armis infestis, Scotia victa jacet.  
 Quæ toties montes tumidos camposque rigabat  
 Sanguine Danorum, Scotia victa jacet.  
 Quæ fuerat longo magnorum stemmate Regum  
 Inclyta per terras, Scotia victa jacet.  
 Heroum Genetrix, Anglorum malleus olim  
 Pictorum pestis, Scotia victa jacet.  
 Victores Proavi quam per tot secula tutam  
 Sanguine servabant, Scotia victa jacet.  
 Scotia victa jacet, multos dominata per annos  
 Quam nemo rapuit, prebuit ipsa rapi.  
 Gens invicta jacet ferro, nec militis armis  
 Succubuit vinclis, præbuit ipsa manus.  
 Scotia victa jacet, fato tolluntur eodem  
 Reges et Leges, Sceptra, Corona simul.  
 Dec. 18, 1706. PER LUDIMAGISTRUM  
ABERDONIENSIEM.

## 2.—EPITAPHIUM SCOTIÆ.\*

Occidit hic diris tandem suffusa tenebris  
 Scotia, nec nomen nunc habet illa suum.  
 Nunc ubi, si forsán quæras, fuit illa viator  
 Proh Dolor ! hac quondam maxime in urbe fuit.  
 Hic fuit illa olim gens, quæ celebrata per orbem  
 Armis ingenio, religione, fide,  
 Hic Gens illa fuit : Cimbri quæ specula sprevit  
 Saxonis, et toties reppulit arma feri.  
 Hic fuit et rerum Dominis quæ ponere, metas

\* This Epitaph, according to Wodrow, was written by Dr. Arch. Pitcairn, the author of the satirical comedy of the Assembly, and it is hardly necessary to observe, that he was a keen Jacobite. His daughter was the second wife of Alexander Earl of Kelly, of which marriage there were two sons, Thomas Viscount Fenton, afterwards Earl of Kelly, the celebrated musical composer, and Archibald, whose birth is thus noticed in the Public Journals :—April 15, (1736). —On Sunday last, (11), the Countess of Kellie was safely delivered of a boy, named Archibald, after his grandfather, Dr. Pitcairn.

Ausa, ét Romano non dare colla jugo.  
 Me miserum ! at tandem leges mutata priores  
 Et decus et nomen ; Scotia chara perit.  
 Ante quidem spoliata diis orbata parente  
 Sacrilego fuerat contaminata toro.  
 Illinc progenies, neque miror, nata virorum est  
 Impia, quos patriam vendere seque juvat.  
 Nam non illa perit gladio vastata, nec igne  
 Nec senio ad mortem morbida fertur anus  
 Quod cadet, acceptum debet quos edidit ipsa  
 Campellis, Rumphis, Ogilviisque suis.  
 Olle, illi, et si quæ sit turba scelestior ipsis  
 Diripiunt patruos, prostituuntque lares.  
 Turba nefanda, furens, vecors, perjura, rebellis  
 Barbara quod Colchis vix probet ausa scelus.  
 Hæc teneros tantum natos jugulavit, at illa  
 Uno ictu matrem sustulit atque patrem.  
 Ast olim exsurget sacris ex ossibus ultor  
 Mittet et ad Stygios perfida monstra lacus.

. . . . . Fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium, et ingens gloria  
 Teucrorum, ferus omnia Lucifer Anglis transtulit. Edino  
 Danai dominantur in urbe.

ENGLISHED THUS:—

Here Scotland lyes, cloath'd with a dismall shade,  
 Has lost the name and glory which she had ;  
 Now if you ask the place of her repair,  
 This our metropolis had the greatest share ;  
 Here she kept courts whose prases mount the skie,  
 For arm's, ingine, religion, loyaltie.

. . . . .  
 Here she who stopt the Roman Eagle's flight,  
 And to the Roman yoke would ne'er submit ;  
 But oh, at length, our dearest Scotia dyes,  
 Chang'd in her name and ancient libertyes ;  
 But not before she abjured God and King,  
 And married with a sacrilegious reign ;

Hence sprung that race, I strange not, who, for gold,  
 Have both their birthrights and their country sold ;  
 Nether by sword or fire forc'd off the stage,  
 Tho' she, an ancient dame, dy'd not for age.  
 She owes her ruin to her viperous blood,  
 To C<sup>a</sup> D<sup>a</sup> O<sup>a</sup>\* my meanings understood ;  
 These three, and other blackbirds I could name,  
 Have raz'd their nest, and prostitute their dame ;  
 That bad, mad, perjur'd and rebellious crew,  
 Dare doe a crime which Media durst not doe ;  
 She kill'd her tender infants, but these kill  
 Their father and the mother with one pill ;  
 But from these sacred ashes one shall come,  
 Shall give there monstrous rogues their fatall dome.

Ah Edenborough and Scotland's glory fall,  
 The Devill to the English hath giv'n all.  
 Th' English courtiers now reign in our hall,  
 And I pray god the Devill take them all.

## XCVII.

LETTER.—CHARLES I. TO THE BISHOP OF DUMBLANE,  
 8th October 1633.†

CHARLES R.

Reverend Father in God, and trusty and well-beloued  
 [Counsellor we greet] yow well, wee haue thought goode  
 for the better ordering of divine service to be performed in  
 oure Chappell Royall there, to sett downe some articles vn-  
 der oure owne hand, to be observed therein, which wee send  
 yow here enclosed, and it is our speciall pleasure that yow  
 carefully see euery thing performed, according as wee have  
 directed, by these oure enclosed articles, and likewise that  
 yow certifie to the Lords of our Priuie Counsell, if any of  
 these appointed by our former lettres to them to communi-

\* Campbels, Dalrymples, and Ogilvies.

† See Lord Hailes, " Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Great Britain during the Reign of Charles the First." Glasgow, 1766, p. 1 and 2.

cate in our Chappel Royall, shall not accordingly performe the same, to the effect such order may be taken by oure Counsell therein, as by our sayde former lettres to them wee did appointe, wherein expecting your diligence and care wee bid yow farewell; from oure Court at Whitehill, the eighth day of October 1633.\*

To the Reverend Father in God, and our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor the Bischope of Dumblane,† Deane of oure Chapell Royall within Kingdome of Scotland.

### XCVIII.

#### THE EARL OF STIRLING'S INFORMATION.‡

The Councell gave out letters, chargeing every minister to receave two service bookes for every Paroch Church; but Mr. Alexander Henderson, and two other ministers with him, in name of the rest, gave in a petition the next day, that they might have some reasonable tyme to see the booke, and consider of it, whereupon the former charge was suspended.

The service booke was begun to be read in the church of Edinburgh vpon a Sunday, when the Lord Treasurer was fourth of Towne, and the Councell not present; which made a great mutinie in the church, and the service was read with difficultie, the church doores all being shutt, and as soon as the sermon was ended, they threw stones at the Bishop, and entered in a great tumult. There was a tumultuous multitude that came about the towne councell house, the Clerk

\* Wodrow MS. Faculty Library, M. 6. 10. No. 12. The articles referred to in the letter are not preserved in the volume.

† Bellenden, son of Sir John Bellenden of Auchnoul, Lord Justice Clerk. He was consecrated Bishop of Dumblane in 1615.

‡ So described in Wodrow's Index of the contents of the volume. MSS. Fol. M. 6-10, No. 26, See Hailes' Memorials, (Article I.) p. 19, for a very curious letter by Lord Stirling to Maxwell, Bishop of Ross, relative to the Scottish Canons.

Register being then Provest, urging him to signe what they demanded, till the Lord Treasurer cum vp and relieved him.

The Towne of Edinburgh being pressed to receave the service booke, offered once to doe it, so they might have men to read it to them, and they gave in a petition, that they might not be urged to use it till the rest of the borowghes did consent to the receiving it, and they would abstaine in the meantyme, from joyning in petition with them; they could have no answer, but that they must either receave it presently, or joyne with the rest, which they did, though it might then have been prevented.

The Councell, vpon this, was removed from Edinburgh to Linlithgow, and the Lord Roxburgh was sent home with a commission from his Majesty, and a proclamation shewing that no innovation in Religion was intended, but it was so farr from setling the business, that they proceeded to more high demands then before, and of others then concerning the service booke.

Therefter, the session being removed to Sterline, and the troubles still encreasing, a proclamatioun was made there, expressing his Majestie's gracious intention and sincerity in Religion, and withall chargeing all men vnder paine of Treason to retire themselves to their own houses, but this was encountered with a protestation, and no obedience given to the charge.

After this they made a Covenant amongst themselves, and a bond of mutual aide for prosecuting their cause in establishing of the Religion in that estate, which they conceived to be the purity thereof, and confirmed the same by an oath and subscription of all such as they could, by any means, draw to adhere to them. The ministers taking a liberty even out of the pulpits, to detract from the authority of Bishops, thereby to incense the people against them: and all such of the ministers as would not condescend to their covenant, were, by the Presbyteries, either deprived, suspended, or silenced, for any faulte they could finde out (or, they say, could be pretended) against them.

## XCIX.

LETTER.—THE EARL OF PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY TO  
DR. BALCANQUHALL.

REVEREND SIR,—It is the King's express pleasure, that immediately upon the receipt of this, you come presently away to receive such farther directions as it shall please his Majesty to entrust you [with.] Which being the occasion of this, with my affectionate [respects], I rest,

Your very assured friend, to  
From his Majesty's      doe you all good offices,  
Campe in Hurtly      PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY.  
Fields, 12th of June  
1639.\*

To my Reverend [Friend Dr.]  
Balcanquhall, Deane [of Durham.]

Endorsed,

"My Lord Chamberlaine, his letter."

## C.

LETTER.—DR. STEWART TO THE DEAN OF DURHAM,  
June 27, 1639.

SIR,—For ought I perceive, things grow worse and worse. The Castle of Edinburgh was delivered to my Lord Marquess upon Saturday last, but they refuse to . . . .  
. . . . . considerable number of men to be put into

\* Wodrow, M. 6. 10. No. 27, M. b. 10. Lord Hailes observes, that Balcanquhall was the great confidant of Charles I. in every thing "relating to Scotland." He wrote, says Charters, "a book of the Troubles of Scotland, An. 1638-1639, called a large declaration. Item, some epistles concerning the Synod of Dort, printed in Mr. Hales' works. Item, the Honour of Christ's Churches in a sermon before the King at Whitehall, on Math. 21-14. Item, a sermon on Psalm 136-5, anno 1634. He died about the 1646. He compiled the statutes of Heriot's Hospital, which are now printed." CATALOGUE OF SCOTISH WRITERS, Edin. 1833, 8vo, p. 28.



it . . . . . his Maiestie's  
 word for it . . . . .  
 . . . . . \* since the peace, they doe in each  
 Presbytery renue their subscription, and, I am told, their  
 oath to their couenant as it was interpreted by their late as-  
 sembly at Glasgow. This was donne at Duncie but upon  
 Twesday last. And it is most certaine that when the treaty  
 of Peace was proclaimed at Edinburgh, there was a protesta-  
 tion made, that notwithstanding his Majesty in that treaty  
 was pleased to call it a Pretended Assembly, yet that they  
 did still, and would adheare to it, nay, more, that his Ma-  
 jesty's will was not that any of the Couenanters should, by  
 subscribing that word, be thought to disaproue or depart  
 from the same, or to condemne their owne proceedings there  
 as disorders. Pray, commend my loue to . . . . .  
 and shew him this letter, and esteem me,

Your assured friend to

Barwicke, June 27,  
 1639.

serue yow,  
 RICHARD STEWARD.†

To my Reverend and worthy friend,  
 Dr. Balcanquhall, Dean of Durhame  
 these.

# CI.

## SURRENDER OF THE CASTLE OF EDINBURGH, IN A LETTER TO THE DEAN OF DURHAM.‡

SIR,—Als soon as I could meet with a footman that cam  
 yesternight from our cheef with a letter to the King this  
 morning, telling off the delivery off the Castell of Edinburgh  
 on Saturday last efternoone, I went to Mr. Hamilton, Gen-  
 tleman of the Horse, who scheu me a letter of Orbistunes to  
 him, telling the maner the Marquis went at that time, have-

\* A few disjoined words only are preserved, of which it is impossible to make  
 any sense.

† Wodrow MSS. M. 6, 10, No. 24.

‡ In same Volume, No. 23.

ing Generall Reuthen beside him up to Edinburgh : himself was curtesly taine with, bot the General was not acceptable, so that to escheu the upbraiding off the commonty he was up to the Castle in Lauderdayles cotche, wheré few did espy him. The Houss was delivered and put in his hands. The fallow that came hither is so doltish that he can relate nothing, whether ther war neu chosen sojouris put in that place, or iff the auld covenanter garrisone was kept still. Our Lord is looked for heer this night, be whom the certaintie will come, otherwayes itt can hardly be had, for he wreat only at this time to the King's selff.

His Maiestie heard this forenoone from Holand that the Prince of Orange hath had ane onset vpon the citadell of Gent in Flanderis but not taine it, and is not yet releived. The Holanders hes tane three thousand Spanish sojournes comeing over to Dunkirk, who war caried in Inglish bottemes, bot hathe delyvered the English ther Schipes again.

Send me word that ye get this save, and ye shall have mare between hands. Trow that Mr. Thomas Hamilton is your faithful efald servant.

Bervick, Midsommerday.

To the Right Worschipfull  
the Deane of Durhame.

## CII.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF SAINT-ANDREW'S LATTER WILL ANENT  
THE CASTLE OF EDINBURGH, December 3, 1639.

MY HONOURABLE GOOD LORD,—The Archbishop of Saint Andrews,\* upon his deathbed, left your Lordship his blessing with tears, and withal schew us that he had aduertisement, that that Thursday att night your Lordship was the Marquess Huntley daughters marriage, ther was ane designe

\* John Spottiswood, Chancellor of Scotland, the Historian of the Church of Scotland. He died 26th November 1639, in the 74th year of his age.

to have taken you, and if your Lordship had been abroad vpon the Fryday efter Marks hoome coming to Edinburgh, your Lordship had been seiset on. His Lordship therefor charged ws to wrytt to your Lordship, that it wes [his] counsell yow keepit within and lookit weell to your charge, providing for it in tym : quhilk I of conscience am obliged to signifie to yow, for this was the advyss of [my ?] worthie dying friend, and is desyre of

Your Lordship's most humble  
Servant.\*

For his verie honorabill good Lord  
My Lord of Yarrow, Captane  
of the Castill of Edinburgh,  
These.

### CIII.

LETTER.—LORD MAITLAND, AFTERWARDS DUKE OF LAUDERDALE, TO LORD BALMERINO, 2d March 1641.†

MY NOBLE LORD,—Althocht I will not write with any freedome by the bearer, yet becaus I was abroad quhen Arthur Erskine was sent away with such a fray, tō stop MacCalen for some days, I thocht I could not bot let you know, that the violens of that anger I hope is past, as his Majestie was in about that paper, which was given in the 24 of February, and, I believe, the paper, which was given in yesterday to clear our intentions will stop all the violent courses was spoken of, either by proclamations or otherwise. In the mean time, I beleev that paper was not altogether fruitless,

\* No signature. Wodrow MSS. M. 6. 10. No. 86. In the Index this letter is thus described :—" Saint Andrews latter will anent ye Castle of Edinburgh, Dec. 3, 1639."

† In the index this letter is described by Wodrow, " John Maitland (Lauderdale) to my Lord, London, March 2, 1641 ;" but the name is not given. Hailes, who has printed an extract from it, conjectures the individual meant to be Lord Balmerino. Wodrow MSS. same Volume, No. 88.

for the City was content to lend 160,000 lib. to the Parliament yesterday, which they refused before. This will, I hope, do good to our army, quhen we get our proportion of it. The Prince Elector is landed, and he is heir to day. This day, St. George's feast is magnifickly kept, and yesterday Canterbury was put in the Tower. Ther will ane expres goe within a day or two, so, till then, yee shall hear no more from your Lordship's

London, 2d March  
1641.

reallest frend and  
servant,  
JO. MAITLAND.

## CIV.

LETTER.—THE LAIRD OF RICcartONE TO SIR GEORGE  
STIRLING OF KEIR, 27th May 1641.

**RIGHT HONOURABLE AND LOVING COUSIGNE.**—The 25th of this instant I schew yow quhat the house of the Peires had done concerning Bischopes. I heer the Lords for the satisfaction of the Communes wad declair the Bischopes vncapable of ony civill place except that onely thay wald resserue thair woyce in Parliament. Bot this will not satisfie thaim, for be al appeirance they are fullie resolved to turne thaim out both of Church and State, how soone God knowis, for they move the slowest of ony people of the world. Thair is a new cessation aggreit vpon to the 14th of the next moneth. I pray God we haue not vse for moir, the most that be all apperance we may expect of the 300,000 lib. presentlie is a 100,000 lib. by and attour arrears.

Thair is some of Montrois small vnfriends who hes written heir that he is gone to Scotland, to mak new divisoun, and to mak a factioun for the king agains his home cuming. This I know to be a calumnies, yet I thocht goode to acquaint yow with it, that both of yow might mak your owin uses of it.

The king is verie constant in his resolutione for Scotland,

and I assure yow except it be by the meanes of some, (quho vnfallible have thair awin endis), that impedimentis be cast in the way, thair is no question of his coming, and the king is pleased to say in privat that he knowis verie weill who they ar that moves difficulties for his arriving, bot he swearis terrible, it sall not ly in thair power, and with all he sall possible remember it quhen they do least expect it.

Thair is one thing I desyre to be informed of by yow, and this is it, whether or no the Pàrliament at the session in Januar did give warrant to the committees to deleit ony out of the sumones quho war cited be the Parliament, or if thair be ony such thing done be ony of your sessiounes since, or if it be not, I cannot perceave be the Acts of Parliament which we have here that the committees hes power to deleit ony one cited, bot indeed I acknowledge they have power to add als mony as they plesit.

I intreat you to lett me know with the first sure occasioun frielie how bussines has caryed at this session of your Parliament, and speciallie how we find our awin number affectit. This is all I have to trouble yow with for the present, so wisching you and your lady all helth and happines, I am and sall vnchangeable contineu

your truelie affectionat counsigne,  
and faithful servant,

London, 27th May 1641.

W. RICCARTONE.

For the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>. his loueing counsigne,  
Sir George Stirling of Keir.\*

## CV

SALE OF PICTURES AT GLASGOW, 7th April 1702.

AT GLASGOW IN THE SECOND STORY OF THE TRADES LAND IN  
THE SALT MERCAT.

This present Thursday being the 7th of this instant month of April 1702, will be sold by way of auction, (or who bids

\* Wodrow MSS. M. 6. 10. No. 91.

most,) a fine collection of pictures, some fit for halls, stair-cases, chambers, and closets.

The sale will begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, and so continue till all are sold.

The pictures may be seen, and catalogues had at the place of sale.

#### CONDITIONS OF SALE.

I.—That who bids most is the buyer, but if any difference arise which the company cannot decide, then the picture or pictures shall be re-exposed.

II.—That the buyers pay for and take away what pictures they shall buy within 3 days after the sale is ended.

III.—That the buyers will be pleased to pay a fourth of the price of what they shall buy in hand as earnest.

IV.—That no person advance less than sixpence sterling at each bidding on any picture exposed to sale.

*Note.*—That guineas will be taken in payment at 23 shillings and 10d pence sterling.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. A picture of King James 6.                 | 13. A picture of King Charles the 2d.                 |
| 2. A picture of Mr. George Buchanan.          | 14. A picture of the present Duke of Hamilton.        |
| 3. A picture of Calvin the Reformer.          | 15. A closet piece with sweet-meats, finely done.     |
| 4. A Landscape for a door-piece.              | 16. A picture of Oliver Cromwell.                     |
| 5. A picture of King Charles the I.           | 17. A Hare hanging by the leg, very well painted.     |
| 6. A picture of Martin Luther the Reformer.   | 18. A picture of King James the 7th.                  |
| 7. A picture of Mr. John Knox the Reformer.   | 19. A picture of King William and of Queen Mary.      |
| 8. A picture of Mr. Alexander Hamilton.       | 20. A deceptio visus, finely painted on a deal board. |
| 9. A picture of the Marques of Argile.        | 21. A picture of John Flavel.                         |
| 10. A picture of the present Zar of Muscovia. | 22. A picture of the present King of Sweden.          |
| 11. A Landskip for a chimney-piece.           | 23. A picture of the Zar of Muscovic.                 |
| 12. A picture of the late Duke of Gloucester. |   |

24. A picture of Mr. Pool, who wrote the Commentars on the Bible.
25. A picture of Demosthenes the famous Orator.
26. A fine piece, with a lobster and other shell fish.
27. A picture of Cicero, the Roman Orator.
28. A picture of Mr. George Buchanan.
29. A picture of John Knox, the Reformer.
30. A picture of John Calvin.
31. A picture of Mr. Henderson.
32. A picture of the late Earl of Argile.
33. A fine landskip for a door-piece.
34. A picture of King James the 6th.
35. A picture of King Charles the 1st.
36. A picture of the great Montrose.
37. A picture of King Charles the 2d.
38. A picture of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton.
39. A picture of King James the 7th.
40. A fine landskep for a chimney-piece.
41. A picture of King William and of Queen Mary.
42. A picture of a wild duke and a pheasant.
43. A picture of Mr. John Knox.
44. A picture of Martin Luther, the Reformer.
45. A picture of John Calvin, the Reformer.
46. A picture of Hirom of Prague.
47. A picture of Zuingleuis.
48. A picture of Martin Bucer.
49. A picture of Philippus Melanthon.
50. A picture of John Husse, the Reformer.
51. A fine closet piece, with a Royal Crown.
52. A picture of Cleopatra, pretty painted.
53. A picture of a cock hanging by the legs.
54. A closet picture of King Charles the First.
55. A picture of King Charles the 2d. in little.
56. A picture of the late Marques of Tweeddale.
57. A picture of a goose and cunnies for a door-piece.
58. A piece with musical instruments, neatly painted.
59. A picture of Seneca.
60. A large landskep for a stair-case.
61. A fine fruit-piece.
62. A picture of the Philosopher Pythagoras.
63. A picture of a hare very finely painted.
64. A picture of the learned Merchestoun.
65. An emblematical picture with mort-head.
66. A picture of the famous Physitian Galen.
67. A large piece of a boar hunting, for a stair case.
68. A picture of the Marques of Montrose.
69. A curious still life with musical instruments.
70. A picture of the Zar of Muscovie.
71. A picture of the present king of Sweden.
72. A large landskip for a stair case.
73. A fine closet piece with tea dishes neatly painted.
74. The four seasons finely painted.
75. A fine still life with a glob, &c.
76. A picture of King James the 6th and King Charles the first, both in one frame.
77. The pictures of King William and Queen Mary at half length.\*

\* From the Original Broadside in the Advocates' Library, in a volume, folio, marked C. C. C. 3. 1.

## CVI.

## SALE OF PICTURES AT EDINBURGH.

*25th April 1705.*

That there is now ready to be sold at the German Coffee-house in Edinburgh, by way of Auction, or out of hand, a fine collection of pictures all finely painted and well framed, of which follows the particular list.

The whole Royal Family from Mary Queen of Scots, Mother to King James the Sixth, till her present Majesty Queen Anne.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Knox.

Denmark.

His Grace the Duke of Hamilton.

Duke of Queensberry.

Late Duke of Argyle.

Present Duke of Argyle.

Marquis of Argyle.

Late Marquis of Tweeddale.

Marquis of Annandale.

Late Earl of Argyle.

Earl of Marchmont.

Earl of Seafield.

Duke of Marlborough.

Great Montrose.

Lieut.-General Ramsay.

Calvin the Reformer.

Luther.

Earl of Cromarty.

Visct. Stairs late President.

Sir George Lockhart.

Lord President Sir Hugh Dalrymple.

Sir John Nisbet of Dirltoun.

Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie.

Sir George Mackenzie, late Lord Advocate.

Sir James Stuart, Lord Advocate.

Sir David Dalrymple, Solicitor.

Prince Eugene.

Pool the Commentator.

Mr. Alexander Henderson.

Mr. George Buchanan.

Correlly the famous Musician.

Besides a great many other pretty fancies fit for chimney pieces and cloud pieces.\*

## CVII.

LETTER.—SIR JOHN SKENE† TO K. JAMES VI. 9th Aug. 1614.

SIR,—It may pleis your maiestie that your vnderseit favour and benevolence toward me hes bene so gryt and fauor-

\* Edin. Courant.

† The learned Author of the Treatise, "De Significatione Verborum." One of his sons, John Skene of Halyards, was the proprietor of that curious and valu-



able, that in all my trubillis and aduersiteis I have had recourse to your maiestie as my onlie refuge and helper vnder God. Swa now I have takin the baldnes, nochtwithstanding your maiesties gryt affaires, to remember your hienes of the lettre your maiestie directit to my Lords of Glasquow and Secretar,\* anent the office of Registration of letteris of hornyngeis quhilk your maiestie promisit to me, to caus the samyn to be gevin to my son, Mr. Alexander, and wes wrangouslie taken fra my son, Mr. Johne, and that thai suld deall with the Clerk of Register to that effect, quha hes done thair diligence thairanent, and desyrit the samyn mater to be referrit to thame, as jugis arbitratouris, quhilk I and my son readilie obeyit, bot the Clerk of Register alluterlie refusit, and wald na wayis gif ony vther answe in that matre. Sua my son is delayit, and postponit, and I am disapointit of the summe of ane thousand markis geirlie, quhilk my son, obteneing that office, suld pay vnto me geirlie induring my lyftym. Quherof I dout nocht bot your maistie will haue respect and consideration, and caus direct your hienes lettre to the said Clerk of Register, commanding him to gif the said office to my said son, conform to your maiesties will and promise made to me thereanent. I am assurit of your hienes guid will in this my petition, as I have hade guid experience of your maiesties fauour and beneuolence for my lewing and estait, and sua committis your majestie to the protection of Almichtie God. From Edinburgh, the ix day of August 1614.

Your Maiesties humill and  
obedient seruitour and subject,

To the kingis sacred  
Maiestie.

SIR JOHN SKENE.†

able musical MS. in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, now in the course of decyphering by William Dauney, Esq. Advocate, and which contains original sets of many of our most popular Scotch airs.—*Vide* *Analecta Scotica*, Vol. I. 1834, page 44.

\* Sir Thomas Hamilton, Lord Binning, afterwards Earl of Melros, which title he latterly exchanged for that of Haddington. See page 186 as to the manner in which Sir John Skene was tricked out of his office of Lord Clerk Register.

† Denmylne Papers, Fac. Library.

## CVIII.

APPLICATION BY LEWIS DE FRANCE TO THE MAGISTRATES  
OF EDINBURGH, AS GOVERNORS OF HERIOT'S HOSPITAL, TO  
BE ALLOWED TO TEACH THE BOYS THERE CHURCH MUSIC.  
8th September 1684.

That your honours were . . . . [pleased to appoint]  
the suplicant to professe and teach musick within the good  
toun of Edinburgh, and hes farder manifested your honour  
and respect to that pleasant and alluring art, by the true ex-  
ercise of which, God himselfe is worshiped and praised, and  
mens hearts, amidst the cares and toylls of the world, are ele-  
vated and cherished, which is the exercise of his never end-  
ing praises in heaven; in order to which your honours was so  
graciouslie liberall to bestow a yearlie salary on the suppli-  
cant, who desyres not to be idle nor wanting in his dutie,  
whereby he can be serviceable to your honours and the good  
toun, and therefor seeing theer are a great number of boyes  
in Heriot's Hospitall under your honours patronage, manie  
whereof may have a good dispositione for musick, the Peti-  
tioner is readie and willing to attend them at the school upon  
such dayes and hours of the week as your honours shall please  
to appoint, and their to teach and instruct the schoollars in  
the grounds of musick, and the four parts of the psalmes, at  
least a competent number that may be fitt and able to attend  
the severall precenters in the churches of Edinburgh, to assist  
and bear up the true melodie in the four parts of the psalmes  
to the praise of God, as your honours shall judge convenient.

May it therefore please your honours to appoint and al-  
low such of the said boyes as have ane dispositione for  
the said art, to come to the petitioner's school, that he  
may instruct them in the grounds of musick, and four  
parts of the psalmes, to the effect foresaid, and that at  
such dayes and hours of the week as your honours

shall appoint by act of Counsell and your honours  
answer.

Your honors  
most humble and most  
obedient servant,

Sep. 8, 1684.

LOWIS DE FRANCE.\*

### No. CIX.

#### ANSWERS OF ANDREW EARL OF ERROL TO THE KING'S MAJESTIE.†

Forsamekill as your Majestie hes requirit ane speciall answer, gif I will consent that the decreit arbitrall gevin be your Majestie's hienes be modified, and . . . . . be the advyse of the Lordis of Counsall and Sessionn, the said decreit stand and . . . . . forsamickle thairof as be the advise of the forsaidis Lordis, efter thair modification sal be found to stand,—it may pleiss your Majestie, that be ressounne the said decreit is geven partiallie, to the greit hurt of me, my houss, and posteritie; and in respect alswa, that according to your hienes's decreit forsaid, the saidis lordis of counsall and session haif interponit thair decreit and autoritie, it is onpossible to devyse ane convenient securitie for derogacion of the forsaid decreit, except that be the ordinar remeid of reduction, I be reponit in the formair estait quhairin I wes before the submission, and, namely, becauss the maist part of my bairnis are within thair

\* Whether the enthusiastic Frenchman's attempt to improve the church music in Edinburgh was successful is not known. From an entry in an old account-book of the Faculty of Advocates, it appears that Lewis received a small pecuniary gratification from that learned body,—whether for instructions in singing, however, is not stated.

† Andrew, seventh Earl of Errol, married first Lady Jean Hay, daughter of William, fifth Earl of Errol, by whom he had three sons and a daughter; and, 2dly, Lady Agnes Sinclair, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Caithness, by whom he had one son, George Hay of Killour, ancestor of the present Earl. Earl Andrew died in 1585.

perfyte age. But I being reponit, as said is, I will gladlie use and shaw sic fatherlie luif toward my bayrnis, upon thair guid deserving and behaviour towards me, and support thaim as uthyr nobillmen in this cuntrie of my rank dois, and that with sic expectatioun as your Majestie, with advyse of ony thre nobill men, unsuspect, sal think expedient. In consideration quhairof, I doubt not of your Majestie's gude favor towards me, your humble subditt,—and for your awin honor and relief of your hienes's conscience, your Majestie will see me exonerit of this unportabill burding quhairwith I am chargeit, and be some uther gude ordor, lay upon me sae mickle as I may beir, according to the honor and estait of my hous, and as your Maiesty would wishe to be done to utheris your subdetts of your realme, nobills of myn estait, prayand your hienes rytlie to consider this my informacioun, be the quhilk your Maiestie may persaeff my evill handling as is notoriouslie known.

Besickand your Maiesty to tak this my ressonable answers in kind part, in respect I am . . . . . hurt and prejugit in my honor, and levyng be the last submission, and the effects following thairupoun, quhilk being devysit and procureit be my unfreindis of my name, quha subscrivit your Maiestie' decret. In the quhilk, you mak me to be interdykit, as I were an ideot to my dishonour and shame. It being unknown to your Maiestie quhat just querell I haif to ane of the chieff devysaris of ther forsaidis, Peter Hay of . . . . . and his sonis, and being unreconseillit with thame for the coming to my place of Slains, under silence of nycht, and leddarit the walls thereof. Peter Hay, eldest son, being within the hous of Slanis, of before direct be his father to betray me, as he did indeed, he and his friends resavand his fatheris houshold servants, with my awin brother, and the remanent of that band being neu . . . . . to the said Peter for the tyme, in ower the walls, and thereafter pat hand on my awin body, and tuck me and my bairns captiue reteyning us at the space of threttie days within the dungeon of Slanis, on sett purpuss to half tane my awne lyff, were not the help of God and my awne governance.

The said Peter herefter send his sonis to Perth, and thair cruellie slew my principal servand for the tyme, Neill Wilsoun, notwithstanding he had the said Peteris hand writt for his assurance on the contrair . . . . and he yet continewand in his formair wraith towards me, to the wrak and dishoner of me and my houss, cud not be satisfied with the wrangis forsaide, bot hes drawin fra me my awin bairnis, and steirit thame up in my contrair, againis the law of God and nature, caussing thame to intromitt with my principall style and leving of Aroll, upon the quhilk thai mak thair present chargeis, againts all gude ressource, under the cullor of your Maiesties decreit, be quhome your Maiestie hes been dreidfullie abusit in thair advyseis, in forming of your decreit, and to culler thair injustice, walde mak your Maiestie partie to me: as alsua wald haiff me takand remissionis, to mak me the man odious to your heines, albeit I never dessarvit, nor nane of my houss, any sic remissionis, contenit in your Grace's decreit, bot hes evir bene faithfull and trew to your Maiestie, and to your Grace's antient predecessores, of wordie memorie. And quhair thai falslie accuse me that I haiff given some infetments to my bedfallowe, or ony utheris, to the wrak and hurt of my houss, sen the . . . . of your Grace's decreit, I maist earnestlie desire your Grace, that the samyn may be tryit in youre Maiesties awin presence, I being callit thairto with sic uther nobellis men as your Grace pleiss call to that effect, and upon just trial taken thairin, your Maiestie may haiff full pruiiff and experience upon the wranguous narracionis of my unfriendis, quhais particular and generall [hatred?] againis me, is for the redeyming of my awin proper heretage out of their hands, being wedsett be my father and predecessoris, quhilk I have brocht hame again, to the effect I may be the mair abill to mak your hienes the better service, quhilk sal be mair worthie and faithful to your Maiesties to enjoy the samen indurande my lyfytyme.

In consideracioun quhairof, I doubt not bot your Maiestie will repone me, in my awin place, and . . . . me as your hienes trew . . . subject, quha sall never offend your Maiestie, God willing.

## CX.

REPRESENTATION BY ANDREW EARL OF ERROL TO  
KING JAMES VI.\*

As towardis the wrangous and particular informacionis gevin to your Majestie againis me, bayth at this present and heirtofore, I prais my God thare is nane of thame of sic consequence, bot may be considerit to be occasiounis forgit be my unfriendis, and nathing committit in my parte wordy to merit your Majesties myslyking. As your Maiestie may alsua esalie consider, gif it will pleis your hienes richtlie to wey the matre, and to tak tryell be discret and indifferent personys of my trew and dutiful pairt, bayth to your Majesties obedience and service. As alsua in doing to the weill of my house and bairnis as becomis me. Beseiking herefoir your hienes to consider in how many divers and haivy inconvenience I am fallen be the decreete-arbitrall pronuncit againis me be your Maiestie, not of your awin hand, as I know assuredlie, bot of the sinister informacioun of my unfriendis haveing your hienes eir in the meyntyme, and quha daylie ceass not to induce your Grace to be ane partie to me, ane thing very soriefull to ane treu subject, quha has not merit[ed it.] As alsua [they] are git byssy to instigat and moif my bairnes fra thair naturall obedience towardis me, quhairbie to haif the better occasioun to klok thair . . . be thair wrangus narraciouns to your Maiestie.

And quhair as I am delatit to your Maiestie for that with all humilitie and reverence, I have desyrit remeid, [and] intentit Summonis of Reduction of the forsaid decreit, in the poyntes as be all appearance aggreis nocht with guid ressoun, I belief your Hienes Princelie naturall, nevir willit to daill mair straitlie with me than with utheris your Majesties lawful subjectis having the lyk complent, quhome your Maiestie of your benignitie and clemencie naturall hes willinglie heard, namelie,

\* This article (and the preceding one) is from a copy amongst Beatson's MS. Collections, Advocates Library. Many inaccuracies have crept into the transcript which the absence of the original prevents correcting.

the Lord Forbus and his friendis againis the Erle of Huntlie. Nor get that your Hienes, be importunitie of my unfriendis, will nevir mean to coact or compell me to my bairnis, as ane senseless ideot voyd of discretioun and dewitie, of whom I am of mynd and ury willing (thay applying thame selfis as becummis thaim to ressave it) to do that faderlie favor frielie that appertens me, and that your Maiestie may haiff the better experience of the same, I have intentit summonis of reduction, quhairbie, I being reponit in my awin place may gif your hienes prief that of naturalitie I will do to my bairnis as becomis ane fader to do to his children (and with your Majesties reverence) to mak thaim . . . . . your Maiestie, and wald obscure my honor be sic preposterous daling.

And quhair as thai wald informe your Maiestie that I depart fra your Grace at sumetymes, not takin guid nycht,—be that it appeirs how bissy thai ar to bring me in your disgrace, and that I nevir partit from your Grace, bot in obedience and affectioun of hart, and conforme to the custome of the rest of your hienes honorabill subjectes, as he that has evir bene loithe ather to fasche or flatter your Grace.

And quhair it is specified that your hienes has evir borne with my doiniges, in hope that I suid have tane ane better course, I remit me to your Maiesties . . . . . quhat trubill, disqueyetude, I haif causeless sustenit, and that be the forgit invenciounis of my saidis unfriendis, quhairupoun succidit the warding of my person, togidder with inhibitionis and interdictionis, dischargeing me fra all administration of my leving, and my haill guidis escheitit, and myself brocht in ane slander with my awin bairnis, quhom thai will nather licence to acknowledge thair obedience towardis me, nor git will permite me to live in queyetnesse, the better to extend my faderlie dewtie over thaim, conforme to the guid will I beir.

And quhair it is requirit of me to gif ane just inventorie of my Evidentis, albeit it be oncertain to me to quhat effect the same is requirit, and that greit parrallis followis richt of thairby, as we see daylie experience. Zit I sal be contentit

and condescend thairto, how sone that I sal know the person unsuspect to be ane luiffar of me, and the weillfair and standing of my housse, quha sall be deput to that effect.

And to the ferd heid, quhair I am desyrit to gif ansuer gif I will pas fra the reducioun of your graces decreit pronuncit and delyferit be my unfriendis, quhairintill your Grace is greitlie interest in your hienes honor and conscience, in caiss, as God forbid, your Majestie mantene the saim, and I havelie hurt and dishonerit in preferring my bairnis before myself in my principall state and leving of my landis of Errol, and in making me inferiour and subject to thame, quhair be the contrair be all ressonne I oucht to be principall of thaim and of the place that God hes called me to, sa lang as it pleiss God to suffer me in lyffe, lyk as your Maiestie having na just occasioun to be movit to the contrair, can find na falt with me in craving your Grace, and supplie to my redress, conform to your Hienes's lawis, (quhairfra na trew subiect oucht to be debarrit,) and remembering the auld proverb, "he is a sair dounng Bairin that dar not greit," and sua I am constrainit, at your Maiesties reverence, to seik remeid be ordour of justice, conform to the lawis of this cuntrie, and that in respect of my rigorous and evill handling, notoriouslie known, the lyk nevir bein practisit in na uther of my rank in Scotland, quhairof I nayther blame your Grace, bot onlie my unfriendis and the plottieris.

And as concerning my eldest sone, Alexander Hay, Maister of Erroll, I am of that guid mynd towardis him nevir to prefer any uther into the place that God has callit me to, gif God grantis him dayis efter me, and that in respect of his constant guid behaviour and dew obedience towardis me in all tymes heirtfoir, in consideracioun quhairof is myndful to bestow him on ane honorabill house and partie maist agreeabil to his awin heartis contentement, to the effect, God willing, I may see successioun procreat of his awin body, and in seing of the same were one of my greitest comforts. And for remeid of his impediment, sall not spair for expenss to causs fit men cum unto him out of France, or any uther farrer natioun for curing of his disease, as I may haif know-



ledge of sic men meit for the purposs, lykas Docteur Skein is presentlie in guid esperance of his remeid.\*

## CXI.

## DE BONETIS VTENDIS BULLA.†

Nicholaus Seruus Seruorum Dei, dilectis filiis Abbati et conventui monasterii de Lundoris ordinis Sancti Benedicti Sancti Andree diocesis salutem et apostolicam benedictionem, fauor vestre Religionis exposcit, et deuocionis vestre merita nos inducunt, ut vos, specialis fauoris gratia, prosequentes petitionibus vestris, quantum cum Deo possumus, annuamus sane sicut ex parte vestra fuit propositum coram nobis in monasterio vestro de longa consuetudine observatur, quod singuli vestrum in singulis festiuitatibus sollempnibus totius anni ad honorem Dei et beate Marie virginis, matris eius, ad cuius honorem et vocabulum, ecclesia predicti monasterii est constructa, dum divina misteria celebrantur, et etiam in processionibus, albis et capis sericis reuestiri, ac capitibus nudis stare tenentur, sic quia in terra frigida est regio Scoticana aliquorum monachorum dicti monasterii capita tantum frigus invadit, quod nonnulli ex eis, occasione, hominibus infirmitates longissimas, incurrerunt, et adhuc frequenter incurrunt: quare nobis humiliter supplicastis, ut cum in monasterio ipso, diuinus cultus a multis et in multis, occasione, hoc modo minuatur providere, vobis super hoc, paterna diligentia curaremus. Nos itaque quantum cum Deo possumus, omnem causam intendentes demere, per quam, idem cultus in prefato monasterio valeat impediri, vestris supplicationibus inclinati, ut quoties in aliquibus festiuitatibus et processionibus vos reuestiri contigerit, uti pelleis ordini vestro congruentibus in diuinis, hoc modo valeatis: vobis auctoritate presentium, indulgemus, ita tum, quod in electionem evangelicam ac in eleuationem corporis domini nostri Jhesus Christi, et omnibus alijs debita reuerencia

\* He died before his father.

† E Libro Sanctæ Mariæ de Lundora.

obseruetur. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat, hanc paginam nostre concessionis infringere, uel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum eius, se noverit incursurum. Datum Romæ apud Sanctam Mariam Maiorem, Idibus Mercii, pontificatus nostri Anno secundo.\*

## CXII.

PROCLAMATION BY OLIVER CROMWELL FROM MUSSELBURGH,  
1st Aug. 1650.†

Wee are not meerly the servants [of God]. Wee hawe not only proclaimed Jesus Christ King of Saints to . . . ng by profession, but desyre to submitt to him, vpoun his oun termes, and to [in]vyte him to the exercise of his royall authority, in our hearts to follow him wh[er]soev[er] he goes, he having of his oun good will entered into a covenant of grace with his oun poore servants, wee be assured that it is he that leadeth us unto Scotland, as he hath done in England and Irland, and therefore wee doe, in the spirit of broth[erly] lowe and of the fear of the Lord, beseech yow to look about yow, for our Lord Jesus is coming amongst yow as a refiners fire and as fullers sope, and blessed are these in whom the least drame of sincerity shall be fund.

Wee have seen a paper directed to us from the people of Scotland, it having been publickly made knowen to us, that first wee are desyred to consider the lawfulness of our coming to Scotland. Wee blesse God wee did that before wee came here, and abundantly satisfied that we were brought

\* It is uncertain whether this Bull was granted during the pontificate of Pope Nicholas III, or Pope Nicholas IV. The one held St. Peter's Chair from the 25th November 1277, until the time of his death, 22d August 1280; and the other from the 22d February 1288, till the period of his demise, on the 4th of April 1292.

† From a copy evidently made at the time, in the possession of James Macnight, Esq. W. S.

hither by the Lord. Nay, many of us lying under tentations of flesh and blood, still going about to frame excuses to tacked us off this march, did find, that to have stayed behind had been to have turned their back upon Jesus Christ, and to have deprieved our selves of much sweet communion with God, that wee, through his goodnes, doe nowe enjoy. Wee have also considered by which yee goe about to weaken the ground of the parliament and our superior officers, leading us into Scotland, and must now give this return, that wee are still abundantlie established in this behalfe, that what the Parliament of England hath done in sending us into Scotland, hath been of absolute necessity to preserve themselves, least they be destroyed in the religion and liberties which they have been all endeavouring at so much coast of blood and treasure to purchase and preserve. And therfor, by the way, wee must needs tell yow, that wee cannot endure to heare them called a pretended Parliament, which wee desyre yow to tack notice of, that if yee writt to us againe, yow would speake mor reverently of the authority of our nation, or else wee shall thinke yow will, upon every occasion, be readie to invade England, that yee may sett up ane authority that yee may call lawful.

And lett us, in the presence of the Lord, further assure yow, that wee have already examined our own consciences as before the Lord, and have a cleare assurance in our hearts, that he will countenance us in this action, and that wee doe not break any covenant, while wee have suorn befor God, angels, and men; bot could be contented, (should wee not therby idolize the Covenant), to march to any engagement with yow, (if called therunto by the Lord,) with the Covenant one the tope of our picks: let the Lord judge who hath observed the ends of the covenant best, yow or wee. Yet wee acknowledge wee have not been the exact performers, though not the vilfull breakers, therof. Our consciences also beares us record wee doe abowe any thing in the world desyre the unione of the two nations, and it is our prayer dayly, that these who feare the Lord in England and Scotland may come under the hand of the Lord, and joyn together

in the advancement of the kingdome of Jesus Christ, and throw[ing downe] and trampling upon the seat of the beast. Why should not Scotland as [well as] England rejoyce to see the beast cutt ? that wee might joyne together to [kill] the whore and burne her flesh with fire. The Lord is our witnes, whome wee feare, wee come not to oppress yow or shed your blood, wee hawe prayed to the Lord againe and againe to prevent it, wee hawe sent our declarations of lowe to the people of God in Scotland : ther are amongst yow who doe (tho they pretend) ansuer, wee most injuriouslie and unchristianlye keepe from ther sight, nay most falsly representing us a people come with intentions to destroy the poore inhabitants, and that they are left of our God to be destroyed. But wee hawe made our prayer to the Lord, and . . . . known before him ther sayings who hawe told the people of Scotland that God hes forsaken us, and therfor bids them persecut us, saying now, the sectaries dayes are [done.] But the Lord is still with us ; he is our refuge and a present helpe in trouble, redde to be found : wee doe beleive the cry of the oppressed of Scotland will be [heard], and woe to thos who are the causes therof. Our quarrell is still against malignants ; the root heirof is now through the evill policy of sum stats men becom the . . . of Scotland. Wee doe not quarrell with thes whose hearts are upright with Jesus Christ, and faithfull and loving to England, bot with thes who are most treacherous and false to both ; and therefore, wee dare not any of us, tho tempted therto by your papers, be carnally vyse as to desert the caus and worke of Jesus Christ, in which hitherto wee hawe been so long and so miraculously carried one. Doe not thinke that wee are men so weakly principled as to be persuaded, without the least strength of argument, to desert the interest of our own natione, and expose thousands of the precious saints of Jesus Christ to be trampled upon as the dirt in the streets, when the Lord is abound to put on ther bewtiful garments, and to make them a prais in the earth ; or can wee (think yow) betray our superior officers, in whom wee all see so much of the sweet spirit of Christ, unto the hands of those whose mouths are open vyde to devour them.

Wee pray yow not to vaite for such a thing. The Lord hath brought us hither by his providence, and upon him with confidence wee shall depend, till wee see a glorious issue, which wee humblye and heartilye desyre may bee without the effusione of any more blood, (if it be the will of God,) both speedy and comfortable to yow and us, that wee may returne with joy into England, and leawe Scotland rejoycing that ane English army hes been amongst them, which possible may be the sooner effected, ver yow and wee suffered to confer and open our hearts one to another. Wee doe beleive much of the bitterness of spirit will be alleged in our brethren of Scotland did they know how exceedingly wee are slandered by the pens and tongues of your kinsmen concerning our religione and faith towarde God, which tho' wee may not vainly boast of, yet, according to the Apostles directione, wee are ready to giue ane ansuere to the meanest Christian . . . Scotland that shall demand a reason of the faith and hope that . . . us with meeknes and feare; and indeed wee account the best way of contending with thes slanderers, is to pray the Lord to make our hearts in his statuts, that wee bee not ashamed; that so wee sanctifying the Lord God in our hearts, and having a good conscience, they speake evill of us as of evill doers, may be ashamed whilst they falsly accus our good conversatione in Christ.

And thus wee hawe in the [real] plainnes of our soules opened our hearts to yow, our deare brethren, that feare the Lord, in Scotland, wher ever yee be found, whither in the heighest councils or the poorest cottages, who though yow now be scattered, the Lord will in his due tym bring yow together, and build yow up as his jewels, and make yow ever with those that feare the Lord with us, which the God and father of our Lord Jesus Christ, and in him our God and father, also bring to passe, and that in his due tym; and in the mean tym make both yow and us vyse to understand the things that concernes the exalting of Christ's kingdome, that in all our undertakings, wee may bee subservient to the affaires of Jesus Christ, and abov all thing take heed when wee stirre up any of the powers or strength of the

world to destroy one another. The grace of our Lord Jesus, the Prince of Peace, be with yow. Amen.

From the Legour at Musselburgh, 1. Aug. 1650.

OLIVER CRUMVELL.

### CXIII.

LETTER.—THE REV. WILLIAM LEIGH TO JOHN MURRAY, ESQ.\*  
23d December 1615.

WORTHILY HONORED SIR,—Havinge observed (in the tyme of my late service of my deceased Mr. the noble Prince Henry, of never dyinge memorie,) the great estimation held of your worthines, which, by your faire demainure, holds still the same lustre and grace, and accounting it not the meanest of my prosperities in that my service, (after so greate a loss,) to obtaine the knowledge and acquaintance of divers worthie and worshipfull gentlemen of your name and cuntry, viz. Sir David Murrey, Mr. Tho. Murrey, and others, with my most deer and entirely beloved frend, Mr. Doctor Murrey, our Warden of Manchester, your worthie brother, whome I have ever found full of curtisies and full of frendships, which, as I am yet plac't so remote, I knowe not how to requite, but with the iust respect of a most thankfull acknowledgement: and beinge cast, (as it weare invita Minerva,) vpon a new occasion, instead of a requitall, I am constrained to set a double value on my former obligation vnto you all, by cravinge all your worthie aides, and especially your selfe, as the most powerfull and able; and thoughte I wanted the happines of beinge soe well acquainted with yow, the experiences of the fauouers of those your frends and kinsmen, dothe muche emboulden mee to entreate your good furtherance for the expiation of a suite, wherein his Ma<sup>tie</sup> hathe beene alredie moved in my behalf, by the Prince his heighnes, which his Ma<sup>tie</sup> hathe not denyed, but

\* Afterwards Viscount Annand, and Earl of Annandale.

respyted. I would also entreate your furtherance and mediation to my Lords Grace of Canterburie, and vnto my Lord Chancelor, as it shall stand needful, with whome, vpon your iust desearts, I understand yow have special interest.

It hath been certified vnto mee, to the sollace of my soule, that since the vacancie of the Sea of Chester, (which is that which my frends doe call mee on to make suite for,) it pleased his Ma<sup>tie</sup>, amongst other competitors for the place, to looke vpon mee with his preventinge eye of Grace, much furthered thereunto by the motion and benigne aspect of his heighnes, oure most hopefull Prince; and as I have no reason to turne my back vpon so bright a sunn, soe have I greate cause to shew myselfe thankfull to God and his Ma<sup>tie</sup> for the same, with humble desyer that his Ma<sup>tie</sup> would be pleased to shyne vpon mee still, with his assistinge grace, till the work be perfected, which hath been so happily begun for mee.\*

I beseeche yow to take affiance of mee, that it is the importunitie of some of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> best subiects that are inhabitant within that see, which doe call mee on to sue for it, and not as transported by anie vaine ambition or titular desyer, but for the better enablinge of me to perform those diuynе duties required, and which those cuntries stand most in neede of, as anie cuntrie of this Realme. I knowe that by it I shall be more exposed to the malignant censures and turbulent surges of that diseased and unquiet Sea; but blessed is hee that shall spend his lyfe and powers to doe good, and for the furtherance of the true service of God.

Suites are obtayned after diuers manners; but as the Apostle saithe, Gould and silver have I non, suche as I have, I heere tender to your vewe, which, beinge put in the balance, may prove to be waightie, with consideration of theis tymes: Wee esteeme those Phisitions best and most worthie of preferment and trust, which, by the virtue of a long experience, have tryed the true operation of their receipts.

\* The applicant was unsuccessful in his application, as Thomas Morton, Dean of Winchester, was made Bishop of Chester, 1616.

## THE MOTIVES.

1. First, my service in much perrill to the late Queene, of famous memorie, being appointed Chaplen and Preacher to hir heighnes Commissioners in the parley at Barbarough in the Low Cuntries, anno 1588.

2. Secondlie, my ten years service on Prince Henry, of no les famous then blessed memorie, vpon whose hearse my teares had still been shedd, had not oure Noble Prince Charles, in some measure dryed them vpp with the brightnes of his gracious aspect towards mee.

3. Therdly, my paines in preaching for theis 30 yeares past heere, in Lanchishyre, the Babell of his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s kingdome, wounded with Poperie, which will not be cured without manie conflicts for the truthe against the ruines of this State, Jesuites and Seminareis, the venom of the Church, still corroding within the Bowells of this cuntrie.

4. Fourthly, my laboures in wrytinge made publique to the Worlde, and much censured by the malevolent; and yet, (I thank God,) orthodoxall, and approved in the eye and hart of the Judicious.

5. Fifthly and lastly, I heere tender and doe give vnto his most excellent Ma<sup>ty</sup> together with my true and loyall hart, all true and due devotion to God, that the scepter of his kingdome which is a true scepter, with the Diadem vppon his heade, may euer settle vppon his sacred selfe, and most hopefull issue, the onely remains of our Religious hope.

Much more might be said to perswade, but I will not preiudicate his Royall Pleasure and good inclination. I onlie request that the expression of these poore particulars may, by your goode meanes, attaine to the lowest stepp of his Throwne, and then as his Ma<sup>ty</sup> shall be mooued, I can and wil be most well content to serue his Ma<sup>ty</sup> during my lyfe, in what place and callinge he shall be pleased to command me vnto, which, by the Grace of God, I ever shall, fidelissime, citissime et lubentissime, and what respect yow shal be pleased to afford vnto mee vppon this my over tedious sollicitation, which I



must often crave your pardon for, I will truly recompence with my daylie prayers for yow, as for my worthie and good Benefactor, and rest ever yours, respectiuelie to be commanded,

Standishe, this 22 of  
December 1615.

WILLIAM LEIGHE.\*

#### CXIV.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF JAMES VI. TO LORD SPYNIE,†  
25th June 1605.

After oure verie hairtlie commenditionis to your gude lordship, as the kingis Maiestie our maist gracious Soueraine, hes gevin mony pruiffis and testimonyis of the grite affectioun and cair quhilk his Maiestie hes euir had to haue all estaitis and rankis of personis within this his kingdome settled in a perfyte quietnes and obedience, and all occasiouns and differenceis and elistis amangis thame removed, sua now at last it

\* Balfour MSS. William Leigh, is stated by Watt to have been the author of "Great Britain's great deliverance from the great danger of Popish Powdertans. Lond. 1606. Three Sermons, where Q. Elizabeth is paralleled with David, Joshua, and Hezekia. Lond. 1612, 8vo. News of a prodigious Monster in Aldington, in the parish of Standish, in Lancashire. Lond. 1613, 4to." We learn from Wood's *Athenæ*, New Edition, vol. 11, p. 142, that he was a native of Lancashire,—was entered a student in Brazen Nose Colledge in the year 1571, and in the year 1573, was elected fellow thereof. He obtained the rectory of Standish from Henry, Earl of Derby, whose chaplain he was. He was also Tutor to Prince Henry. Lord Ellesmere, in 1608, gave him the Mastership of Ewelme Hospital in Oxfordshire. His death took place upon the 26th November 1693, at the advanced age of eighty-nine. Charles Leigh, M. D. author of the *Natural History of Lancashire*, was his grandson. The first work mentioned by Watt, is not noticed by Wood, who, in the list of Leigh's productions, enumerates several sermons by him, printed at various times. The "prodigious monster" was nothing more than a birth of twins joined together. There is a copy of the tract in the Bodleian.

† Alexander Lindsay, a younger son of David Earl of Crawford. He was in great favour with King James VI.; was Vice-Chamberlain and Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and attended that monarch to Norway in November 1589, on the occasion of his marriage with Anne of Denmark. He was created Lord Spynie, 1590, and died in 1607.

hes pleisit his Maiestie of his princelie wisdome, to set doun a maist wyse course and direction for removing of the contentioun and contraversie amangis the nobilitie for thair precedencie and prioritie in ranking and voiting in parliamentis and conventionis, by making choise of a number of his nobilitie and counsale wha ar maist indifferent and nawyse suspect of partialitie, to set doun euerie manis rank and place, according to the verificatioun and production of thair creationis and antiquiteis, and for this effect the first day of November nixt to cum is appointit to the haill nobilitie of this kingdome for thair compeirance and production before his maiesties commissioneris, of sic documentis, writtis, and antiquiteis as they will vse for acclaimeing of thair prioritie, and albeit thair be summondis direct for this effect, we haue thocht meit likewyse to accompany the same with this our missive to your Lordship, requeisting your Lordship, as you respect your awine place, dignitie, and rank, and as your Lordship wald eschew that preiudice whilk your absence may produce, that your Lordship be present heir [at] Edinburgh, the said day be your selff, or some vther haueand your Lordship's pouer, and that your lordship produce with you sic verificationis as you will vse in this mat[ter] . . . . ge sal haue Justice equallie and accordinglie ministrat. We . . . . wyse thocht meit to remember and acquent your lordship, that it wes enacted, at the last conventioun, that the haill nobilitie of this kingdome salbe preparad aganis the nixt ensewing parliament appointit to be in November nixt, to sit in parliament, in thair robis, viz. the dukes, marquesses, and erlis, in reid crammosie veluet, lynit with quhyte arming and taffetie, and the lordis in reid scarlet robis, lynit efter that same fassioun, according to the lovable custome obseruit of auld, and establischt be law in this kingdome, and thairfore we requeist your lordship effectuouslie to prepair your selff in dew tyme with a rob agreeable to your lordships honour, rank, and estaite, as said is, quhairin as ge sall gif vnto his maiestie (quha hes recommendit this mater to be followed out) contentment, sa your lordship will testifie thairby your lordships obedience to the law, and sua we commit your

lordship to God. Frome Edinburgh, the xxv day of Junij  
1605.

Zour lordships gude  
freindis,  
MONTROISS, Commissioner.  
AL[EXANDER] Cancellr.

Addressed

To our very goode Lord,  
The Lord of Spynie.\*

### CXV.

LETTER.—LORD MAXWELL TO K. JAMES VI. TO BE LIBERATED  
FROM WARD, 28th September 1607.\*

PLEIS **YOUR MAJESTIE**,—Heiring your hynes hes bein hard-  
lie informitt of my alleged disobedience to your Majesties  
counsell in thir pairts; buit of my experience of your Maies-  
ties clemensie wery oft vsit towardis me, I hef maid humble  
bault to confess my falt to hef bein, that being chargett to  
conven, I gaif not so haistie in appeirance as becam me; the  
caus wes, I protest, of no intentioune of contempt, bott rather  
of purpose to avoyde sum tumult mychtt haif falin betuix me  
and my adversar, quha haid gret force of his frends att Edin-  
bruch, thair preparitt for trubill, as itt appeiritt be ther in-  
uatioune of my brother sum feu dayis of befor; and so I  
maid suitt to the counsell, I michtt bee conuenitt bifor them  
some other day, quhilk was grantitt, and I commitit, and en-  
teritt my vard in Dumbarton, and remenitt the space of fyue  
wykis, and of neu also am enteritt in the Castell of Edin-  
bruch, quhair I am content to abyde during your Majesties  
plesour, as ane, quho heuing geuin pruiif of my obedience in  
materis thatt tuiches mie moir nier, nor anie of thes my laett  
particulars, sall daylie pray to God thatt your Majestie my  
remen my mercifull soueran, and I your hienes obedient

\* From Sir James Balfour's Collections, Faculty Library. † Balfour MSS.

seruand, I weill humblie entreitt your maiestie to geif direktion for my libertie, and quhatsoever order your hynes or consell sall gif in theis thingis, your Maiestie sall find me therto agreabill, so vpon the kneis of my hairtt, kissing your maiestis royall hands, I rest

Your Maiesties humbell and  
obedient seruand,

Edinbruich Castell,  
ye xxviii of September  
[1607].

MAXWELL.\*

To his Maiestie.

## CXVI.

### LORD FOSTERSEAT AS TO CAPTURE OF PYRATES BY M'LEOD OF THE LEWIS, 8d Sep. 1610.

SIR,—Since my last, William Douglas of Pingearie, who married the forfalted Lord Maxwell's sister, is taken by the Lord Hereis, his brother-in-law, sent hither, and is to abyde tryall tomorrow, and will dye.† The report goeth, that he hath been an ewill man, and he wes quitte by ane assyise heir in Edinburgh some six geiris since of a slauchter whiche

\* This letter derives some interest as coming from the pen of the subject of that beautiful ballad, "Lord Maxwell's good night," from which Lord Byron admits he took the hint of his celebrated song, "My native land, adieu." Lord Maxwell, after remaining in confinement some months, made his escape from the Castle of Edinburgh, upon the 4th of December 1607,—a very minute account of which occurs in an anonymous Chronicle of Scotland, recently privately printed by J. W. Mackenzie, Esq. for the Members of the Maitland Club. In the month of April following, he murdered the Laird of Johnston, with whom he had a deadly feud, in consequence of his father (the sixth Lord Maxwell) having been killed by the Johnstons, 7th December 1593. For this act his Lordship was indicted, and fugitated for non-appearance. He escaped to the Continent, but having unluckily returned to this country, he was betrayed by his friend and relative, George Earl of Caithness, and executed at Edinburgh in the year 1613. The Earl, whose object it was to propitiate the Court, gained nothing by his treachery but the contempt of all honest men.—See Gordon's Genealogy of the Earls of Sutherland, p. 288-9.

† See Criminal Trials, Vol. III, p. 90.

it wes thought he had committed, bot there be now laide to his charge the slauchter of two other men and a woman. We expect hourlye worde from the hielands concerning the Clangregor. I think this day sevensnight the Chancellor and my Lord Dunbar sal be on their journey. The laite Comp-trolleris accompt wes hard on Fryday last, and he hathe confirmed, efter his deathe, the good report and opinion which everie one had while he wes liveing, it being often seine, that men wilbe more liberally spoken of when they are gone then whill they ar liveing. Bot not to wrong any man, he wes a honest trew officiar as ever wes of his Maiestie's resset. You have hard, no doubt, of the greatte ship taken by Neill M'Cloyde of the Lewis,—the caise is altered when the broken hielanders ar becom the persecutors of pirattes. Yet they still observe one forme, albiet it carye not muche honestie, yet it is with leaste hazarde. This English Captaine wanting men, desyred some supplies from Neill, and he willinglie yielded to it. Neill is feasted aboorde of him, and will not be so vnthankfull, bot will repay him with a banket on land. The Captaine and his company for most part being all invited, whatever theire faire wes, the desert wes soure. Whether it wes that they refused to pay their reckneing, or that Neill held thame to be hereticks, and so thought thame not worthie to be kept promiss to, for Neill is thoght to be of the Romishe faithe, or that now by their dellyverye, he thoght to gett his pardon, he deteynes thame, hes putt of his oune men in the ship, and hathe sent advertisement to the Counsell, whereupon my Lord Dumbar hath directed Patrick Greis with a ship to bring her aboute. By the reporte of the Messenger which comes from Neil, it is affirmed, that the pirate had that same intention against Neill, bot the other hes tane the first start. It wes right sick lippes, sick latuce. I think the Clangregor culde wishe Bishope and Wande, and all the rest of the pirattes in Bread-albane, that so they might find means of a pardoun. It is reported, that the ship hathe some cutshoneill, sugar, and Barbarye hydes, and xxvj. peices of iroun, and many mus-

ketts.\* If his Maistie wald be pleased, in regaird of the service done, to direct Neill to the pairtes of Virginia, and to direct a state of inheritance to be given to him there, I think our cuntrey heir suld be best rid of him. There wald be no suche danger there as of his being in Iyreland, for albeit bothe the speiches be barbarous, yet I hope he sall neide ane interpreter betuix him and the savages. We haif had thir two or thrie dayes past some vnseasonable rainey weather, otherwyes a very good appearance of a harvest. Barnard Lindsay is now in camp with the deputye. My Lord Bartey is returned, who maiketh a goode reporte of the country, and of the courtesie shewin him by the deputye. The west country people, of the common sorte, do flock ouer in so greit nowmeris, that muche landis ar custin waiste for lacke of tennentes. I haif no other thing to wryte, wanting no leisure, if I had matter, and not wisheing to spend so much idyle tyme againe. I rest from furdur troubling of you, praying the Almighty God to bless and preserue our maister in all prosperitie, happynes, and contentment of mynd, and so I remayne

Edin. 3d Sep. [1610].

Yours assured at power,

We have a preist convicted of

ALEX. HAY.†

treasoun for denying the King's

jurisdictione. He is the most

obstinat fellow that ever I saw.

He is brother to Innernytie.‡

\* See Criminal Trials, Vol. III, p. 102. Of the thirty pyrates tried and condemned, twenty-seven were executed, and three respited. No notice is taken in the indictment of the ingenious way in which M'Leod of the Lewis got possession of the vessel.

† Lord Fosterseat, one of the Judges of the Court of Session. This letter, which is not addressed, is preserved amongst the Balfour MSS. in the Faculty Library.

‡ In that mass of curious and valuable information,—Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, Vol. III, p. 87, "Andro" Crichtoun, brother to the Laird of Innernytie, is delatied of the declyning of his Maistie, &c., yet the indictment against him, next page, terms him "Robert." He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, (29th August 1610), he was not, however, executed, as upon the 27th of February 1611, the sentence was commuted to banishment for life, p. 89.

## CXVII.

LETTER.—SIR HENRY WOTTON TO \_\_\_\_\_ \* 7th June 1611.

SIR,—I doe particularly remember that it pleased you at my coming from England, to recomende this Gentleman vnto me: he had heere a tedious and fruitlisse beeing, and they are surely ill besteadd that passe from one pole to the other to pleade causes and complaynts: espeically with a people of no easie nature, as I take thease to be. His case seemeth very compassionable, and his conuersation very fayre: of which we have accidentally made much, as in the mater of owre Commission touching the Indian trafique. What report he will make to you of me, I knowe not: but mine own conscience doeth assure me that I have vnpartially caried myself in the occasions of his Maiesties subjects, without considering whether they were borne at Caunterburie or Edinborough. And I beseeche you in this to justifie me with owre greate and graciouse Master, whereby you shall ever oblige vnto you,

His poore servant,

From the Haghe,

HENRY WOTTON.

the 7th of June 1611.

No Address.

## CXVIII.

SIR FRANCIS HENDERSON TO HIS FATHER, JAMES HENDERSON  
OF FORDELL, 4th Sep. 1608.

RYCHT HONOURABLE AND LOVING FATHER.—Hayffing the comoditie off this berar, vald not feill to vreit to zou, and to let gow vnderstand off the veilfair off your freinds in thir pairts ;

\* The address is torn away. The fame of Sir Henry Wotton may be deemed a sufficient apology, if indeed any were needed for the introduction of this letter, (tho' somewhat out of place) in this present collection. The original autograph is in one of the volumes of Sir James Balfour's MSS.

they ar al veill. I vondar sir, that I ressaif not oftner vord frome zow than I doo, I haiff not gottin a letter from zow in a long tyme, saiff that, that I got frome Jhone Zoung, quhairin ge shav me about the Dansireusis.\* Sir I dout not off your good veil towards me; Sir giff ge stand in neid off anie thing that ge vald provyd for me, vss it in Goddis name, not only that, bot al quhat sumever my fortune kane mak besydis; I am a zoung man, and gyff I have littill, I have als litill to feer, I have my suord vndishonerit, and that is aneuche to me, git giff euer God send me a fortune, I hoip to vss it veill. As for this fortune, I hoip quhat sumever men say, I could not haiff done that, that they think I culd have done except I vald haue put myself in the mouthis of all the varld, to haue been a miserabill man, and that is againis my stomache. I remit al particularities to the berar, and zow to the protectione of God.

Your loving and obedient sone to the  
deithe,

Hage 4, September  
1608.

JAMES HENDERSON.

To the richt Honorable and  
my loving father, James  
Henderson of Fordell.

## CXIX.

SIR ROBERT HENRYSONE TO HIS BROTHER, SIR JOHN HENDERSON OF FORDELL, KNIGHT, 12th May 1612.

RIGHT HONARABILL BROTHER.—Onderstanding be you' letters, of some disaster that is liklay to fall out betuix zow and Mr. Jhone Dempster, concerning the moynis and muuabells, quhich my father left behind him, quhich joustley appertins to Francis and Jamis, and for the soma, I have sent houm your brother Jamis to tack order vith them, alltho I mycht veray hardly sper him; therfor, I pray you pout ane order

\* Sic.



to it, with dellingens quhairbay he may nocht los his tyme :  
 it ver veray gud gat it ver all pout in money, and laid vpon  
 profit vnto them. I miste nocht to vret vnto gou in ther  
 particulars, for I dout not bot gei vill have alls grayt ane  
 cair in sattling ther estet, as in gour awin. I have vrettin  
 to Jamis Mouray to Implay my anials gat ar to be reseiued  
 at Vitsunday vpoun profit; therfoir, se gat geurs be in re-  
 dines with the first. I haue reseiued no anssuer yf the Laird  
 of Dahousse, hes payd gat money to Villem Mauld, or nocht,  
 yf it be nocht, ge it be presently payd, for I haue vrettin so  
 vnto them. I haue no farder for the preesent, bot luikis gat  
 gei vill saddle gour brothers affairs, quhairbay he may be  
 ouer agen with dellingens. Sua nocht treubling gou with  
 farder for the present, committis gou to the protectione of  
 the Allmichtie, and remens.

Duohay, the 12 of May  
 1612.

Zour louffing and approvid  
 brother to deth,

SIR R. HENRYSONE.\*

Thei sed richt gat geur brother capten Francis his estet  
 is veray hard, yf he be not helpit, and that be gour minis, for  
 his credittours hes pout of him, and yf he hade not moyien  
 to reliff them, he vill be forsit to lef his company, quhich  
 vill be ane shame to vs all that ar heir. I had vretten mor  
 particularly in Dredden's leitter, as also the berrer can shau  
 gou, for Captain Fransis held them scheur from me. Vrit  
 nou.

To the Rycht Vorshipfull,  
 and his luing brother,  
 Sir Jhone Henrysone  
 off Fordell,  
 1612.

\* This letter and the preceeding are from the originals in the Fordell Charter-  
 Chest.

## CXX.

THE EARL OF ABERCORN TO SIR JAMES FULLERTON, KNIGHT.  
AS TO CERTAIN IRISH BARONIES PROMISED BY JAMES VI.

MOST LOWEING COWSIGNIE,—I hawe ressavit your letteris befor my cumming furthe of Irelande, for quhilk I rander yow most hartye thanks, as still I desyre yow to advertiess me iff his Maiestie be pleased to creat for me these two Baronis in Irelande, as his Maiestie diverse tymes promiseis me, and last by him, whome now I hawe not to remember the same. Alwyse I am confident on his Maiestie promisse, I dout not bot yow insist with his Maiestie, as Sir James Hamiltoun\* hes desyrit yow, for his Maiesties favour, and letteris that Sir Hew Montgomery,† and he be not farder questioned for the Black Abbay, whereunto they have so just Tytle, and it being so fitting for thame: There awin letteris wil give yow sufficient informations, wherefor I am the schorter, being at the present disseasit in this toun. Thus longing to heir from yow, I rest

Your most lowing Cussigne,

Edin. the 6th of December  
1614.

to serve yow,

J. ABERCORNE.‡

To the Rycht Worchipefull  
and my loueing Cussin,  
Sir James Fullarton,  
Knyt.

\* Created (1622) Viscount Clandeboys.

† Afterwards Viscount Montgomery of the Ardes. The Black Abbey at the Reformation, had been seized by the O'Neils. Upon their Rebellion, it was forfeited to James VI. who granted it to Hamilton and Montgomery.

‡ From the Balfour MSS. There is another letter of the same date, and almost in the same words with this, addressed by Lord Abercorne to Mr. John Murray. Lord Abercorn died 16th March 1617. His eldest son, the second Earl, had, in the lifetime of his father, (18th October 1616) obtained the Irish Peerage of Strabane; but this title he afterwards resigned, with consent of the Crown, in favour of his brother Claud, with precedency from the date of the original creation.

## CXXI.

LETTER,—GEORGE CRAWFURD TO THE REV. R. WODROW, AS  
TO MS. ACCOUNT OF THE BISHOPS, Sept. 15, 1726.\*

REVEREND SIR,—I have sent you the note I had of Mr Rutherford, I believe it will do you very little service: what I have of the kind amongst my papers, as they fall in my hands, you shall see them. The lives of Scots writers and eminent churchmen is very much both wanted, and, I know, desir'd by the literati, and I hope I may say, without wronging the memory of my worthy friend, Dr. M<sup>c</sup>[Kenzie,], that for all his three volumes on that subject, its upon the matter, save two or three lives, *res intacta*. I have done the Bishops in the several sees very exactly till the Revolution, —especially in Ross, Galloway, Argyll, and Isles, where Bishop Spotiswood is lamest,—its of great use to myself, tho' I believe it could signifie nothing to you: however, for your amusement, you may see it when you have a mind. I beg youll do me the favor to mind, when you are going thro' your papers, to mark the death of Old Secretary Balnaves, and let me know if he died in the year 1563, when his book is published that he dedicate to Alison Sandilands, Lady Ormeston, which I have seen myself. Dear Sir, you may be sure you shall command every thing I am master of, that can serve you in any of your good and laudable designs. I am, with due regard,

Glasgow,

Sept. 15,  
1726.

Reverend Sir,

Your most humble and  
most obliged Servant,

GEO. CRAWFURD.\*

To the Rev. Mr. Robert Wodrow,  
Minister of the Gospel,  
at Eastwood.

\* Wodrow Correspondence, Advocates' Library, 4to, vol. 17.

† The Historian and Genealogist. He married a daughter of James Anderson, the Editor of the *Diplomata Scotica*.

## CXXII.

MUNICIPAL STATUTES REGULATING THE SPORTS, PAGEANTS,  
AND PROCESSIONS IN THE CITY OF ABERDEEN, FROM THE  
YEAR M.CCCC.XL TO THE YEAR M.D.LXV.\*

13th May 1440.—Curia Gilde tenta per Prepositum in pretorio Burgi de Abirdene xiiij die mensis Maij Anno Domini millesimo quadragentesimo et xlmo.—Item, eodem die, per commune consilium concessus fuit Ricardo Kintor, tunc Abbati de Boneacord,† unus burgensis futurus faciens,‡ ad libitum suum, quandocunque ipsum presentaverit, pro expensis suis factis et faciendis in quodam ludo de ly Haliblude § ludendo apud ly Wyndmyhill.||

\* Communicated by Joseph Robertson, Esq. to whom the Editor is also indebted for the Notes.

† See Appendix, No. I.—BON-ACCORD.

‡ The sum allowed to the Abbot cannot be precisely determined, as the fine payable by a burgess, on his admission, varied about this period, according to his means and other circumstances, from five pounds to five shillings Scots. (Enquiry into the Rights of the Guildry, by T. Bannerman, Aberd. 1834, p. 46). In 1453, the fee allowed to the Abbot and Prior of Bonaccord was £8:6:8 Scots, being equal in amount to the sum paid to the Provost or Alderman "for his fee and potationns." (Ibid. p. 79).

§ *Haliblude*,—the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

|| Two eminences on the outskirts of Aberdeen anciently bore the title of the Windmillhill; one of them still retains the name, the other is now known as the Porthill. The latter rising almost precipitously from a spacious plain, is especially well adapted for the scene of a dramatic representation. From a charter in the Advocates' Library, it appears, that before the year 1271, there was a windmill (*molendinum ventilarium*) on one or other of these elevations. Shortly after the year 1440, the plays seem to have been performed on a level plain on the west side of the city, which, after the middle of the seventeenth century, was still known by the appellation of the "*Playfield*." It is situated immediately to the west of the Woolmanhill, and being surrounded nearly on all sides by rising grounds, was admirably suited to the convenience of spectators. In 1635, it was granted by the corporation in lease to George Jamesone, the painter, who converted it into a garden, and built on it a summer-house, which was embellished with paintings from his own hand. It is now covered with mean houses, and the name of the "Garden-nook-well" is the only remembered record of its former destination. See *Analecta Scotica*, first series, p. 291-293.

5 September 1442.—Curia Gilde tenta per John de Marr Prepositum, &c.

Thir craftis underwritin sal fynd yerly, in the Offerand of our Lady at Candilmes, thir persounes underwritin, that is to say :—

The littstaris\* sall fynd

The Emperour and twa Doctouris, and alsmony honest Squiares as thai may ;

The smythis and hamermen sal fynd

The Thrie Kingis of Culane, and alsmony honeste Squiares as thai may ;

The talyoures† sal fynd

Our Lady, Sancte Bride, Sanct Helene, Joseph, and alsmony Squiares as thai may ;

The skynares sal fynd

Tua Bischopes, Four Angelis, and alsmony honest Squiares as thai may ;

The webstaris and walkaris‡ sal fynd

Symion and his Disciples, and alsmony honeste Squiares, &c.

The cordonares sal fynd

The Messyngear and Moyses, and alsmony honest Squiares, &c.

The fleschowares fynd

Twa or Four Wodmen, and alsmony honeste Squiares, &c.

The brethren of the gilde sall fynd

The Knyghtes in harnas, and Squiares honestlye arayt.

\* *Littstaris*,—dyers.

† It will be observed, that of all the craftsmen, the *tailors* alone are not enjoined to find *honest* squires.

‡ *Walkaris*,—fullers.

## The baxstaris sal fynd

The Menstralis,\* and alsmony honest Squyares as thai may, &c.

30 April 1445.—The last dai of the moneth of Aprile, the yheir of grace a thousand four hundreth fourty and five, it was concludit, statute, and ordanit, be the comoune counsale and mony others of the gilde, for lettynge and stancheing of diuerss enormyteis, done in tyme bigane, be the Abbitts of this burgh callit of Bone Acorde, that in tyme to cum thai will give na feis to na sic Abbotis.

Item, it is sene speidful to thaim, that for this instant yher thai will haue na sic Abbot, bot thai will that the Alderman for the tyme, and a balyhe quham that he will tak til him, supple that faute.

21 May 1479.—The samyn dai, the consale and brethrynn of gilde beand present for the tym, has consentit and ordanit the Alderman to mak the expensis and costis of the comon gude apoun the arayment, and uthris necessaris, of the Play to be plait in the Fest of Corpus Xristi nixttocum.

1 February 1484.—The first dai of Februar, the yer of God mccccxxxiiij, it is ordanit and decretit be the Alderman and counsale, that the talyeours and al utheris craftismen within the toune, sal, in tyme to cum, beyr thare takyinis of thare craft apoun thare beristis, and thare best aray on Candilmes day at the Offerand: and quha that contervinis, and dois nocht, sal tyne thare fredum for a yer.

7 August 1486.—The alderman, baillies, counsal and comunitie of Abirdene, has givin and grantit til Johne of Culane, in consideracion of his fie the tyme that he was Abbot of Boneaccord, al the profit and avail that he may get of ony twa sufficient men quhilk likis him to present, to be resavit

\* See Appendix, No. II.—MINSTRELS.

in the fraternite of burgess and gild of the said burgh\* ; becauss he had acquittance of William Blindschel, ane of the baillies for the tyme, of the soume of ten merks for his said fie, the quhilk some was aportionat apon the said John of Culane be the said alderman ; and thai sal resave thi said twa personis to the same fraternite and fredum of the said burgh, quhen and quhat tym convenient it beis likeand to the said John or his factoris.

17 August 1491.—The said day, comperit Andro Culane, yonger, Abbat of Bonacord, and askit at the alderman and baillies, and remaner of the consal present for the tyme, paiement of his fie permitted to him as uthyrs had abefoir ; quhilkis anseird thai coud fynde nay way to pay him quhil he hede servit it furthe the yer, and he protestit for remeid of law.†

23 January 1496.—The saide day, it was statut and ordanit be the alderman, bailyeis, and consale, for the honor and defenses of the toune, that everie craftsmen within this burgh sale ger mak ane standart for thar craft.

8 May 1496.—The viij day of May, the yer forsaid, [1496], the alderman, balyeis, and consale present for the

\* The admission fine of a burgess of guild of the better sort was at this time about £4 Scots.

† Notwithstanding the large estate belonging to the corporation of Aberdeen at this period, such instances of necessity as that mentioned in the text were by no means uncommon. The following municipal ordinance is selected as an illustration, because though referable to a later date, it derives interest from its subject. " 5 September 1528. Maister Hectoris propyn. The said day, the consale aboun writin consentit to propin Maister Hector Boyis, to his maister actis in theologie, with ane town of wyne, gif he will bid quhill new wyinis cum hayme, or thane with tuenty libe. scottis to help to by him bonatis, quhilk of thame he thinks maist expedient at hys awin plesour ; and the said counsaill to conveyn this day eftir nowin in the proweste innis to se and devise quhar this money sal be easiast gottin."

tyme at the Womanhill,\* for uphaldin of the ald louabill consuetud, honor, consalacion, and plesour of the burghe, lik as has bene usit in tymes of thair worthie and honorabill progenitouris, chesit Thomas Leslie and Robert of Cullane, conjunctlie Abbats and Priors of Bonacord, tile vyss and exerce the said office this instant yer; and grantit to pay thame v merks of the comoun guds this tyme tuelf months.

1 May 1500.—*Electio Abbatis et Prioris de Bonacord*.—One May day the yer forsaid, Jounhe of Mar and Dauid Mar was chosin be the alderman, ballies, consale, and comunitie in the office of Abbat and Prior of Bonacord for this yer, tile exerce and vyss the saide office, eftir the lovabile consuetud and vyss of the burghe; for the quhilk thai promesit to content and pay to the said Abbat and Prior of Bonacord tene markis usuale money of Scotland.

2 February 1502.—The saide day, Johne Rob, wobstar, Johne Williamson, Alexander [                      ], Andro Hill, Thome Wobster, Gilbert [                      ], Williame Wobster, Archibald Wobster, and Johne Paule, ilkan of tham, was convict be ane suorne assiss, Alexander Rede, forspeikar, becauss thai dide nocht it that aucht thame to do, one Candil-mess day, in the processione of the auld honorable and love-abill consuetude of the burgh; and for tha quhilkis, thai war in ane amerciament of the court, and to amend as law will, and forbeir in tyme to cum, becauss thai pretendit thame to procede and pass in the place of the processione quhar the talyours had vyss to pass tymes bigane.

\* *The Womanhill*, an eminence overlooking the Playfield. "Upon the west syde of the toune, at a small distance, ther is a litle green swelling hill to be seen, corruptlie called the Womanhill, bot more properlie the Woollmanhill; because it is affirmed that, in old tymes, the sellers of wooll, quho came from the neirest pairts about the toune, took ther stand ther upon mercat dayes." *A Description of bothe touns of Aberdeene*, by J. G. (M.S. Advocates' Library, W. 2. 30.) This work appears to have been written about 1661; its author is James Gordon, Minister of Rothiemay, a younger son of Robert Gordon of Straloch.



30 November 1504.—The said day, it was statut and ordanit be the bailyies and counsaile, riplie avisit, for the *yp-haldin* and preseurans of the auld louabile honor, consuetud and rit of the said burgh, vsit and sustenit in tymes bigane, in the honor of thar glori<sup>us</sup> patr<sup>ou</sup>n, Sanct Nicholes,\* that ale personis, burges, nichtbours, and burges sonnys, habill to rid to decoir and honor the toun in thair array, convenient tharto, sale rid with the Abbot and Prior of Bonaccord on every Sanct Nicholas day throw the toune, as vss and wont has bein, quhen thai ar warnit be the said Abbot and Prior abefor : And gif ony man, hawand tak of watris and fishing of the toune, habill to rid, be warnit be the said Abbot and Prior of Bonaccord,† and wile not rid, [thai] sale tyn ther takis quhilkis thai haue of the toune, at the nixt assedatioun ; bot gif thai haue ane ressonable causs and impediment that thai may not rid, quhilk thai sale shaw and be considerit be the alderman bailyies and counsaile obefoir : And utheris personis beand warnit, habile to rid, and failyies tharin, without ane ressonable causs shawin to the alderman, bailyies,

\* Dempster, (*Hist. Ecclesiast. Gentis Scotorum*, p. 501,) records a certain Scottish Saint Nicholas, held in marvellous odour at Peebles ; but the patron of Aberdeen was the better known Saint Nicholas, Bishop or Archbishop of Myra, whose feast was celebrated on the 6th of December. He was a person of such wonderful piety, that while he was yet a babe at the breast, he scrupulously fasted on Wednesdays and Fridays. He enjoyed perhaps as much patronage as any Saint in the Kalendar, having charge of all virgins, thieves, parish-clerks, scholars, boys, and sailors. On the ancient seal of the city of Aberdeen, he is pourtrayed in his episcopal robes with mitre on head, and crosier in hand : On his right hand are three naked children, standing in a tub, who were miraculously brought to life by his Saintship, after they had been killed, cut to pieces, and thrown into a pickling-vat, by a wicked innkeeper of Myra, who desired to sell them as pork. (See Douce's *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, vol. 1, p. 40 ; and *Gentleman's Magazine*, (April 1777,) vol. xlvii, p. 158.) The seal of the Bishops of Aberdeen anciently represented the same legend ; but some modern heralds have converted St. Nicholas into the Archangel Michael, and turned the pickling-tub into a burning cauldron, adding to the whole a magnificent silver temple.

† The common good, or property of Aberdeen, as of other Scottish burghs, was, until about the middle of the sixteenth century, let to the burgesses on short leases and advantageous terms. To be deprived of their " takis," was thus equivalent to excluding them from any share in the revenue of the corporation.

and counsaile for the tyme, sale pay to Sanct Nicholes werk\* xx sh. unforgevyn, and viij sh. to the bailyes for thair unlaw.

30 January 1505.—The said day, it was fundin be the ald lovable consuetud and ryt of the burgh, that in the honor of God and the Blissit Virgin Mary, the craftsmen of the samyn, in thar best aray, kepit and decorit the processioun one Candilmes day yerlie; quhilk auld and louabile consuetud, the prouest, baillies, and consale, riplie avisit, ratifeit, and approvit the said ryt; and atour† statut and ordanit that the saids craftsmen, and thair successoris, sale perpetualie in tyme to cum, observe and keipe the said procession, als honorably as thai can: And thai sale, in order to the Offering in the Play, pass tua and ij togidr socialie; in the first the flesschoris, barbouris, baxturis, cordinaris, skineris, couparris, wrichtis, hat makars [and] bonat makars togidr, walcaris, litstaris, wobstaris, tailyecouris, goldsmiths, blaksmithis and hamermen; and the craftsmen sale furnyss the Pageants; the cordinaris, the Messing; wobstaris and walcaris, Symeon; the smythys [and] goldsmithis, iij Kingis of Cullane; the litstaris, the Emperour; the masons, the Thrie Knichtis; the talyors, Our Lady, Sanct Brid, and Sanct Elene; and the skynners, the Tua Bischopis; and tua of ilke

\* *Sanct Nicholes werk*,—the parish church of the burgh, dedicated to Saint Nicholas. The erection of the quire of this edifice occupied nearly forty years, and seems to have engrossed an unusual share of the attention of the citizens. The following municipal statute was passed on the 7th November 1481, about four years after the quire was founded. "The Alderman, counsel, and comune of the burgh of Abirdene, the communitie gadrit throw warning of the belman, rply and weill avisit, with ane assent, nane sayand the contra, has deliverit and ordinyt, becaus that Robert, Elect afirmat of Abirdon, has schavine hym vakinly in the restricion of the second tend of Abirdene, quhilk is gevine be his predecessor, Bischop Thomas Spens, quhom God assolye, to the biging of the quer of Abirdene; the forsaid Alderman, counsel, and comune, has decretit, deliverit, and ordinyt, that nane neighbour duelland within the said burgh sal mak na firmas to the said Robert Elect, na yet to nane of his factoris on his behalf; and quhat ever he be that dois in contrar of this act, [he] sal tyne his fredom, and his tak sall waik, and incontinent be dispoit at the will and sycht of the Alderman, counsel, and communitie of the said burgh, but only faworis."

† *Atour*,—moreover.

craft to pass with the pageant that thai furnyss to keip thair geir; and gif ony persone or persouns happinis to failye and brek ony poynt befor writin, and beis convict tharof, [he] sale pay xl sh. to Sanct Nicholas werk, and the balyeis unlaw unforgevin: Ande to the obseruing and keping of the samyn, ale the said craftsmen was oblist, be thair handis uphaldin.

16 May 1507.—The Abbat and Prior of Bonacord.—The saide day, it was statut and ordanit, be the prouest, bailyeis, and counsale for the vphaldin of the alde louabile consuetud, honor, and rite of the toune, that ale manere of youthis, burgeis and burges sonnys, salbe redy everie halyday to pass with the Abbat and Prior of Bonacord, in thair array convenient thairto, under the paine of xx sh. ilkane persone that falyeis, and [ ] tharof for thar unlaue unforgevin; quhilk unlaue salbe departit betuix Sanct Nicholes werk and the said Abbat and Prior equalie; and in likuiss thai ordanit the tounes officers to be redy to pass with the said Abbatt and Prior continualie for the honor of the toune.

28 May 1507.—The said day, the prouest and bailyis statut and ordanit that ale skynaris sale gang befor the cordinaris in ale processounis, baitht in Candilmes play and utheris processionis that accordis thame to gang in.

8 May 1508.—Bonacord.—The said day, it was statut and ordanit be the alderman, baillies, and consale, that all personis that ar abill within this burghe salbe redy with thair arrayment maid in grene and yallow, bowis, arrowis, brass, [?] and all uther convenient thingis according thairto, to pass with Robyne Huyd and Litile Johnne, all tymes convenient thar-to, quhen thai be requirit be the saidis Robyne and Litile Johnne, eftir the tenor of the statuts and proclamatioun maid be the proveistis, baillis, and counsall; and gif ony of the said personis happenis to failye in ony poynt befor writyne [he] sall pay fourty shillings unforgiven, and sall nocht bruik nor joiss, tak, fisching, nor land of the said burgh.

17 November 1508.—The said day, the prouest, bailyeis, counsaill, and comunitie of the said burgh, representand the haill body of the samyne, warnit be the hand bell, ale in ane voice considerand, riplie avisit, for the auld rit and lovable consuetud of the said burgh, vsit and perseurit all tymes bigane, past memor of man, in the honor of thar glorius patron Sanct Nicholaice, statut and ordanit, that all personis, burges, nichtbouris, and inhabitaris, burges sonnys, habill to ryd, to decor and honor the towne in thar array conveyant therto, sall rid with Robert Huyd and Litile Johne, quhilk was callit, in yers bipast, Abbat and Prior of Bonacord, one every Sanct Nicholas day, throw the towne, as use and wont has bene, quhen thai war warnit be the said Robert Huyde or Litile Johne, or ony ane of theme; and gif ony man haff and taks of watria, fischeingis, landis, or ony pensioun or proffit of the toune, habill to rid, beand warnit be the saidis Robert Huyd or Litile Johne forsaid, and will nocht ryd, and beis convict tharintill be ane suorne assiss of the said burgh, [thai] sall tyne thar takis, pensiounis, and proffitis that thai haue of the said burgh, and salbe secludit, removit, and uterlie expellit fra ale takis, pensionis, proffits, quhatsumever thai haue of the said burgh, in tyme to cum; without ressonable causs schawin and propinit to the prouest, bailyeis, counsaill, Robene and Litile Johne, obefoir, and be considert be thame to be lauchfull impediment and excuss quharthrow thai mycht not ryd; and the personis havand na takis of the said burgh, beand warnit be the said Robert Huyd or Litile Johnne, and will not rid, sall pay xx shilling to Sanct Nicholas werk, and viij sh. to the bailyeis unlaw vnforgevin.

30 January 1510.—The said day, it was fundin be the auld lovable consuetud and ryt of the burgh, that, in the honor of God and the Blissit Virgin Mary, the craftsmen of the samyn, in thar best aray, kepit and decorit the processioun, one Candilmes day yerlie; quhilk auld and louable consuetud the prouest, baillies, and consale, riplie avisit, ratefeit and approvit the said ryt; and atour, statut and ordanit that the saids craftsmen and thar successoris sale perpetuale in

tyme to cum, observe and keipe the said procession als honorably as thai can ; and thai sale in order to the Offering in the Play, pas tua and ij togidr socialie ; in the first the flesshoris, barbouris, baxturis, cordinaris, skineris, couparis, wrichtis, hat makars [and] bonat makars togidr, walcaris, litstaris, wobstaris, tailyeouris, goldsmiths, blaksmithis and hemermen ; and the craftsmen sale furnyss the Pageants ; the cordinaris the Messing ; wobstaris and walcaris, Symeon ; the smythis [and] goldsmithis, iij Kingis of Cullane ; the litstaris, the Emperour ; the masons, the Thrie Knichtis ; the tailyors, Our Lady, Sanct Brid, and Sanct Elene ; and the skynners, the Tua Bischopis ; and tua of ilke craft to pass with the pageant that thai furnyss to keip their gear ; and gif ony persone or persouns happinis to failye and brek ony poynt befor writin, and beis convict tharof, [he] sale pay xl sh. to Sanct Nicholas werk, and the balyeis unlaw unforgevin : ande to the observing and keeping of the samyn ale the said craftsmen was oblist, be thar handis uphalden.

3 February 1510.—Craftsmen absent fra the Procession one Candilmes day.—The said day Thomas Meldrum, William Patonsone, Andro Jonstone, yonger, John Allane, and Richard Wricht, was, ilkan of thame, in americiament of court, be thar avine tounge condemit, becauss thai passt not in the procession of Candilmes day to decoir the samyn, and tile amend as law wile, and forber in tyme to cum.

25 October 1510.—The said day, the provest, bailyeis, and consale, ale in ane consent, thairfoir affirmit and approvit the ald and honaribil statut maid abefoir, anent the persounis certifeit and ordanit to rid on Sanct Nikoles day, with the Abbat and Prior of Bonacord, throw the toune, as vyss and wount has bene, tymis bigon, and ale points tile obserue in the samyn.

12 December 1510.—The Persones that raid nocht one Sanct Nicholes Day.—The saide day, Johne Anderson, Alexander Lochehillis, David Lane, and John Quhitcore,

be thar avine toungis convyct for the breking of the acts and statuts maid obehfor to rid one Sanct Nicholes day, with the Abbat and Prior of Bonacorde, to decoir the toune, was in amerciment of the court, and tile amend as law will, and forber in tyme to cum.

21 November 1511.\*—The said day, it was statut and ordant, be prouest, bailyeis, counsaile, and comunite present for the tyme, representand the body of the towne, warnit tharto be Gilbert Preston, officiar, for the auld rit and lovable consuetud of the said burgh, vsit and preseuerit all tyme bigane, past memor of man, in the honor of our glorious patrour, Saint Nicholes, that ale personis, burges, nyctbours, burges sones, and induellars within the said burgh, abill to rid to decoir and honor the towne in thar best eray convenient tharto, sall rid every Sanct Nicholes day, al tymes to cum, quhen thai ar warnit be the prouest and bailyeis; and gif ony burges, or burges sonis, havand taks of wattris, fishingis, landis, or ony pension or proffit of the tovne, abill to rid, beand warnit be the prouest and bailyeis, and will not rid, and be convict tharanent be ane suorne assiss, [thai] sal tyne thar takis, pensionis, and profitis that thai haue of the said burgh, and sal be secludit, removeit, and uterlie expellit tharfra, in tym to cum, without reasounable caus schawin and exponit to the said prouest and bailyeis, and to be considerit be thame gif it be lauchful impediment and excuss quharthrow tha may nocht rid: and atour, that al personis, burges, merchand men, and craftismen, havand na takis, habill to rid, beand warnit be the prouest and bailyeis as said is, and wil nocht rid, sall pay xx sh. to Sanct Nicholas werk unforgevin, and aucht shillingis to the bailyeis unlaw, without lauchful impediment as said is, conformand to the uther actis maid tharapone obehfor.

\* In the month of May in this year, (1511) the city was visited by Margaret, the Queen of James IV; and an account of her reception has been preserved in a poem by William Dunbar, who, there is reason to believe, was an eye-witness of the ceremony. The verses, which bear the title of "The Quenis Progres at Aberdene," are printed, for the first time, in Mr. David Laing's admirable edition of the works of Dunbar. Edinb. 1834, vol. i, p. 153.

25 January 1512.—The said day, the prouest, bailyeis, and counsall present for the tyme, ratefeit and approvit the actis maid obofor, that every craft within this townne, sall haue a pair of torcheiss, honestlie maid of four pund of wax, to decoir and worschip the sacrament one Corpus Xri day, and at the Fest of Pasche, at the Resurrexioun, at Youle, and at all vther tymes, quhen neid is to the honor of the townn; and ordainns all frie and unfre to loit and scot, and pay thair part tharto, as thai ar extentit to, be the deknys of thair craftis.

19 November 1515.—The said day, it was statut and ornanit be provest, bailyes, and counsaill present for the tyme, that the auld lovabill consuetud and rit that has bene vsit within this burgh, all tymes bigane, past memor of man, in the honor of our gloreuss patroun, Sanct Nicholes, and uphalding of the auld consuetud, that all burges sonnyas, marchand men, and craftsmen, habill tharto, thought expedient be provest, bailyeis, and the gud men of the towin, and to be villit be thame, address thame, in thar best array, to rid at this instant Fest of our said patroun, Sanct Nicholace, siclik as has bene vsit obofor tymes, for honor to the towne, and loving to our patroun; and quha that failyeis, and riddis not, he being warnit tharto be ane bailye that sall be lymyt tharto, to be punyst eftir the forme of the act and statut maid tharapone in the moneth of November, anno quinentescimo vndecimo, without ony fauor.

2 May 1519.—Lordis of Bonacord.—The said day, the prouest, bailyeis, and consall, gaf, grantit, and assignit, to Alexander Ruderfurd, and Willeam Turing, Lordis of Bonacord, sex merks, to be pait of the rediest of thar comone gudis, to help to thar abellement, for honor of the gud tovine.

5 May 1522.—The said day, the provest, baillies, and counsell, grantit in jugement that thai, with the awiss off the comunite, beand present for the tyme, had chosyne Maistr Andro Tulidef, and Robert Wod, Lordis of Bon-

acofd for this instant yeir ; gevand and grantand to thame all maner of jurisdiction and liberalities according to the said office, wsit and wont ; requirand and chairgand all maner of abill personis till obey to the said Lordis of Bonacord, with intimatioun to thame, that quhasa dos in the contrair in tym tocum, sall not be abill till joiss nor bruyk na maner of tak pertening to the fredome of this said burgh, or office of honor fraehensfurtht : And this act and statut, maid be the hail toun, and ordand to be kepit inviolable in all maner of tyme to cum.

5 February 1523.—Statut of Candilmes Processioun.—The sayd day, the provest, with the aviss of the hail counsell present for the tym, fund and delyverit, that the craftsmen of the said burgh had failyet in the observing and keiping of the lovabill auld statut, maid be thair predecessors, with the consent of the hail craftismen, in the honoring and decoiring of the procession on Candilmess day, because thai wer absent for the maist part, and that thai that wer present, buyr nocht the taikins of thar craft, eftir the forme of the said statut : And ordanit the bailyes to wptak thair vnlawis of the absent, and thai that failyeit in the bering of their taiknis, to amend in tym cuming, vnder al payne contenit in the auld statut, to be wptakin but ramisioun.

13 April 1523.—The chesing of the Lordis of Bonacord.—The said day, the hail toun, all in ane voce, maid, constitut, and ordanit honorabill men, Thomas Menzes of Petfodellia, and Patrick Lealy, burgesses of Aberden, Lordis of Bonacord for this instant yeir ; and ordanit al manr of yong able men within the toun duelland, to riss and obey to thame, quhen thai are requirit, eftir the auld rit and wss of the said burgh ; givand thame power to correct and puniss thair dissobearis at thar awin hands : And chesit thaim in likwiss to be Mastris of Artuilyery for this instant yeir.

29 April 1527.—The said day, the prouest, bailyeis, coun-



sall, and comunite, ordinat that the Lord of Bonnacord and his fallow be ansuerit of x merkis of the fyrst fremen that hapnis to be frathensfurth, becauss it is the ald wss, and hes bene vnit a lang tyme ofbefor within this gude tovnne.

3 August 1528.—The said day, the prouest, bailyeis; and counsaill, gaif, grantit, and assignit, to ther lovitis, Jhone Ratray and Gilbert Malisoun, the Abbats out of Ressoun, of this instant yeir, ffor ther feis, the nyxt tua fremen that hapnis to be maid and constitut be thame.

17 April 1531.—The said day, Sanders Gray exponit in jugement to the prouest and bailyeis, how he and Sanders Knollis was chosin be thame Lordis of Bonacord, to do plesour and blythnes to the toune in this sessoun of symmer incuming; offerand him alwayes redde to the samyn effect, for his part, to do al plesour to the towne, eftir his gudlye powar; thay findand ane marrow sufficient, furthfilland his part in the samyn effect; protestand alwais, gif thae did nocht, that he wald nocht except the said office on him, nor na part tharof, for this instant yeir; in the quhilk he tuke nots and instrument.

The prouest exponit to the comunite present for the tyme, how he haid the Kingis Grace littrez under his signet, impetrat be the awiss, chairgeand the nichtbors of this burgh, that nane of thame suld refuss quhatsumevir office of honor thai happin to be chosin to be the said comunite, under the painis of tinsall of all and sundry thair takkis, and rovmis,\* thai had of the samyn; And, in likwiss, how the prouest and counsaill had chosin Alexander Gray and Alexander Knollis to be Lordis of Bonacord for this instant yeir, quhilk has bene ane office of honor, the tymes bigane: And inquirit at the comonutie gif thai thocht expedient, that gif any of the saids parties refusit the said office, that our Souerane Lordis letters suld be execut on thame in the charpest maner;

\* *Rovmis*,—rooms, possessions.

quhilk the hale counsall and comune thocht expedient to be done.

The said day, Saunders Knollis exponit to the bailyeis and comunite present for the tyme, how that he was chosin be the prouest, counsall, and part of the comune, as thai allegit, to be ane of the Lordis of Bonacord for this instant yeir ; to the quhilk office he was nocht abill, as he allegit, for diuerss caussis ; ane becauss he was nocht present at the said electioun ; ane uther, becauss thair wass mony utheris mair abill for sic office in the toune, and had gretar profite tharof ; thridlie, becauss he had the Kingis letters dischargeand him of all sic thingis ; notheles, he was yeit reddy to except the said office, gif the toune wald gif him the auld fee quhilk thai had wont to pay for the samyn, and utherwais nocht ; protestand, quhat beis done be the toune herintill, turn him to na pregitais.\*

22 May 1531.—Ordour of Candilmess Procession, and of Corpus Cristi.—The said day, it was statut and ordanit, be the prouest, bailyeis, and counsaile present for the tyme, conforme to the auld honorabil consuetudis and ryte of this burgh, and of the nobill burgh of Edinburgh, of the quhilk rite and consuetude the forsaid prouest hes gottin copy in write ; that is to say, in the honor of God and the Blissit Vurgyne Marye, the craftissmene of this burgh, in thair best aray, keipe and decoire the procession on Corpus Cristi daïs, and Candilmes day, als honorabillye as thai can, every craft with thair awin baner, with the armis of thair craft tharon ; And they sall pass, ilk craft be thame self, tua and tua, in this ordour, that is to say, in the first, the fleschars ; and, nixt thame, the barbouris ; nixt thame, skynnaris and furroweris, togidder ; nixt thame, the cordonars ; nixt thame, tailyours ; eftir thame, the vobstaris and valcaris, togidder ; nixt thame, the baxtaris ; and last of all, nerest the sacrament, passis all hemmermen, that is to say, smythis, wrichtis, masonis, cuparis, sclateris, goldsmythis, and armouraris : And

\* Prejudice.

every ane of the said craftis, in the Candilmes procession, sall furneiss thair pageane, conforme to the auld statut maid in the yeir of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and x yeirs, quhilk statut was maid with the awiss of the haill counsaile, and approvit be the craftsmen of the towne, for the tyme, and thair successors, and oblist thame to the keping of the samyn, under the paine of xl shillings, and the bailyeis unlaw unforgiven, to be uptakin of thame that was absent but one resonabill caus frae the said processions, or that makkis trubill or perturbation tharin, to the quhilk thai var oblist be thair hands uphaldin in jugement: And the prouest, bailyeis, and consale present for the tyme, ratifies and approvis this present statut, and the paines contenit tharin, to be kept inviolablie, in all manere in tyme coming.

The crafts are chargit to furneish the paugeanys underwritin :—

The flescharis, Sanct Bestien, and his Tormentouris ;  
 The barbouris, Sanct Lowrie, and his Turmentouris ;  
 [The] skynnaris, Sanct Stewin, and Tormentouris ;  
 The cordinaris, Sanct Martyne ;  
 The tailyeouris, The Coronatioun of Our Lady ;  
 [The] litstaris, Sanct Nicholass ;  
 [The] wobstaris, walcaris, and bonet makaris, Sanct John ;  
 [The] baxtaris, Saint Georg ;  
 [The] wrichtes, messounis, slateris, and cuparis, The Resurrection.

The smyths and hemmermen to furneiss, The Bearmen of the Croce.

31 October 1533.—The Lordis Bonacordis Feis.—The said day, the prouest and counsaile consentit to gif the Lordis of Bonacord, of the yeir bigane, tene merkis for thair feis, of the first mone the tovinn gettis in, and ma guidlie forber, how sounne it ma be gottin.

30 April 1535.—Statut on the grene Cottis.—The said

day, it is thoct expedient, and ordanit be the consale, that all the yoving able men within this guid [tovin], haue thair grene cottis; and agit men, honest cottis efferand to thame; and obey and decor the Lordis of Bonaccord, conform to the auld lovable vse of this guid tovn, under the painis of braking of commands and statutis of the guid tovin, that beis convickit tharof, and to be punest conform tharto.

21 May 1538.—The sayd day, Robert Arthur and Johnn Arthur, sonis to Johnn Arthur, war accusit for the strublens of my Lordis of Bonacord, and of the gud toun, in jugment, and sicklyk denyit; quhilk action of strublens, with consent of the forsayd partiis, wes present to the dicesioun and knavlege of the assyss afor exponit, [consisting of fifteen persons]; quhilk war chosin, and sworne tharto, and accepit the samyn, and thame furth of court removit, and ryply awysit, with the depoins of diuers and sindre famos personis, returnit in curt, fund and deliuerit, all in ane voce, Gilbert Menzes thair prolocutr, that the saydis Robert and Jon hed strublit the Lordis of Bonacord, and this gud toun, in stoping of dansing, and plesour dewisit to the plesour of the same; quharfor thai, and ilk ane of tham, wes in amerciaiment of court, to forbeir in tym cuming, and the amendis. tharof consentit to be maid be the awyss of the prowest and consell.

26 May 1538.—The said day, the prowest, balyess, and consell present for the tym, ordanit and chargit Robert Arthur and Johnn Arthur, yongar, sonis to Jon Arthur, to cum the morne within the queyr of Sanct Nicolace Kyrk, in tyme of the seruiss, barfeyd, ilkane of thame with ane candill of vax, of ane pound, in thar hand, and syt doune on thair kneis, and beseyk the prowest, in the townis name, to forgyf thame for the strublens don tharto be thame in tym of thair solace and play; and, inlykwyss, to beseyk the said prowest and gud men of the tounn to mak request to the Lordis of Bonacord to forgyf thame the falt and strublens done to thaim: And gif thai, or ony of thame, committis ony sicklik

falt, to pay v merkis to Sanct Nicolas wark, the committaris tharof, onforgewin.

21 June 1538.—The sayd day, Walter Hay, goldsmyth, dekyne of hemermen, comperit in jugement, and complenit to the balyes, allegiand wrang don to thaim be the armeraris, in usurping of thair place in the processioun of Corpus Xri, this day, and ganging behind thame. aganis the comond ordinance and statuts of this nobill burght, and all the borrowis within this realm; requyrand thaim for remeyd of law; protesting, gyf thai refusit, that it be lesum to call the said armerars befor jugis sperituall or temporal, and for remeid of law.

24 April 1539.—Heir followis the Lordis of Bonacordis desyr.—My Lord Prowest, balyes, and consall of this gud toune; onto your w[isdomes,] humely meinis and schawis, we, Walter Hay and Thomas Sherar, Lords of Bonacord; That quhar your w[isdomes] put ws in the said office, this instant yeir, albeit we ar nocht convenient thairfor, nottheless, we sall, God willand, do the best we may to your w[isdomes] honor, and the gud tounes; quharfor we exhort your w[isdomes] that we hef the auld lovable use, lang vsit and kepit within this gud toune, nor in our tyme lyk as it hes bene in our prediceors tymis; that is to say, all the yong able men within this guid towine, to convoy us, every Sunday and Halyday, and uthir neidful tymeas, aboulyet as yor w[isdomes] hes deuiseit, and agit men to meit us at the Clabstane\* or

\* *Clabstane*, apparently *Crabstane*, a stone on the south-western extremity of the burgh, which probably took its name from the opulent family of Crab, the descendants of John Crab, a Flemish Engineer, who distinguished himself at the siege of Berwick in 1319. (Barbour's Bruce, p. 340-356. Jamieson's Edit.) "In the way," says James Gordon, "which goes from Aberdeen towards the bridge of Dee, ther is ane inconsiderable stone, standing up by the way syde, called the Crabstone, from whence that fight tooke its name in the yeir 1571, when Adame Gordone of Auchindoune, brother to the Erle of Huntly, did heir obtaine a victorie over the Lord Forbes and his followers: nor did Auchindoune compell any tounes[man] that day to be assisting to his party; wherin George Buchanan hes notoriously belyed this Auchindoune, out of that malice, which

Kirkyard; and thai that compeirs nocht, that we may poynd thame, conforme to the auld vse, or ellis mony of thame will nocht obey us; and also, that yor w[isdomes] pleiss ratefy and afferme the saying yie promyst ws, the tyme of our chesing in office; that is to say, ane of the first fremen that be gud at our chesing, that we heff securitie in your bukis tharoff: And your w[isdomes] ansur heirapoun maist humely we be-seik.

The quhilk petition forsaid, the prowest, balyes, consall, and comunite present for the tym, ratifeit, approwit, and affermit; and ordains the same to be kept and observit, in all poyntis tharof, undir the panis conteinit in the same, to be ouptakin and poyndit, be the forsaid Lordis at thair plesur.

23 June 1539.—Ane fremanis composition to the Lordis of Bonacord.—The balyes and provest assignis to the Lordia of Bonacord, of this instant yeir, viz. Thomas Scherer, and Walter Hay, John Nichelsonis compositione of freman-schip, to be takyn oup be thaim, conforme to the act maid be the hail consall, ofbefor.

23 June 1539.—The litsteris unlaw remittit.—The consall, prowest, and balyes remittis the litsters of the townis wnlawis quhilk wes conwickt obefor, for the braking of the common ordinance and statut of this toun, for the non passing in the procession, on Corpus Christi day, as thai that aucht to haf done the same; bot thai ordane tham to pay the balyes wnlaw vnremittit, with favor on thar gud bering,

(in favors of the Erle of Murray) he did bere to the Erle of Huntly. Lykways, in the year 1644, that same stone wes watered againe with the blood of the Covenanters, and citicens lykways; they having then beine compellit be their garrisons to take armes and joyne with them against Montrose, quho wes marching straight for the toun, that by this ther obedience or by ther blood, the Aberdeensmen might attone the wrath of the Covenanters, against quhome voluntarie they hade taken up armes, anno 1639." (A description of bothe touns of Aberdeene, By J. G.) The stone is now built into the wall of a house, on the south side of the Hardgate, a few yards to the east of the street leading from Union Street to Bonacord Terrace.

bot gyf ever thai commit the said falt in tyme cumyng, thai ordane thame to pay baytht the townis unlawis, bygane and to cum, onforyffin, bot to be dewly takin on.\*

17 April 1542.†—Compositioun of a freman assynit to Lordis of Bonacord.—The said day, the prowest, balyes, and consall, consynis and gyffis to Alexander Gray and David Kyntor, thair Lordis of Bonacord chosin this instant yeir, the compositioun of ane freman and burges of gyld, to help to the decoracioun and plesoir to be done be thaim to this gud towne; and ordanis the officiariis to poind tharfor gif neid be.

24 April 1542.—The sayd day, Alexander Kayn wes accusit in jugment for his wyff, (becauss he oblegit hym to anser for hir deidis), for the hawy strublens, and vyill mys-persouning of Alexander Gray and David Kyntor, Lordis of Bonacord, and thair company present with thame for the tyme, sayand “Comound beggaris and skaffaris, thair meltyd wes bot small for all thair cuttit out hoyss,”‡ with mony

\* About this period the listers or dyers aspired above the other craftsmen, to an equality in rank and privileges with the Brethren of Guild or Merchants, who, it will have been observed, were exempted before the year 1505, from taking part in the processions.

† It is to be regretted that the records contain no account of the preparations made for the festivals in September 1540, when the court of James V. sojourned in the city for fifteen days. Its reception is thus described by the Bishop of Ross, who was probably an eye-witness.—“Rex deinde, ac plurima nobilitas Reginam ad Aberdonensem Academiam comitabantur: in qua cives, ac scholastici officia diversis, illi triumphis publicis, hi exercitationibus privatis animos voluntatesque suas certatim conabantur declarare. Nam nulla effluxerat dies, in qua aut comedie in theatrum non inducerentur, aut controversie ex omni artium genere deprompte non agitentur, aut orationes in Græca, Latinaque lingua summo artificio instructe non haberentur, aut aliæ id genus exercitationes non instituerentur. Quo officiorum genere, cum Rex, ac Regina, quindecim integros dies, non sine summa sua voluptate, ac singulari scholasticorum laude cumularentur, Episcopo infinitas gratias egerunt, non solum quod illos tanto tempore honorifice tractarit: verum etiam quod Academiæ tam insigniter constitutæ auctor in primis fuit.” (Lesleus de Rebus Gestis Scotorum, p. 451, edit. 1578).

‡ Common beggars and scavengers their *meltyd* was but small for all their slashed hose. “Mealtime” says Verstegan “the time of eating, as *Noone-meale* or *Even-meale*, for which we use our borrowed *French* words of *Dinner* and *Supper*.” (A Restitvtion of Decayed Intelligence, p. 228, edit. Lond. 1634). To signify

uder injurious vordis, unlefull to [be] expremyt; quhilk the said Alexander denyit; and thaireftir it wes fundin be the haill consele present for the tym, that the said Alexandris wyff hed havely strublyt, and myspersonit, the saids Alexander and David, and the remaner of thair cumpany for the tym, in manir abown wrytin: quharfoir he wes convict, and put in amerciament of courtt, to forbeir in tym cumying, and amend as law vyll; and that wess gewin for dume, and the amends thair of to be modefyt eftirwartt be the consell.

24 July 1545.—The Lordis of Bonacordis freman.—The said day, the prouest, bailyeis, and counsale present for the tyme, assignis [to] David Mar, and Mr. James Torne, the Lordis of Bonacord, the first fremannis compositioun siluer that hapnis to be maid in this guid tovn frathensfurth.

25 June 1546.—The chesin of litstaris decane.—The said day, the haill litstaris of this burgh chesit Alexander Fresser, litstar, thair dekyne of the said craft for this instant yeir; quhilk acceptit the said office on him, and is sworne the grit ayth to exerce the same lelie and treuelie, dureing the said yeir; and the bailyeis interponit thair auctorite tharto, and ordanit thame to haue thar banar and Pagane, as uther craftis of the said burgh hes, ilk yeir, on Corpus Xhri day, and Candil-mess dayis processioniis, under the paines contenit in the statut maid tharupon.

27 May 1551.—Compositionis assignit to the Lordis of Bonacord.—The said day, the prowest, bailles, and consell present for the tyme, ordanit the sax pound of Johnne Robertsonis compositioun for his fremanship, and the nixt compositioun of ony burges of gild that hapnis to be maid, of grit or small degree, to be gewin to Patre Menzes, and Thomas Nicholsons, Lordis of Bonacord of this instant yeir, to help to mak thair expenss, be ressone that thai are put to grytar coist this yeir nor utheris that bur office befor thaim hes bene

that one fares indifferently, the phrase "Sma' is his meltith" is still in common use in Aberdeenshire.



put to ; and that be ressoun of cumyng of the Quenis Grace, my Lord Governor, and the maist part of the Lordis and gritmen of this realme presently to this towne.\*

13 April 1552.—Statut for electioun of Lordis of Bonacord.—The said day, the counsell, all in ane voce, havand respect and consideratioun that the Lordis of Bonacord, in tymis bigan, hes maid our mony grit, sumpteous, and superfluous banketing, induring the tyme of thair regnne, and specialle in May, quhilke wes thocht nother profitabill nor godlie, and did hurt to sindry young personis that wer elekit in the sad office, becaus the last elekit did ay pretend to surmont on thair predecessoris, in ryetouss and sumpteous banketing, and the causs, principall, and gud institutioun thair of, quhilk wes inhalding of the guid toun in glaidnes and blythnes with dansiss, farsiss, playis, and gamis in tymes convenient, [wes] neklekit and abusit : Thairfor ordanis that, in tyme cuming, all sic sumpteous bankating be laid down aluterlie ; except thre sober and honest [bankats], viz. wpoun the Senye† day ; the first Sondag of May ; and ane uthir upoun Tuiseday efter Pasche day ; and na honest man to pass to ony of thair bankeitis, except on the said thre dais allanerlie ; and, in the place of the forsaid superfluous banketting, to be had and maid yeirly tua plaia, or ane at the lest, with dansiss and games usit and wont ; and quhasaiver refusis to accept the said office, in tyme cuming, beand elekit tharto be

\* On this occasion the Queen Dowager was presented with two tuns of wine, and with wax and spiceries to the value of twenty merks. The gift given to the Regent consisted of three tuns of wine and two casks of beer, besides spiceries.—(Kennedy's *Annals of Aberdeen*, vol. i. p. 77.)

† *Senye* or *Senze*,—a festival, the nature and time of which do not appear to be well ascertained : the reader may consult Dr. Jamieson's *Dictionary*, and the *Glossary* to Chalmers' edition of Sir David Lyndsay. In this instance, at least, *Senye* is obviously a corruption of *Ascension Day*, or Holy Thursday, in Rogation Week,—a festival which, in all countries of Christendom, was celebrated by processions. (Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 167-178, edit. 1813. Hone's *Every Day Book*, vol. i. p. 651.) By the ancient constitutions of the See of Aberdeen, it is declared that, in time of Rogation, the Sacrist shall provide for the bearer of the Dragon, together with the standards during the days of procession. (Dalyell's *Remarks on the Chartularies of Aberdeen*, p. 24.)

the toun, to tyne his fredome, privilege, takis, and profit he hes, or ma haf, of the toun, and never to be admittit fra-thinsfurth, to office, honor, nor dignitie.

4 June 1553.—Smythtis convickit.—The said day, the dekyn and haille craft of the smyths wer convickit, be ane suorne assis, for the disobeying of the baillies in refusing contempurindlie to gang in ordour in the processiou on Corpus Xris day last bipast, befor the sacrament, as thai yeid in ordor, the yeir immediatlie bypast; and the baillies wer maid quit, be the said asses, of all strubens of the said craft: and it wes gevin for dome.

Protestatio Artificum.—The said day, Alexander Kempt, dekyne of the baxtar craft, protestit in name of the said haille craft, that quhat the baillies did on Corpus Xris day that last was, or yit hes done sensyne, anent the rewling and ordiring of the passage of craftismen in the processiou the said day, be nocht prejudicial to thair prevelege observit obefor, bot thai ma haf the samyn ordour keipit that uther principall burrowis of this realme observis, conform to the ald statuts, and actis maid therupoun; uponne the quhilk he desyrit act of court and instrument; and Jerom Black, dekyne of the couparis, James Hunt, in name of the haille smythis, protestit in lyk maner as is about vrittin.

9 June 1553.—Smythis convickit.—The said day, the baillies and consell ordaint the panes contenit in the statut maid obefor, anent the ordour of craftismen to gang in the processiou on Corpus Xris day, vizt. the soum of xl sh. togidder with the baillies vnlaw, to be tane up of the smythis, ffor the dissobeying of the baillies upon Corpus Xris day that last wes, ffor the quhilk thai wer convickit be ane suorne assis.

21 May 1554.—Protestationis of Craftismen, anent the ordor of the Processiou on Corpus Xri day.—The said day, Andro Bisset, dekin of the wrychtis, William Jamesoune,

dekyne of the masonis, and Jerome Blak, dekin of the cowperis, comperit in jugement, and exponit to the ballies, quhow that Johnne Jenour, thair officiar, at thair comand, had chargit thame, and thair haill craftis, to pass in order upoun Corpus Xri day now approcheand, in the processioun, by the ald maner and ordor; that is to say, to pass be thame selffis, and with the sklateris, all togidder, havand ane honest baner and Pegane of thair awin, immediatlie befor the smythis and vtheris hamyrmen; quhair thai had wont to gang, with the said smythis, as thai allegit, all togidder, under ane baner and Pegane; and producit ane statitut maid therupponne, of the dait the xxii day of May, the yeir of God m. v<sup>c</sup>. xxxi yeir: And Williame Robertstone, dekin of the smythis, comperit in judgement, and allegit thai war in vse of gangging be thame selffis in the said processione, vnder thair awin baner, hindmaist and nixt the Sacrament; and the saids wrychtis, masouns, cowperis, and sklaiteris to proceid togidder befor thame, under ane baner and Pegane, seperat fra the saids smythtis, and producit ane statitut maid threupon, of the dayt the xiiij day Junii, the yeir of God m. v<sup>c</sup>. xxxiiij yeiris: \* And the baillies decernit and ordaint the last statitut to be observyt and keipit, under the panes contenit in the same, becaus thai all wer present, and consentit therto, and oblist thame to obserf the same, as the said statitut proportis at lyntht: And the saidis wrychtis, masonis, cowperis, and sklayters protestit that quhat the baillies dois, or decernis this day, anent the ordor forsaid, mak na dirogacioune to the forsaid statitut first maid, producit be thame in judgement, bot that thai may haf thair ald prevelege observit, and for remeid of law, quhen tyme and place requiris; and Alexander Kempt, dekyne of the baxteris, allegit inlykwyiss, that thai ar put by thair rowme and ordour vsit obofor; and protestit, sicklyk, that quhat be done this yeir be the baillies, anent the said ordor, hurt thame nocht in tyme cumyn,

\* This statute does not appear to be recorded in the Council Register.

29 May 1556.—Statut of the Processioun one Corpus Xris Day.—The said day, the counsell ordanit that the ald statut be observit and keipit anent the ordor of the processioune of the craftsmen one Corpus Xris day nixt cumis, under the panis conteinit in the said statut.

4 May 1562.—The said day, Johnn Kelo, belman, wes accusit in jugement for the passing throw the rewis of the tounn, with the hand bell, be oppin voce, to convene the haill comunite, or sa mony thair of as wald convene, to pass to the wood, to bring in symmer upoun the first Sunday of Maii; contraveinand the actis and statutis of the Quenis Grace, and Lordis of Consel;\* epperandlie to raiss tumult, and ingener discord, betuix the craftismen and the fre burgeses of gild, and the saidis craftsmen to dissobey and attempt aganis the superioris of the toun, gif it stud in thair

\* By Act of Parliament of 20th June 1555, it was "statute and ordanit that in all tymes cumming na maner of persoun be chosin Robert Hude nor Lytill Johnne Abbot of vnressoun Quenis of Maij nor vtherwyse nouthir in Burgh nor to landwart in ony tyme tocum And gif ony Prouest Baillies counsall and communitie chesis sic ane Personage as Robert Hude Lytill Johnne Abbottis of vnressoun or Quenis of Maij within Burgh the chesaris of sic sall tyne thair fredome for the space of fyue zeiris and vtherwyse salbe punist at the Quenis grace will and the acceptar of sicklyke office salbe banist furth of the Realme And gif ony sic persounis sic as Robert Hude Lytill Johnne Abbottis of vnressoun Quenis of Maij beis chosin outwith Burgh and vthers landwart townis the chesars sall pay to our Souerane Lady x pundis and thair persounis put in waird thair to remane during the Quenis grace plesoure And gif ony women or vthers about simmer treis singand makis perturbation to the Quenis liegis in the passage throw Burrows and vthers landwart townis the women perturbatouris for skafrie of money or vtherwyse salbe takin handellit and put vpon the Cukstulis of ouerie Burgh or towne."—(Acts of Parliament of Scot. vol. ii, p. 500.) An account of the tumult in Edinburgh occasioned by the enforcement of this statute in 1561, will be found in Knox's History, p. 289-291, and in the Diurnal of Occurrents, (printed for the Bannatyne Club), p. 65-66. From the latter chronicle, we learn also, that in May 1572, "thair wes greit penuritie and scant of vivaris within the burgh of Edinburgh, sua that all wes at ane exceeding darrh. Nochttheles the remaneris thairin abaid patientlie, and wer of good comfort, and vit all plesouris quhilis wer wont to be vit in the said moneth of Maij in ald tymes, viz. Robin Hude and Lytill Johnne," p. 263. The Castle of Edinburgh was, at this time, held for the Queen's adherents by Kirkaldy of Grange.

power, as the saidis prowest and baillies ar informit; the said Johnne having na comand of the saidis prowest and baillies to do the same; and inlykwyss, Alexander Burnat, alias Potter, wes accusit for passing throw the toun with ane swech,\* to the effect and occasioun aboun wrytin; quhilk Johnne and Alexander confessit the samyn, alleigand thai did the samyn of na ewill mynd, bot conforme to the auld wse, and be comand of Johnne Grant, quha is ane fre burgess, and brother of gild; and had done na wrang tharin, as thai allegit: And the said Johnne Grant inlykmaner beand accusit for giffing command to the saidis Johnne and Alexander, as is aboun wrytin, and passing throw the toun, forfiteing and menteining thame as he mocht, to the effect for-said, grantit and approwit the same, and denyit ony wrang done be him thairintill: Quhilk mater wes put to the decisioun and knowleg of the assiss aboun wrytin, [consisting of twenty-one persons] chiosin, suorne, and admittit in jugement; quhilk acceptit the said mater on thame, and efter consultacioun and consideracioun, ryplie awisit, enterit in court, and fand and deliuerit all in ane voce, be the moutht of Gilbert Menzes, elder, chancellor of the said assiss for the tyme, that the saidis personis had grytlie wrangit in the comitting of the said enormitie and heyt atemptat, but the awiss of the prowest, baillies, and superuris of the toun; quhairfor thai, and ilkane of thame, wer in amerciament of court; and that wes gevin for dome, and the modificacion of the amendis referrit to the discretioun of the consell; quhilk thaireftir being deulie convenit, discernit and ordanit the saidis persones to compeir vpoun Sonday nixt cuma, within the paroche kirk, and thair, immediately eftir the preching, in presens of the congregacioun, grant thair said offens as done throw ignorance; and, upoun thair kneis, ask God and the congregacioun forgifnes, and obleist thame selfiss, thair opinlie, that gif thai be convickit for sic offens in tym cuming, to tyn thair fredome, proffit, and privilege of this guid toun, and to be seperat and exulat fra the societie tharof, frathensfurtht;

\* *Swech* or *swech*,—a drum.

and quha of thame dissobeyis the said ordainnce, to incur the samyn pane, but fauor or request to be hard on the contrar.

14 May 1565.—The said day, Johnne Kelo, belman, maid faytht, in jugement, that he, at comand of the prowest and baillies, past on Setterday was viij dais, viz. the v day of Maii, and on Setterday last was, viz. the xij day of Maii, throw all the rewis and gettis of this toune, be oppen voce, and maid inhibitiounne to all burges men, craftismen, and all utheris, inhabitantis and induellaris of the said toune, that nane of thame tak upone hand to mak ony conventionne, with taburne plaing, or pype, or fedill, or have anseinges, to convene the Quenis legis, in chusing of Robin Huid, Litill Johnne, Abbot of Ressounne, Queyne of Maii, or sicklyk contraveyne the statutis of parliament, or mak ony tumult, scism, or conventionne.

The said day, James Masar, Lourens Masar, Mathow Guild,\* Thomas Huntayr, and Androw Wysman, wer convickit for the cumyng throw the toune, upon Sunday last wes, eftir none, with ane menstrall playand befor thaim, throch the Gallowgett, in contemptiounne of the townis actis and proclamaciouns maid obefoir, and breaking of the actis of parliament, and contravening of the saim; quherfor thai wer put in amerciament of court, and wer ordanit to remane in the tollbuth, quhill thai find sourtie for fulfilling and satisfeing of the emends to be modifyt be the consel.

\* Of Matthew Guild, armourer, who on this occasion distinguished himself as one of the champions of the craftsmen, a portrait, ascribed to Jamesone, is preserved in the ancient Hall of the Incorporations of Trades or Craftsmen of Aberdeen. He was the father of Dr. William Guild, the great benefactor of the incorporations, and the author of many theological works. A life of him by James Shirrefs, D. D. was published at Aberdeen in 1798; the second edition is dated in 1799. The following is an extract from the Aberdeen Kirk Session Register, vol. iv:—"10 November 1639.—Doctore Gul. Guild Moderatore.—This day, James Davidson, servant to Alexander Gordoun, wobster, being convict be the depositiones of sindrie famous witness, admitted sworne and examined, for speiking some injurious disdainfull words aganis Doctor Willeame Guild, and saying 'Dirt in Doctor Guild's teith,' wes thairfoir ordanit to be putt in the joggles the morrow, and thairefter to be quheipet at the stak in the correction hous."

18 May 1565.—The sayd day, the consell present for the tyme, being convenit to decern anent the emendis and punishment of James Masar, Lourens Masar, sadlar, Mathow Guild, armerar, Andrew Wysman, cordinar, and Thomas Huntar, cutlar, quhilk ar convickit for contempning and dissobeying of the townis actis and ordinans obefor, and contravening of the actis of parliament: The counsall, ryply adwysit, considering the said attemptat, and ground quharof the same proceidit, to be to genir schism and discord within the burgh, dischargit the saidis personis of thair fredome, and fra all exercitiounes of thair crafts, conform to the act of parliament; and ordanis publict proclamacioun to be maid heir-upoun; and the consell alsua statut and ordanit, with consent of the haill toun present for the tyme, that na craftisman be maid fre for sewin yeirs to cum, except fremenis sonis.\*

\* This appears to have been the last attempt to maintain the old May games, but a relic of the ancient pageants descended to our times in "the new-year's-day procession of the servants and apprentices of the artificers, bearing the banners and symbols of their trades. Every craft had its chaplain, with bible, flowing peruke, Geneva cloak and bands; and its champion, armed to the teeth, sometimes in ancient mail, but more frequently in tin-plate or leather. The Hammermen were preceded by a grim-visaged Vulcan, grasping a thunderbolt, and drawn in a chariot. The Shoemakers were headed by their patron St. Crispin, (whom they advanced to the dignity of a crown), attended by a number of pages becoming his high rank. Many of the young men wore fantastic dresses, among which the most favoured was that of a malignant and turbaned Turk. An attempt to abolish this custom in the year 1785 occasioned much rioting, and several persons were incarcerated, but wisely admitted to bail, the mob having taken the excellent redress of breaking the windows of the Town-House. No farther interruption to these spectacles seems to have been offered; and they continued to enliven the town for many years. On the 8th of August 1832, they were revived to celebrate the passing of the 'Reform Act,' in perhaps more than their pristine splendour. The ignipotent Vulcan brandished his tin thunderbolts, as if his office were not to forge, but to wield them,

" shake the blessed abodes,  
Launch the red lightning and dethrone the Gods."

The sainted Crispin, in a chariot drawn by six horses, sat in royal state, with Earl Grey on one hand, and Lord Brougham and Vaux on the other. St. Catherine strutted in all the glory of a starched ruff, six maids of honour, and a guard of archers, clad in Lincoln green. The Viscount Althorp and my Lord John Russell rode sublime in an ancient hackney coach, behind which, with mitre on head, and in full pontifical robes, walked his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, surrounded by the implements and emblems of the art of cobbling soles."—*The Book of Bonaccord*, pp. 244, 245.)

## APPENDIX No. I.—BON-ACCORD.

“The armes of the Citie of Aberdeene,” says James Gordon, “are ane escutcheone, or a feild gules, charged with thrie castells argent; 2 of thes in the 1st and 3d cheefe, the 3d in the 5th; enclosit with a double tresser counter-flowred, with flower de luces argent; supported with twa leopards tauny; the motto BON-ACCORD, a Frensh word, signifiening concord amongst the citizens. Thes armes were granted to Aberdeen by David Bruce, King of Scotland, after that they hade regained the Castell from the Englishes, which they hade constantlie kept garrisoned from the tyme of Edward Longshanks, quho is said to have builded it, or repaired it rather. Ther leader, in this attchevement, wes one Kennedy of Kearmuick, for which service his posteritie wer honored with the title and dignitie of Constables of Aberdeen, though that title and dignity be now prescryved.”\* A similar account is given by Bailie Alexander Skene of Newtyle,† and by Professor William Smith. The latter writes:—“Et Eduardus III, Abredoniam urbem regiam, per sex continuò dies, flammis vastavit, et solo æquavit, quia BONA civium CONCORDIA, et unanimi impetu, complures Angli qui Arcem illic munitam tenebant, et ingenti tyrannide oppidum tum temporis opprimebant, à fautoribus Davidis Brussii cum ignominia ejecti fuerant: Quod factum non minus inclytum quam opportunum, Abredoniæ titulum BON-ACCORD, mutataque Armorum insignia, meruit, de quibus Poeta:—

‘Arx triplex, arcem testatur ab hoste receptam :  
Hostis utrinque doces, tu Leopardæ genus :  
Lilia cum Clypeo, voti Rex pignora jussit  
Esse : Color fusi signa cruoris habet :  
Hæc hostes sensere, BONA at CONCORDIA (virtus  
Qua res usque viget publica) culta domi.’”‡

\* A Description of bothe touns of Aberdeene, By J. G.

† A succinct survey of the famous City of Aberdeen, By Philopoliteius. Aberdeen, Printed by John Forbes, 1685, p. 233-235.

‡ Commemoratio Benefactorum Academiæ Marischallanæ Abredonensis. Auctore Gulielmo Smith. Abredoniæ, 1702, p. 12.



Later writers have assigned this fabulous event to the reign of Robert Bruce; and have invested it with a minute detail of circumstances.\* Among others they have adopted, from the certificate of the Lyon King of Arms in 1674, the tradition that "the word *BON-ACCORD* was given them by the King Robert Bruce, for killing all the English in one night, in their town, their word being that night *BON-ACCORD*."

After the Reformation, when the offices of the Abbot and Prior of *BON-ACCORD* were abolished, the citizens seem to have kept the name in remembrance, by bestowing it on the banquets with which they entertained visitors of distinction. Among the other troubles of his age, Spalding records, that during the time the Marquis of Huntly was in Aberdeen, "he gat no *BON-ACORD* drunken to him in wyne."<sup>†</sup> When James VI visited Scotland in 1617, a party of his courtiers repaired to Aberdeen, where *BON-ACCORD* was quaffed to them in most liberal measure. The following verses, from a poem on his Majesty's departure, by David Wedderburn, refer to this event:—

"Nec satis hoc, isti sed dum præludis amori,  
 Illustres huc missi Equites sic se ore ferentes,  
 Ut qui non ullis veterum virtute secundi,  
 Scilicet his placuit *BONA* sic *CONCORDIA* (nostræ  
 Limina urbis), nostris adscripti ut civibus omen  
 Firment, jam leges fatorum poscere gentem,  
 Utraque ut auspiciis gens his coalescat in unam.  
 Namque ut nos hilares solida inter guadia noctes  
 Egerimus, testes vestro hoc clamore secundo  
 Quæ fremuere viæ, *BON-ACCORD*, *Aberdonia* testis  
 Testes tot choreæ *Bacchi* inter pocula lætæ."<sup>‡</sup>

\* See Kennedy's *Annals of Aberdeen*, vol. i, pp. 20-22, 478. In reprinting the first sheets of his work, Mr. Kennedy has slightly altered these details, (*Reprint*, p. 24-26). *History and delineation of Aberdeen*, By Robert Wilson. *Aberd.* 1822, p. 6.

† *History of the Troubles in Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 99, Bannatyne edit.

‡ *Propempticon Charitum Abredonensium*, ap. *Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum*, p. 568, et Kennedy's *Annals of Aberd.* vol. i. p. 476.

Among these *illustres equites non ullis virtute secundi*, was the famous Archie Armstrong, and, with the rest, he was duly enrolled a Burgess of *BON-ACCORD*. In 1610, the same honour was conferred on William Forbes, afterwards the first bishop of Edinburgh. "Tandem," says his biographer, "post quinquennalem peregrinationis ambitum, in Scotiam revertitur, et natale solum Abredoniæ, (ubi primos edidit vagitus) revisit. Redux autem (bono cum Deo) factus, quam clero gratus, quam amicis charus, quam omnibus expectatus advenit! Consul, Senatusque Abredonensis, omnibus humanitatis officiis complectuntur, et juxta *BONÆ CONCORDIÆ*, pristinam consuetudinem, ad testandum tam eximio viro, concivis filio, fœliciter reduci benevolentiam, Municipem creant, et jus municipali diplomate, urbis insignibus et sigillo munito, consignant et confirmant."\*

In the Council Register, under the date 7 August 1622, the following entry occurs:—"A Siluer Coupe send be Pendilberrie to the Councell.—The samen day, in presence of the prouest, baillies, and counsall, conveynit in the counckill hous, compeirit Andro Meldrum, merchand burges of this burgh, and exhibite, and presentit before thame, ane Siluer Cup, with the couer, all dubill ovir gilt with gold, haveand the townis armis with thair motto *BONACCORD* tharuponn, send, and propynit to the towne, be Thomas Pendilburrie, merchand and citizen of London, in token of his love and affectionoun to this burgh, quhairof he is frie gild burges: Quhilk cup the counsall thankfullie ressaived, and ordered the same to be put up and keiped amongst the townis monumentis, as a pledge of the said Thomas love and affectionoun towardis thame."

On the last Sunday of April, (or of July), 1638, Mr. James Row, Minister of Strowan, delivered, in St. Giles Church at Edinburgh, a singular harrangue known by the titles of "The Red-Shankes Sermon," and "A Cupp of Bon-

\* *Considerationes Modestæ et Pacificæ Controversiarum de Justificatione, Purgatorio, Invocatione Sanctorum, et Christo Mediatore Eucharistia. Per Gulielmum Forbesium, S. T. D. et Episcopum Edenburgensem Primum. Opus Posthumum, diu desideratum. Londini, 1658. 8vo.*

Accord." The discourse thus concludes :—" Lastly, I must speake a word to you that are strangers: then turning himselfe to the Provost, Baylives, and Doctors of Aberden, who sate in a Gallerie by themselves, hee said, It may be that yee doe not subscribe the Covenant, because when ye came hither on your Civill affaires, you promised not to subscribe it. Remember your owne proverb in buying and selling, (an Aberden man may recant his first bargaine if he please); therefore let me advise you to play Aberden mens parts, and take your word againe,\* and goe home and drink a Cup of Bon Accord, and join with the Kirke of Scotland, and subscribe the Covenant."†

However reluctant the people of Aberdeen might be to adhibit their signatures to the Covenant, they certainly needed no entreaty to be zealous in draining the Cup of Bon-Accord, or, in faith, any cup which contained good liquor.‡ Indeed the unwillingness to take the draught, was wholly on the side of the Covenanters. On the 20th of July 1638, a committee of their number, (the Earl of Montrose, Lord Couper, the Master of Forbes, the Lairds of Leys and Morphie, and the Reverend Alexander Henderson, David Dickson, and Andrew Cant,) repaired to the city, with the view of detaching the inhabitants from the loyal side which they had espoused. On their arrival, says Spalding, " the provost and baillies courteously salutes them at their lodgeing; offers them wine and confects, according to their laudable custom, for their welcome: but this their courteous offer was disdainfully refused, saying

\* In 1606 the Magistrates inflicted a severe fine on one Malcom Leith, mariner, convicted of slandering the burgh, by saying of its inhabitants, " They are Dyvours; False thieves! they are Aberdeensmen; they will tak their word again." Coun. Regist. vol. xlii. p. 742. Of certain Aberdeenshire gentlemen, who were compelled to sign the Covenant, after declaring against it, Sir James Balfour says, they were " taught by the committee of estates to speake ther auen countrey language." Historical Works, vol. ii. p. 381.

† Memorials of the Family of Row. Edinburgh, 1828.

‡ That the burghers of Bon-Accord were, in that day, no dry-lipped generation, is sufficiently demonstrated by a municipal ordinance in 1625, which enacts, " that no person should, at any public or private meeting, *presume* to compel his neighbour, at table with him, to drink more wine or beer than what he pleased, under the penalty of forty pounds." Kennedy's Annals, vol. i. p. 176.

they would drink none with them, whyle first the Covenant was subscribed; wherat the provost and baillies was somewhat offended. Allwayes they took their leave suddenly; caused deall the wyne in the Bead-house,\* amongst the poor men, whilk they so disdainfully had refused; wherof" says the clerk with a worthy indignation, "the like was never done to Aberdein in no man's memorie"! †

The same chronicler records, that no sooner was one of the commissioners, Mr. Andrew Cant, installed in the pulpit of the city, (September 1641,) than he began to "crye out against the magistrates of Aberdein, for makeing strangers burgesses, and spending the common good upon wyne, and other things superfluously." ‡ It was probably in order to avert or appease these clerical thunders, that the following ordinance was framed:—"6 April 1642.—BON-ACCORD COUP gevin to the use of the Kirk.—The same day, the councell gave and grantid thair BONACCORD SILVER CUP, double over gilt, to the Maister of Kirk work, for the use and service of the Kirk in all tyme comeing: Quhilke Coupe, upone the last day of May 1643 yeris, was delyverit be Waltere Cochrane, deane of gild, to William Blackburne, Maister of Kirk wark, to be exchangit be him for uther coupis, for the use forsaid."

The ancient usage did not, however, perish with the loss of the cup, but descended to the present day. The last to whom BON-ACCORD was drank was Henry, Lord Brougham and Vaux. Since that time, indeed, it was proposed to make offer of the courtesy to a distinguished guest, but, after mature consideration, the Magistrates having pronounced that it would not be expedient to invite him to the Town-Hall, it was unanimously resolved, that they should invite themselves, —to his Lordship's hotel.

\* *Bead-house*,—the Town's Hospital.

† *History of the Troubles in Scotland*, vol. i. p. 57.

‡ *Ibid.* vol. i. p. 339.

## APPENDIX No. II.—MINSTRELS.

The following are the municipal ordinances regarding the Minstrels of Aberdeen.

28 January 1500.—The said day, it was statut, ordanit, and grantit be the alderman, balyeis, and maist part of the consal and comunite present for the tyme, that Jonhe and Robert, thar comone menstralis, sal haue resonabile diets, severalie, throw the nichtbors of the towne;\* And gif ony persone, or personis, refuss to resauie thame to thar dietis, it sal be lesum to thame to gif to the said menstrals xij d. one the day, bat† for mett, drink, and wagis, for simpile folks.

13 January 1504.—David Theman.—The said day, the alderman and counsale grantit thame avand,‡ in the townis nayme, to Davy Theman, foure markis, vsuale money of Scotlande, for the kepin of thar comon horelege and knock, and for ane vnce and [half] vnce of siluer, quhilk he put in the comon armes of the tovne, gevin to thai comone menstralis, quhene thai passit to our Souerane Lordis marage, at the tovnies comand; quhilk thai grauntit to pay to the said Davy.

21 January 1509.—The said day, the borgh fundin be Robert Piper and Johnne Piper, comon menstrallis, upoun David Ines, for the wranguiss withhaldin fra thame of thar dietis yerly, and thar fie, was fundin awaile; and for the quhilkis, it was deliuerit be ane suorne assis, Cristofer Prat, forspekar, that the said David was in ane amerciament of the court, and aw to pay to thame yerly xvij d.: Notwithstanding, the alderman and baillies defalkit ij d. yerly; and say the said David sale pay to the said menstrellis xvj d. yeerly.

\* Some of the chaplains, who ministered at the altars in the collegiate church of the city, were supported in the same primitive manner.

† Both.

‡ Owing.

16 September 1512.—The said day, it wes statut and ordanit be the baillies and counsell present for the tyme, that quhatsumevir nychtbor dissobeit the comond menstrallis, in the giving of thame the meit and wagis as thai fell to thame, eftir the forme of the auld lowand uss of this burgh, that thai suld pay to the baillies unlaw viij sh. unforgevin, and tua shillings to the said menstrallis for thar dais cost; and gif thar be ony puyr folkis at ar nocht abill till gif thame meit, that thai [gif] thame ij sh. tharfor as cost.

12 October 1522.—The said day, the prouest and consaill chargit thair bailyeis to put the act to execussoun, maid be tham for the pament of thar menstralis vagis, na favorand, nor requist, to be haid in the contrar.

1 December 1534.—The said day, the counsale present for the tym, ordanet Johnn Tulidef to pas and play thro the townn, as the auld use hes bene of the townis menstrallis, quhill the law day eftir Yowill; and he to haue the auld vage tharfor, quhill the towin conveyin, the said day to fee him, gif they think expedient for the tym.

15 January 1535.—The said day, the hailt tovinis merchandis being convenit in the tolbuitht, in the gild court, consentit, all in ane voce, to the feeing of Johnn Tulidef, and his marrow, in the comond menstrallis to the guid tovin; and ordanit the provest and counsale to conveyin, on Moninday nixt cumis, and agre with thame, conforme to the auld vse within the said burgh, for the tovnis comond veill.

22 January 1535.—The said day, the prouest and counsale, in name of the hailt tovn, tharof thar exprest comand and chais,\* gevin and grantit to thame, convenit, and elect Johne Tulidef and Wille Murray, to [be] the tovnis comond menstrallis, during the tovnis vill; Quhill personis sall serve the guid tovn, as use hes bene in tymes bigane; and sall pas,

\* Choice.

every day, thro all the rewis and stretis of the guid tovn, at five hours in the morining, and betuix aucht and nyn at evin; quhilk thai suore to do lelie and trulie: ffor the quhilk, tha [sal] haue ther dalie meit of the nychtbors of the guid tovin, annd, ilk day, of euery burgess of gild, thay eit with xvj d., and of euery craftsman xij d.; and sal pas thro all thi tovin, and slip na man; and quha refuss to gif thame meit and drink, sall gif them dobbles vaigis; and quhen tha gat doble vagis, tha sal lef that day on the vaige, and pas to na man for meit and vaig that day.

2 May 1541.—Charge to the officiaris for the menstrualis feis.—The said day, the prowest and ballies chargit the officiaris to pass and pound all and sindry the personis undirwryttin, for the comond menstrualis feis and vagis, ilk persoun effeiring to his degre, conform to the ald wss. of this burgh, and mak payment thair of within viij dais, sa far as thai will grant, or the saidis menstrualis may sufficientlie preif: that is to say, John Moresoun, Andro Brabner, Andro Murray, Thom Reid, Alexander [ ], Sanders Donaldson, John Hercules and his broder, Thom Anderson, John Fynne, Will Shippert, Willem [ ]. John Robertsoun, Alexander Jofray, John Fuirty.

17 April 1545.—The said day, the prouest, bailyeis, and counsall, present for the tyme, admittit John Tulidef, menstrale, to his place he had afor; and ordanit him to be adjunct to the tother tua, that are now instantlie in office, and ordanit thame to play thre partis, and to haue ther meit, all thre, about in the tovn, as tha had afor, and to haue thar auld wagis, and na man be compellit to eik thar wagis, bot at thar avin plesor, as tha think expedient.

25 August 1566.—The gift gevin to John Cowper.—The said day, the maist part of the counsell being present for the tyme, grantit to thair seruitor, Johnne Cowper, ane yeirlie pensioune of sax markis, vsuall money of Scotland, induring his lyf tyme, for his seruice to be done to the tovene in tym

cumyng, in playing upone the swesche, als weill in tyme of weir as in tyme of peace, and sport, and play, as the tovne thinkis expedient, and hes ado; he being aduerteissit and requirit thairto; the first terme of payment to begyne att the Feist and terme of Witsonday last bypast, in respect of his seruice done to the tovne bygane: and ordanis the thesaurar to obay him thairoff, yeirlie and termlic in tyme cuming.

24 November 1574.—The said day, the hail counsall being warnit to this day, ordaint Johnne Cowpar to pas everie day in the mornyng, at four houris, and everie nycht at viij houris at ewyne, throw all the rewis of the toune, playand vpon the Almany quhissil,\* with ane servand with him, playand on the taborine, quhairby the craftismen, thair servandis, and all utheris laborious folkis, being warnit and excitat, may pas to thar labouris, and fra thair labouris in dew and convenient tyme; and ordains the said Johnne to haff for his stipend and fee, yeirlie, twa shilling of euerie burges man, and xvij*d.* of euerie free craftsman, at four termes in the yeir, Candilmes, the Ruid day, Lammes day, and Ahalow day; and the first terme to begyn at Candelmes next to cum, and that upon his gud seruice, enduring the consellis will.

— — — 1593.—Ordinance for geving of the sweshman ane garment in the townis luiff-ray.—The said day, the consall dewysit and ordanit Maister Richard Irwyng, deane of gild, to anser and obey Andro Inglis, sweshman, comoun servand to the toun, off ane garment off reid Inglis staming,† vpon the said Androis supplicatioun, presentit this day to the consall; quhilk salbe allowit to the said deane of gild in his comptis.

\* *Almany quhissil*,—German whistle, probably the German flute.

† *Stamel*,—a coarse sort of red cloth, worn, it is supposed, chiefly by the less wealthy classes. Thus, in Eastward Hoe, Girtred, “that affects to be a fine lady,” addresses her sister,—“I tell you I cannot endure it; I must be a lady: do you wear your quiof with a London licket? your *stamel* petticoat with two guards?”—Dodsley’s Old Plays, vol. iv, p. 195; vol. viii, p. 178.



26 February 1608.—Ingliš admittit common drummer.—The prouest, baillies, and counsell, admitted and resaved Androw Ingliš, wricht, to be common drummer and swescheman of this burgh in place of William Fyif, late drummer, in passing daylie throw the haille streits of this burghe, at four hors in the morning, and aucht hours at evin, keiping and observing the said hours preceislie, the wether serving, &c. ; for the whilk, they ordane the said Andro to have yeirlie, of ilk merchand burges of gild, thre shillings four pence ; and of everie craftisman, twa shillings at the leist, without restraining of ony, to give him forder of their liberalitie ; and becaus the toune's thrie drumes are presentlie broken and mishandlit, sum of thame wantand heids, utheris cordis and draweris, ordanes the soume of twenty merks to be gevin to the said Andro be the deane of gild, to mak thame up, fit and sufficient in all things.

9 September 1610.—The provest, baillies, and counsell, upoun the supplication gevin in be Andrew Ingliš, drummer, and Jasper Mylne, common pyper, of this burghe, craving support for the extraordinar paines takin this yeir, dureing the tyme of the big ing of the bulwark,\* ordanes the dean of gild to advanss the said Andrew the soume of five punda, and the said Jasper† the soume of ten merks.

26 May 1630.—The comoun pyper dischargit.—The prouest, baillies, and counsell, for dyvers respectis and considerationes moveing thame, dischargit, and by thir presents dischargis Thomas Wobstar, thair comoun pyper, of all going throw the toune at nicht, or in the morning, in tyme comeing, with his pyip ; as being ane incivill forme to be usit

\* The " bulwark " was a pier on the south side of the harbour, constructed of stones, without cement, and of large stakes of timber : it was commenced in 1607, and the erection occupied three years, the work being in a great measure performed by the inhabitants in person, cheered in their labours by the pipe and drum.

† " Jasper Myll, pyper, yerdit in the kirk yaird, the 5 off May 1616."—Register of Burials.

within sic a famous burghe, and being often fund fault with, als weill be sundrie nichtbouris of the toune, as be strangeris : Nevertheles, in regaird he hes beine ane auld servand of the towne, they will gratifie him with some yeirlye pensioun ; as, lyikwayis, they will remember his paynes at the bulwark,\* or any uther of the townis commoun warkis, quhair he salbe employit.†

\* A wharf commenced in 1623, extending from the Quayhead, eastwards, to the point where the Aberdeenshire Canal now joins the harbour.

† Thomas, the last piper of Aberdeen, fell, as became him, in defence of the brave town, at the battle of the Crabestone or Justice Mills, on the 13th September 1644. Spalding testifies, that he was " no *Covenanter*, bot harlit out, sore against his will, to fight against the Kingis Livetennant, [Montrose.]" Hist. Troub. vol. ii, p. 268.

By the same sensitive desire to eschew all resemblance to their Highland neighbours, which induced the burghers to dispense with the services of their piper, they were led to proscribe the use of the plaid and the bonnet. On the 5th October 1576, it was ordained, " that na burges of gild, nor dekin of craft, quhatsumever within this burgh, be fund werand ane plaid, fra the Feist of Sanct Martein nixtocum, in ony tyme thaireftir, within the burgh ; under the pain of fourtie shilling, to be uptakin unforgewin, fra the persoun apprehendit wering the said plaid ; and the plaid to be gewin to the hospitall, to thair support that ar plecet thairin." This ordinance was annually repeated ; and, on 7th October 1580, there was added to it an enactment, " that na mennis wyffis weir ane plaid in kirk, merkatt, or gett, except thai be harlottis, and suspect personis." On the 4th October 1611, the following statute was passed :—" The baillies exposit to the brethren of gild, convenit this day in thair gild court, That thair hes bene diuers guid lawis maid and sett down be the counsall and magistrattis of this burgh heirtofor, that no burges of gild of the samen sould were ony plaides or blew bonnetis, in tyme cuming, within this burgh, under the pane of ane unlaw of fyve pundis to have bene upliftit of the contraveinar, toties quoties, as he happinitt to be convict tharfor ; quhilk statutis hes not taine thair awin deu execution, in tyme bygoine, be reassoun of the impewnitie of the transgressouris : And how divers and sindrie merchandis, burgesses of gild of this burgh, hes worne, and weris, plaidis and blew bonnat, within the samen, aganes the tenour of the saidis statutes ; bot also to the gryt dishonor of this burgh, ane gryt maney of thame passing south to Edinburgh, Dundie, and uther civill townis within the kingdom, useis and weiris plaidis and blew bonattis, within the said townis, as giff they were landwart men, or comoun postis, and not merchandis, nor burgesses of gild : ffor remeid thairof, the baillies and counsall, with consent of the haill merchandis, and gild brethren, convenit this day, of new statutis and ordanis, that it sall not be leisum to ony burges of gild of this burgh, to weir ony blew bonatt or plaid within the same, nather yet in Edinburgh, Perth, Dundie, nor any uther burgh within this realme, under the paine of ane unlawe of fyve poundis, to be upliftit of the contraveinaris, and payit to the deane of gild, toties quoties, as ony happinis to be convict for the samyn."

2 February 1631.—The prouest, baillies, and counsell, appointis thair twa commoun drummeris to serve the towne, per vices, and in maner following, as the drum and pyper did, in tymes past, viz. ane of thame to pas throw the hail streitis of the towne at four houris in the morning, and aucht hours at evin, in the old maner; and the uther, quha sall change his straik, and mak it knowin by the first, at fyve hours in the morning, and nyne at nicht; and so furth, thaireftir, durezza the counsallis plesour: and ordainis intimation thair of to be maid to the said drummeris, to the effect foresaid.

## CXXIII.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF THE COUNTY OF FORFAR TO  
LORD CARNEGIE, 30th Nov. 1616.\*

MY VERY HONERABLE GUDE LORD,—Quhereas it hes pleased the lordis of Maiesties most honorable privie counsell of this kingdome, by thair seuerall letters, to desyre ws to tak ordor, and gif tymous directione within the bounds of our office, that sum fed beif, and all uther kynd of viveris be provyded, and in reddynges against the tyme of his Maiesties cumming to thir pairties. As also to haif a cair that strae, hay, and hors meat be hayned and keepit for the furnitor of his Maiesties court; and that substantious order be takine, that no beggares be sufferit to resort to the boundis, quhair it shall happine his Maiestie and his court to remaine. It may please your Lordship to be informed that we conveyned heir this day at Dundie, for taking ordouris with the premissis committit to our care, and hes resolved, first, to trye diligently quha ar the feidaris of cattell, within the bounds of this sheriff-dome outwith the burrowis, and to cause thaim find sufficient cautionaris, vnder such pains as we shall appoynt, that they

\* This refers to the Visit of King James VI. to Scotland. See *Analecta Scotica*, vol. 1, p. 365. Balcarres Papers, vol. 6, MS. Fac. Library.

shall keip thair fed cattell to the furnitor of his Maiesties tryne; and no way sell nor dispone the samen to any other use; and, as concerning the hayning and keeping of hors meatt, we shall, with all possible diligence, intimat the will and pleasor of the said lordis of counsall, declairit to ws thair-  
 anent, to all the gentilmen and inhabitantis of this sheriffdome quho hes any store of cornes, and to desyre thame to keip and hayne the samen, to the use foirsaid, as they will eschew his Maiestie's wraith, and suche pwnishment as will be inflictit upone thame be the Lords of his Maiesties counsall, gif they be remiss and negligent in that mater; and considering the third poynt recommendit to ws, annent ordour taking with the beggaris, we sall be cairfull that no beggar resident within this shreffdome shall be suffered to resoirt to any pairt heer quhair it shall happine his Maiestie to repair, quairin thair Lordships will gett reasonabill satisfactioun gif the lyik care be haid in all the remanent partis of this kingdome, for we cannot be answerable to dischairge our dueties in that poynt gif strainge beggaris be permittit to cum from other sheriffdomes. And because the said Lords willed ws by ane of our number to report our answer to their Lordship's desyris abouewritten, the third day of December nixt, we haif takine the boldnes to request your Lordship to make repoint of this our diligence to thair Lordships the day foirsaid, as your Lordship shall ever haif ws reddie to be commandit, and so restis

Dundie, the last of this  
 instant Nov. 1616.

your Lordship's assured freindis,  
 Justices of Peace of the  
 Sherifffdom of Forffare.

JHON SCRYMSOUR of Dudop.

JAMES HALYBURTONE of Pitcur.

BOMMOC.

J. CARNEGIE, Athie.

THOMAS WENTOUN, off Formertin.

G. GRAHAME of Claiverhouse.

J. COLLACE.

My Lord, we ar not liabile to tak goode ordor with the beggaris without the parochineres of the parochines elect, and interteane tuo habile men to keip thame in good ordor, and to expell strange beggaris, and this can not be done except the lords of counsall direct chairges for chairgeing of the saids parochines at the parochie kirk for this effect vnder the payne of hornying.

To the Richt Honor. and very special  
good Lord,  
my LORD CARNEGIE.\*

## CXXIV.

LETTER.—THE MARQUIS OF MONTROSE, 3d Nov. 1649.

Copenhagen, 3d Nov. 1649.

SIR.—I receaved yours, and am [deci] dedlie satisfied with the cours you [have] taken concerning that Lieutenant . . . as for that proposition touching the ships, and that ship of cloth, and all of that kynd, Iff it can be hanssomely done, and be sure that it shall not misgive, I should be joyed with it, only Iff it be medled with, lett it be sure to carry, other-ways it will give discreputt, . . . to come, so lett them come to . . . [G]ottenberry, or a[ny] parts belonging to the Queine [of] Sueds neir it, [and] I will ansuer them, for I have [a]ll ciuilitys can [be] from that place: be doeing the best you can in all, and expect ane express from me with all possible heast.

I am,  
Sir,  
your constant reall  
servand,  
MONTROSE.†

\* Sir David Carnegie of Kinnaird, Ancestor of the Earls of Southesk. He was created a peer by the title of Lord Carnegie of Kinnaird, 14th April 1616. He died at Kinnaird in February 1658.

† Wodrow MS. M. 6, 12, No. 90. The Original Letter is in a very mutilated condition, some words being entirely obliterated. The person to whom it was addressed is unknown.

## SUICIDE OF MR. THOMAS WATSON, MINISTER OF ST. VIGEANS.\*

REVEREND DEAR SIR.—By last post, I have my brother's of the 11th instant, in answer to what I wrote at your desire, with respect to the Minister of Aberbrothick Presbytery, who had made away with himself.

His name is Mr. Thomas Watson ; he was Minister of St. Vigons, about two miles from the Presbytery seat. My brother writes he was of his acquaintance, and knew his character befor this. He writes he was bot of mean parts, but had some thing of a popular gift. He was never look'd on by serious people to be much taken vp with religion, and had a likeing to the other syde of the house, but was sober, and on good enough tearms with his Paroch, and with his family,—was keen in gathering the world, and has left more than twentie thousand merks behind him upon houses in Montrose and Aberbrothick. This temptation, according to my brother's information, was, (as you heard), he had a sister who inclined to marry a man in that corner, and he was doing what he could to dissuade her it, and from being uneasie to the elder brother, whereon she cutt her own throat with a razor, and this was more than a year agoe. Upon this he turned melancholy, and continued so till he brought himself to that fatal end. When they found him, they fand in his breast a paper write with his own hand, wherein he desired that he should be buried in such a place of the church-yard, and that such a man should make his coffin, and that a hundred punds should be given to the poor.

My brother writes, hes information for all this is good. If you desire any thing farder, he will doe what he can to satisfie you, but hopes you'll pardon hes not writing directly to yourself, for he is much straitned of time. I am,

Rev. Dear Sir,

Your most humble

Servant,

ALEX. ARCHER.

Ham. Jany. 19,

1726.

To the Rev. R. Wodrow.

\* Wodrow Letters, vol. 17, MS. Faculty Library.

## CXXVI.

## FIRST INTRODUCTION OF INOCULATION IN SCOTLAND, 1726.

REVD. SIR.—All the prints this post bear the charge of Almoner and Chaplain. A pardon has past the Seal to Sir Gilbert Eliot.\* Carpenter is on his return from Port Mahon. Sir John Jennings's Squadron was at Lisbon, and to sail from that to Gibraltar. The story of Abercrombie of Glas-seughs child being inoculated in this country, and recovered of the Small Pox, is in the written letter, and some of the prints. No other thing worth noticing, but what is in your own paper.

I am your's,

[R. BOYD.]†

P. S.—I gott what you wrote about David Randie. Would have wrote to you about it particularly, but heard from him you were to be from home.

Edin. 10 Sep. 1726.

Free J. B.

To

The Rev. Mr. Robert Wodrow,  
Minister of the Gospel at  
Eastwood,  
near  
Glasgow.

\* "A melancholy accident happened this week at Jedburgh. Sir Gilbert Eliot of Stobs has killed Colonel Stewart of Stewartfield with a sword, when the other had none, and is fled. Some high words had passed, the Colonel having opposed his election for Teviotdale, 13th Aug. 1726."—Letter R. Boyd to Wodrow.

† Wodrow Letters, vol. 17, MS. Fac. Library. No signature,—but in handwriting of Boyd, who seem regularly to have written what was passing to Wodrow.

## CXXVII.

LETTER.—REV. SAMUEL SEMPLE TO THE REV. R. WODROW,  
Sep. 9, 1727.\*

Liberton Kirk, Sep. 9, 1727.

REVEREND BROTHER.—When I came from the Merse, I received your's, and would have wrote you, but designing to come in a few days to Coltness, I delayed; mean while, what I have is at your service. I have the MSS. safe by the bearer, and hath sent you other two. When I come to the country, I will make it my business to take a night's lodging with you, and shall come from Coltness for that purpose. I can write you no news from the Merse, saue that Mr. Baillie is unanimously elected ther representative to the Parliament. Our elections here go pretty well. There is a great contention in Edinburgh between Provost Campble and John Keir, baker. The trades are violent for the last, but it is thought the first will be returned.† Things look as like a war as a peace, but its hard to form a right judgment, and will be so till the Parliament sit. All things are quiet as to Church affairs here, and in the Presbytery. My wife and I give our hearty respects to Mrs. Wodrow, and please to accept of the same to yourself.

From dear Brother,  
Your's most affectionately and sincerely,  
SAMUEL SEMPLE.

\* Wodrow Letters MS. vol. 17. Fac. Library.

† He was returned. In a letter, (unsigned) Edin. 16th Sep. 1727, it is said, "John Keir, the Baxter, designs, I hear, to petition against Provost Campbell."



## CXXVIII.

## THE LADY DUCHES OF LENOX HER DEMANDS.\*

Three thousand poundes per annum during her life, in lieu of 1500 pound lande, solde for her Lorde's debts, and in lieu of a joynture, having brought 1500 poundes lande more to the house of Lenox. Such arrerages as are due upon the Pattent of sweet wines, viz. from the date of the Pattent till the delivery therof to the Lord Marquis Hamilton.

The benefitt of the Pattent for Coles, towards the charge of maintaining her children.

A soume of money to discharge this halfe year's expence, litle rentes comeing in, and noe benefitt at all by these pattents.

After her decease, 2000 poundes per annum to be confirmed to the Duke her son, for 21 yeares, in lieu of the Pattents of the Greenwax and Sweet wines, which, in true vallue, are worth 3500 per annum, and, neverthelesse, her Grace wilbe contented, on the former conditions, to surrender them both to his Maj<sup>ty</sup>.

She is to bring upp five of her uncle's children, and to raise portions for them, which she is charged with by her Father's will.

These demaundes her Grace hopes his Ma<sup>ty</sup> will more willingly yeeld unto, in consideration she is the onlie Mother of the House, and relinquisheth all her right in the Alnage, which belonges wholie unto her, and is unfurnished, both of Plate and Jewells.

The benefitt of a contract made with Wil. Babington, valued at one thousand pounde.

That his Ma<sup>ty</sup> wilbe pleased to hold his resolution for the Scottish busines.†

\* Balfour MS. Advocates Library.

† This last article written in a very bad hand.

## CXXIX.

## EPITAPH ON VISCOUNT DUNDEE.\*

O dearest hero, Heaven and Earth's delight,  
 O clearest flame of vertues rising bright.  
 O purest spark of pious princely zeal ;  
 O purest ark of justice faired weall ;  
 O bravest presage of a valiant kynd ;  
 O greatest message of a prudent mynd ;  
 O hyest prope of Brittain's wretched sons ;  
 O nyest hope of poor afflicted ones ;  
 O all admyred benigne and bountious ;  
 O all adored right Παναγιωτης ;  
 Panaretus all vertuous is thy name ;  
 Thy nature such, such ever be thy fame.  
 O dearest, clearest, purest, surest prope,  
 O bravest, gravest, hyest, nyest hope ;  
 Farewell, brave Grame, frie from disloyall blots,  
 The last and best of Generalls and of Scots.

## CXXX.

## GUILLAUME BELLENDEN A LE ROY JAQUES VI.

SIRK,—J'ay faict entendre a Monseigneur le duc de Lennox ce  
 que J'aysouuent escript a vostre Maiestié, tuichant l'indecence  
 de ma demeure pardega apres telle employe, et l'ay supplié  
 de la vouloir representer a vostre Maiestié, ensemble l'ex-  
 tremité en laquelle je me trouue, ne pouuant recepuoir ses  
 commandemens. Je na'y peu de regret, que ceste mienne  
 doléance na peu iusques a issy recepuoir aucun remede, ayde,  
 ni consolation. Je l'attends de vostre Maiesté a ceste foy ;

\* From a volume of *Adversaria* (MS.) in the Library of the Faculty of Advoca-  
 cates. In this collection there are two Latin elegies (with translations) on Lord  
 Dundee besides Pitcairn's epitaph, but they possess no merit, and contain no  
 trait of the hero whom they celebrate.

et la supplie tres humblement de ne permestre que chose non aduenue au seruice d'aucun prince, soit remarquee en celuy d'un grand Roy, ni subject donne aux malueillans de dire, que le dernier employé par vostre Maiesté pour son royaume d'Escosse, ayt rencontre telle infortune, qu'il na peu receuoir commandement et moyen pour se retirer par deuers elle. Vostre Maiesté est bienheuré de Dieu en plusieurs façons, et sur tout d'un esprit admirable pour esclarir ce qui concerne sa grandeur, honneur de son seruice, le bien de ses estats, et le merite de ses fidels seruiteurs, au nombre desquels mes actiones ont tousiours tendu et tenderont pour me faire mectre et reputer par vostre Maiesté, comme,

SIRE,

Après auoyr treshumblement baise ses mains, Ie la supplie treshumblement de me vouloir tousiours tenir, car autre ne suis, ne veus, et ne puis estre, que de vostre Maiesté le tres humble, tres obeissant et tres fidel subiet et seruiteur,

G. BELLENDEN.

[In dorso]

G. Bellenden to the King.\*

\* From Sir James Balfour's MSS.—The indorsation is not in the hand-writing of Sir James Balfour, but appears to have been made by some person, who not knowing any thing of Bellenden, retained the G. probably mistaking the writer's christian name for George. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that this letter is from the pen of the celebrated author of the tracts "De Statu," (which were some forty years since brought under the notice of the public by Dr. Parr,) and of the elaborate work on Cicero, from which Dr. Middleton has without acknowledgment drawn all the materials, as well as borrowed the arrangement, for his life of the Roman Orator and Philosopher. Such notices as could be collected relative to Bellenden, will be found in the very learned and elegant sketch of his life in the New Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. That indefatigable antiquary, Mr. John Riddell, in his valuable remarks upon Scotch Peerage Law. Edin. 1833. 8vo. p. 169, has incidentally noticed Bellenden, and proved that he was of the family of Lasswade, near Edinburgh.

## CXXXI.

## PETITION OF ANDREW ADIE TO KING JAMES VI.

To the Kings Most Excellent Maiestie,

The Humble Petition of ANDREW ADIE,\*

Most humbly beseiching your Maiestie not to conceive ill of your Petitioner for a dispute concerning Prayer for the deade betuix P. Forbes and him, whereof (God knows) he wes blameless, being forced thairvnto sore against his will, nether (he, haueing before submitted himself to the determination of the Archibishope and vniuersitie of St. Andross) did he affirme ony thing of him selfe, bot only did report the judgement of protestant Theologs, hoping to give your Maiestie, and all learned, good satisfaction for his opinion in that poynt, and whatsumevir els may concern ather his dutie to God, or your Maiesties seruice.

And since it is diffiicil now a days to liue free from detraction, your petitioner humbly beseecheth your Maiestie rather to considder his seruice, formerly doone, (at his abyding at Dantzic) against the Jesuits of Braunsburg, auctors of that most infamous pasquil Bartolus Pacenius: As also of his seruice against the Arrians, who (be dedication of their catechise) did prease to mak your Maiestie patron of their set, and lykwayis of mony vther good offices performed for the contree, in his former peregrinations, then by ony misreport to conceave a senistrouss opinion of your petitionar, ather in

\* Andrew Adie was Principal of the Marischall College of Aberdeen in the year 1615. He held the office till 1618, when he was succeeded by William Forbes. In the Catalogue of Scotch Writers, printed from the Wodrow MSS. Edin. 1833, there is the following meagre notice of him, "Adie, Principal of the Colledge of Aberdeen, Scripsit de Ethica, lib. I. 8vo."

his religion or fidelitie towarts your Maiesties seruice and ordinances in all points.

And whereas the Bishop of Abirdene hes, and doethe ayme at your petitionars place for his oun son's preferment, your petitionar (as not being abil to resist the Bishops disseyne and moyen) desyrouss to liue in pace and quyet, doeth most humbly intreate your Maiestie to grant him a satling in ony place besyds, where he may doo your Maiestie, the Churche or Contree, seruice ; and he shal be reddey to give way to the Bishops intention, in relinquishing his present place or natieue soyl, if it shal be your Maiestie's wil or plaisur : praying still to God for your Maiestie's long lyfe, prosperuss health, and most happy reigne, with all felicitie and contentment in this lyfe, and in the world to cum.\*

## CXXXII.

PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND TO K. JAMES VI, AS TO THE  
EARL OF DUNBAR'S SUCCESSION.

**MOST GRATIOUS AND SACRED SOUERANE.**—Thair hes bene ane petitioun exhibite vnto ws be Anna Home, eldest lauchfull doghter to the last Erll of Dunbar of goode memorie, proporting that althought she hes coniunct entres and clame with hir vther sister, in the right of successioun to hir faderis haill estate and leving, and that accordinglie thay ar bothe subiect to the burdyne of his engagemetis and debtis whilkis sould haif bene defrayit, [and] payit of the reddiest of his mouablis and goodis : That neuirtheles she hes sustenit very grite preiudice, insofar as the Erll of Suffolk,† vnder cullour of ane intendit mariage betuix the Lord Walden, his sone, and the vther suster, whiche is not accomplisheit, and litle

\* No date.—Balfour MSS.

† The rapacity of this nobleman, or rather his Countess, was unbounded.

certantie, and appeirance thairof,\* hes gottin the intromission with hir faderis haill mouablis, jewellis, and siluer plaitt, alsueele in England as at Bernick, and he being one againis whome hir faderis creditouris can haif no executioun be the lawis of this kingdome, the burdyne of hir faderis debtis heir, whilkis surmounteth ane hundreth thowsand pundis, will light opoun hir and hir husband,† to the wrake and ouerthrowe of thame and thair estate; and, thairfoir, thair requeist and petitioun vnto ws, wea, that we wald recommend thame vnto your sacred Maiestie; which petitioun being hard, and deulie considerit be ws, and we knoweing the sinceritie of youre Maiesteis royall hairt and dispositioun, whiche, in all youre Maiesteis actiounis, produceth most lyvely argumentis and taikynnis of piety, equitie, and iustice, to the vnspeakable conforte of all youre Maiesteis goode subiectis, ar thairupoun enbauldenit on the behalf of thir petitionaris, to recommend thame in this particular, to your Maiesteis gracious princelie consideratioun, and humelie to intreate youre Maiesteis favour, that howeur, vpoun some consideratiounis, the Erll of Suffolk hes gottin possessioun of that nobillmanis goodis, whairvnto he can pretend no present clame nor title, and whilk is likewayes disputable, althocht the mariage wer accomplisheit, that yitt your Maiestie, in the excellent perfectioun of your cleir iudgement and singulair wisdome, will tak suche course as the same goodis, jewellis, mouablis, and siluer plaitt may be putt in indifferent keeping, to be furthcomeand according to the course of law and iustice, to such as salbe foundin to haif right thairunto, that so as that nobleman, who now restis with God, levit in very goode soirt, credite and reputatioun, and left sufficientlie of his awne to defray all his burdynis and debtis, evin sua now some cair may be had, that his name be nocht brought in questioun, his creditouris preiudgeit, nor this his doghter and hir husband wrackit and vndone with the burdyne of his debtis, whenas thair is aneugh of his awne to do that turne; and thus humelie craving youre Maiesteis par-

\* The marriage, however, actually took place.

† Sir James Home of Coldingknows.

doun fort his our presumptioun, and praying Almighty God  
to blisse youre Maiestie and youre royall progenye with  
all hapynes, we rest for ever

Your Maiesteis most humble and  
Edinburgh, penult      obedyent subiectis and seruitouris,  
of May, 1617.

AL. CANCELLARIUS.  
GLENCAIRNE.  
LOTHIANE.  
GLASGOW.  
ABERCORNE.  
KILSATYTH.  
SANCTANDROIS.  
SCONE.  
ARGYLE.  
LINLYTHGOW.  
BLANTYRE.  
BUKCLUGHE.  
R. COKBURNE.

To the King, his most sacred  
and excellend Maiestie.

### CXXXIII.

LETTER FROM THE LATIN POET JOHN JOHNSTON TO  
JAMES VI, 14th March 1606.\*

It is not vnknawen to your maist excellent Majestie what  
haue bene my endewouris and trauaills in aduancing the  
College leving wherevpone my colleagues hafe adwancit them-  
sels with latle or no regard to me : In respect wheirof with

\* Balfour MSS. Faculty Library.—John Johnston, a native of Aberdeen, a latin poet and a classical scholar of considerable attainments. Little more is known of his personal history than that he was a native of Aberdeen, and a member of the House of Crimond. He studied at the King's College, Aberdeen, and afterwards at the Universities of Helmstadt and Rostock. He was a correspondent of Lipsius. He died in the month of October 1612. His wife was Catharine Melville of the Carnbee family in Fifeshire.

consideration of my gude affectione and trauells approued be your Majestie in setting furth the memories of your Maies-  
tie's maist noble progenitoris,\* it may please your highnes to putt your royall hand to this my present sute to encourage me in my calling, and for releif of my houshold and famelie, and heerby to remember your maist excellent Maies-  
tie in my humble prayers for your hienes long and prosperous regne.  
Dinninow, the xiiij of March 1606.

your maist excellent

Majesties

To his most excellent  
Majestie.

most humble orator,  
MR. JHONNE JONSTON.

#### CXXXIV.

APPLICATION BY THE PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH TO JAMES VI, RELATIVE TO THE PRECEPTORY OF ST. ANTHONY, 16th August 1608.†

Please your Majestie, the necessitie of some of our Church affaires hes maid us bold to present humbly to your Majestie our complaint, which is that the Lord Chancellor‡ having in erection an benefice of cure, under the name of the Preceptore of Sanct-Antones, an personage and vicarage, which, in old time of Papistrie, served the cure of the Church of Hailles, notwithstanding, refusis to give maintenance, or half maintenance for serving the said Church, and therefore, the Minister therat, forced be necessitie, hes obtained, at our last Assemblie, liberty to remove therefra: So the said Church shall remaine destitute of God's worship. Your Majestie hes

\* The works alluded to were probably "Inscriptiones Historice Regum Scottorum, continuata annorum serie a Fergusio primo Regni conditore ad nostra tempora. Præfixus est Gathelus, sive de Gentis origine fragmentum Andreæ Melvini, Amst. Excudebat Claessonius Andreæ Hartio, Bibliopolæ Edemburgensi. Anno 1602," 4to. and "Heroes ex omni Historia Scotica lectissimi. Lug. Bat. Excudebat Christopherus Guyotius, sumptibus Andreæ Hartii Bibliopolæ Edinburgensis 1603." 4to.

† Balfour MSS. Affairs of the Church, vol. 2, No. 81.

‡ Earl of Dunfermline.



taken ordour graciouslie with the rest of the erections, that the church may be planted. We humblie request your hienes ather be commandement to the said Chancellar, or direction to your Majesties Councill, or to the Modifiers of the nixt platt, to cause see out some meane, that a congregation so neere to Edinburghe, served ever since the reformation of religion, be not displanted be the evill will of evill meaning men. Craving humblie pardon for our boldnes in presenting such base sutes to your hienes, and trusting to your gracious respect to the meanest turne of God's house, humblie takes our leave, commending your Hienes to the Grace of the most High. At Edinburgh, in our Presbyterie, the sixteenth day of August 1608.

Your Majesties most  
bounden and obedient  
Subjects,

Jo. HALL, Moderator for  
the Presbyterie.

CHARLES LUMMISDEN, Clerk to the  
Presbyterie of Edinburgh.

To the King's Most  
excellent Majestie.

# CXXXV.

DONATION TO THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ST.  
ANDREWS, BY JOHN MURRAY.\*

RIGHT WORSCHIFEFULL.—Our most humble deutie of service being commendit to your worschipe, please your worschipe, Mr. Doctor Young hes assurit vs off ten libs. sterlinges worth of buks, to be given be your worschipe to our bibliothece, for quhilk caus we think ourseffs grettumly addebted to your worschipe, and not only we, bot all these that luiff leaving in this kingdome: and becaus we ar not able to requyt your worschips sa great liberalitie, bot by thankfull

\* Afterwards Viscount of Annand and Earl of Annandale.

remembrans, we sall, God willing, mak the memorie off it continue sa lang as this vniversitie sall stand, or leaving continue in this kingdome. Besyd that, we sall pray to God for the continuans of your estait and weilfare; and iff thair be any thing quherin our service can be steadable to your worschip, your worschip sall haue vs alway to command, as

Zour Worschips maist humble  
and deutfull servandis,

St. Andrews,  
August 28.

ROBERT HOVYIE, D. Rector of the  
Vniversitie of Sanctandrous.

PETER BRUCE, D. Deane of Facultie.

DAVID BARCLAY, D. of Divinitie and  
Minister of Santandrews.

JAMES BLAIRE, Docter of Divinitie and  
professor ordinar therof.\*

To the Right Worschipfull  
Maister Jhone Murray of  
his Maiesties Bed Chamber,  
our nobill, respectit  
and very gud frend.

## CXXXVI.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON† TO KING JAMES VI, RELATIVE TO  
PATRICK SCOTT, 23d October 1624.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—According to such commandment, I received from your Majesty, by your Maiestie's lettres of the first of August, I was then, and have bin, euer

\* The original document is amongst the Balfour MSS. Fac. Library, vol. 3, marked "affairs of the Church of Scotland," No. 76.

† Afterwards created Baron Carleton of Imbercourt, and Viscount Dorchester. He died on the 15th February 1631-32, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. This letter occurs amongst the Balfour MSS.

since, readie to assist this bearer, Mr. Patrick Scott,\* in his employment hether; which he having followed with much care and diligence, euer since his arrival, now, at his returne, can best informe your Majesty what he hath learnt in these parts, which are never free from busie bodies about the presse, some for lucre and some for worse ends; the absolute remedie wherof it lies not in the power of these Magistrats to ordaine, as we see by dayly experience of pamphlets, duiulged against the chiefe in gouernment; but theyre license, by goode care, may be bridled; and any man who offends your Majesty, yf he can be lited on, (wherin my best endeavour shall not be wanting,) I doubt not but to procure him, so be exemplarily punished. So, in all humilitie, I take leave. Hagh, this 23 of October, 1624.

For your Majesty.	Your Maiestie's most humble and most obedient subject and servant, DUDLEY CARLETON.
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## CXXXVII.

LETTER.—FRANCIS PAGE TO MR. ELPHINSTON, April 9, 1628.†

D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>,—I was sorie yesterday to misse you at Court. I heard by Mr. Maxwell how farre they had pressed the Kinge upon his promise. But now there is a stumbling block layd in the way, and his Ma<sup>tie</sup> sticketh, though he absolutely, as yet, starteth not. But I doubt he will be drawne from his gracious ingagement, vnlesse all my freinds stande close vnto me with their renewed importunities, representing vnto his goodness, how both I have caste my hopes at that anchor, and how diuers have taken notice of his Royall word,

\* This person was the author of "Vox Vera," or Observations from Amsterdam, examining the late insolences of some Pseudo-puritans, separatists from the Church of Great Brittain, &c. &c. "by Patrick Scott, North Brittain." London, 1625. 4to. This tract, which is both rare and intrinsically curious, is dedicated to King Charles I.

† And. Coll. MS. vol. Lib. Fac. Ad.

and that it would much amate me to be now rejected ; and that it is not fairely suited of any, after a knowne promise made. Mun Mason, I heare, is the man that troubleth the water. (I thinke you knowe the man : he had given him the degree of a Doctor this Lente, at the King's being in Cambridg.) If he had received any promise, I should not not have appeared a competitor, nor caused my freinds to interpose. But if you can gett my little Lo. Bishop of Bath to favor me in this suite, (which is neither Bishoprick, Deanerie, nor other Dignitie, but an ordinarie Vicariage,) I may peradventure speede, though the Countesse of Denbigh be his greate meanes. But what is she against his Ma<sup>ties</sup> word and promise past, wherevpon I reflecte with a great deale of confidence. Tu, multum dilecte Amice, officium facito, et semper invenies.

Servum fidelissimum,

Lond. April 9, 1628.

FRAN. PAGE.

To his very worchipfull and worthy freind,  
Mr. Elphinston, Esquior,  
Cupbearer to his Majestie.

### CXXXVIII.

THE MARQUIS OF HAMILTON TO JAMES VI, WISHING HIM TO PROCURE THE RESTORATION OF THE DUTCHY OF CHATELHERAULT.

MOST SACRED SOUERAING.—As your Maiestie is the surce of al guid can ariue to me, so uil I bigin al my actionis and desyris by beging your hines fauour, humble praying your Maiestie to uryt in my fauoris to the french king, that I may be restorit to Chattellaraut, quhilk justly apertains unto me : by the ressauing of that or ane satisfaction thairfoir, I should be made mair habil to serue your Maiestie, and

should treuly bistou it, my lyf, and that faithful hairt, I sal  
euer karie at the least of your Maties commandimentia.

Marsyllis,  
the 1st May.

your Maiesties maist faithfull  
and humbil seruand,

HAMILTON.\*

To the king

His most sacred Maiestie.

### CXXXIX.

THE MARQUIS OF HAMILTON TO THE LORD OGILVIE. †

MY LORD.—Wald to god I had receaved your letter bot  
a few dayes sooner, and then I would have been the Messen-  
ger myself, for not hauing hope of ane partie in these pairtes  
I had sent gow and 800 of my best men to Berwick for a  
present desing their intended by his Maiestie, so it will be  
sum dayes before there trowpes return to me. In the interim  
if yow can not secure yourself where you are, you shall be  
welcome to me, for the sending of anie ships for the present  
to you ; I cannot, thogh shortlie yow may expect to see sum  
in these parts. I dar not wryt what I wold for fear it showld  
not cum safe to your hands, onlie this, rest assoored that it  
will not be long before his Majestie declair himself in that  
way which will not please the Covenanters, and power he  
hes to curb their insolencies give they contenow in them :  
your pairt hes been such as yow may expect that reward  
which a deseruing servant and loyall subject justlie merits,  
what I can contribut theirto look for it from

Your lordships faithfull  
friend and servant,

Leeth Road,  
Jun. 4, 1639.

HAMILTOUN.

\* Balfour MSS.

† This letter seems the answer to the one referred to in Bishop Burnet's *Memoirs of the Duke of Hamilton*, p. 140, sent by the Lord Ogilvie, afterwards Earl of Airly, to the Marquis, requesting his instant presence in the North.

‡ Afterwards Duke of Hamilton. Beheaded on the 9th of March 1649, in the 43d year of his age.

I haue intrusted the bearer with sum other particulars, which cannot be wrytten.\*

## CXL.

ARCHBISHOP GLADSTAINES TO JAMES VI, RECOMMENDING HIS SON-IN-LAW TO BE MADE A LORD OF SESSION, 23d Feb. 1612.

**MOST GRACIOUS SOUVERAIN.**—May it please your most excellent Maiestie to remember that I haue once or twyce maid mentioun to your Maiestie of my sone-in-law, the Commissar of Sant Andrew's, quho now hes been these two years Rector in the Vniuersitie; and as I sheu your Maiestie hes exercised ane publick professione in the Canon Law, ordinairly heir without any gages, only for your Maiestie's honer, and his honest inclinacione to learning; and thereby, and be his publick disputationes, as my depute Vice-Chancellor, hes conquessit to himselfe suche ane reputation, as all learned and verteous men regraits that his learning and raire vertews should not ressaue ane illustre and sensible promotioun. I must say that nixt the promotioun of Mr. William Oliphant, to be your Maiestie's Advocate, ther is none that will better lyke your people, not only for his learning, (quhich in his professione is inferior to none) but also for his integritie and æfaldnes in his judicatorie, and the whole tenor of his lyfe. His frends haue delt with my Lord of Tunngland for dimissoun of his rowme in Sessione, quho is content to demitte it, that such ane worthie man may be his successor, and as that auncient Senatour is ane conscientious man, so he esteemes ane greit relief to his conscience that he stais so well his place in his awne tyme; bot neither will the cedent overgiue, nor the apparent successor wndertak the bargain, vnless it please your most gracious Maiestie to allowe of both, so if it please your Maiestie to accept this gentleman to enter in that

\* Balcarres Papers. Thus backed:—"Copie of the Marquis of Hamilton's letter to my Lord Ogilvie, June 4, 1639, sent by Duncan Ogilvie."

rowme of your Maiesties seruice, the block will hold, and he, with his friends, will satisfie my Lord of Tungland\* for his kyndnes of the rowme, and otherwayes, vpon your Maiestie's declaratioune, they are to surceasse, and to awayte one ane better occasione, as your Maiestie sall think fitte. This is nothing, Sire, dissonant from the first constitutione of the College of Justice, for this gentleman is ane ecclesiastick Judge, and so hes bene these foure yeirs bygon: he is the Rector and Vice Chancellor of your Maiestie's cheef Vniuersitie heir, and ane Professor of ane Theologicke professione, and so I thinke little or no derogatione maid to that fundatioune, as your Maiestie knawis. He hath, Sire, so well merited in discussing your Maiestie's prerogative royal, chiefly in matters ecclesiasticall, and the power of Bishops in church gouernement, (quhairanent heerafter he may doe gude service,) that it beseemeth us all to advance him, and thanke him to our vttermost powers. I darre not be so bold as to direct your Maiestie, for respect to me, your Maiestie's old seruant, to accompt somequhat better of him, quhome, I protest befor God, I sould never haue recommendit to your Maiestie, wer not, I am assured, that your Maiestie will haue be him gude service, and the lyking of your people. Thus referring to the sufficiency of the berar, your Maiestie's old, fordward, and faithful seruand, quhom your Maiestie will please heare, and thereafter, be your Maiestie's awin wreit, or wtherwayes, declare your Maiestie's gracious will in this and some wther church matters. I beseech God to continue his saving and healthful protectione vpon your Maiesties sacred persone and royal gouernement for ever, and I rest

Your Maiestie's most obedient

Sanctandrewes,

subject and seruant,

23<sup>d</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup>. 1612.

SANCT ANDREWES.†

\* This proposed arrangement with Lord Tungland came to nothing, as, upon his demise, Sir Gideon Murray was, on the 2d November 1613, appointed to his place. Lord Tungland was the brother of James Melville of Halhill, author of the admirable memoirs, of which a complete edition was recently printed by the Bannatyne Club.

† This letter, although signed by Gladstones, is autograph of his son-in-law. Whether the Archbishop dictated the letter, or whether Wemyss prepared it

## CXLI.

APPLICATION BY JOHN WEMIS TO JAMES VI, TO BE  
APPOINTED A LORD OF SESSION.\*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MOST SACRED MAIESTY.—The suppliant, your Maiesties humble servant and subject, most earnestly, vpon the knees of his hairt, beseechis your Maiestie now to opportunely accomlishe, quhat it pleased your Maiestie sume years agoe gratusley to promeisse anent the promoting of him to ane ordinair place of sessione, how soone any sould happen to vaick, ather be death or demissione: he is thareof most ambitiously desirous, (and ane repulse will breed vnto him vnspeakable, gea, almaist remedyles greif,) not, he attestis God quha is *καταρχη*, in respect of onie advontage† in honor or geir quhilk may redounde to him be the said place, but as it may be ane token of your Maiesties favor and acceptance of his bypast, he will not say, effects bot affectione

himself, and got his father-in-law's signature, cannot now be ascertained; but in either way, the extreme modesty and coolness of the would-be judge, in thus himself recording his own merits, is highly amusing.

\* This letter, unfortunately, has no date, and it is therefore impossible to ascertain whether its object was successful. The writer ultimately succeeded in his efforts to sit on the bench, at least anterior to the 9th of November 1619. Shortly before his elevation, says Calderwood, "this new Senator had stolen a book out of James Cathkine's booth." See Historical account of the Senators of the College of Justice, p. 362. Edin. 1832. 8vo. Lord Craigtoun did not enjoy his situation long, as he died before December 1623. This letter was undoubtedly written some years after the preceding one.

† This extreme disinterestedness may be doubted,—the judges in those days made a very good thing of it, and most of them amassed considerable wealth. The following amusing extract gives the Bishop of Galloway's view on the subject:—"In a letter from him to the King, relative to the revival of the Chapel Royal, he says,—“ In end, all my suit is, your Maeistie wold be pleased to give *commandement to the Lords of your Highness Session, that they do justice* in such actions as shall come before their Lordships pertaining to the Chapell: sundrie noble men have I to doe with, bot the caus is your Maiesties, and not myne.” Balfour MSS. Church Affairs, vol. 3, No. 14. The idea of his Majesty being requested to *order his judges to do justice* is inimitable.



into your Maiesties service, and also as thairin he may have occasione to ferder manifeste his dewtiful dispositione in ane more remarquable manner, gea, and sheifly becaus be the advancing of him thairto, those quho are alyke affected salbe grittumly encouraged, and the enemies to your Maiesties service, and to him for his forewardnes in the same, sall want cause of deriding and glorieing in the disappointment of his purpose, quhich vtherwayes sould be offered them, to the sore discontentment and dejectione of the supplicant, and to wthers your Maiesties sincere servants. The supplicant, as he wishes, so he is induced to hope for ane gude answer from your Maiestie theranent, not only be your Maiesties gracious letters of promice, and the report of some of your Maiesties counsellors, quho have bene loving sollisters for him, but also be the conscience of his owne inclinatioune and desyre, in ane more eminent place to serve God, and your Maiestie, quhairwith he hopes God hes not in vain endewed him. As concerning his abilitie and power to serve, not willing to be impudently imprudent in praysing himself, he referres him to the declaratioun of those quho have bene witness to his cariage these eight yeirs bygone, in the inferior places of judicatorie quhilks he hes possessed, to the examination (and that in the strictest forme, if so seem expedient), of those quho have credite of your Maiestie, to cognosce upon the sufficiencie of the gifts of persons presented to the superior rowmes, and principally to your Maiesties awne determinatioun, if your Maiesties weachtier affaires have permitted your Maiestie to consider that treatise,\* quhiche a few days

\* The following is the title-page of this curious work taken from a copy in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates. "ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΗΡΟΧΗ. Sire de Regis primatu libellus, in quo summa Regis secundum Deum autoritas, cum in civilibus, tum in Ecclesiasticis, supra et populum et clerum, breviter et methodice probatur. Authore Domino Joanne Wemio de Craightoune, Scoto in Supremo apud Scotos concessu juridico, Senatore, et in intimo Regis Consistorio, Consiliario. Edinburgi; excudebat Thomas Finlason, Augustissimæ Regis Majestatis, Typographus. 1623 cum privilegio," 4to. The volume which contains 188 pages besides title and dedication, is inscribed to George Marquis of Buckingham, who is described as possessing every species of virtue. Sir John, speaking of the illustrious supporters of the state, proceeds "inter quos, nobilissime Hæzæ, tu coruscas velut inter ignes Luna minores, quem in summo

since he wes bold to offer vnto your Maiestie, quherein your Maiestie, he beleewis, sall find ane cleir (albeit short), theologicke and juredick, both probatione of the lawful power, alsweil ecclesiastick, as civile, of supreme princes, and of the deutie of subordinate magistrats, judges, and people, and lykwayis improbatione of the vsurped power of the people and estaits, or of the Pope and the Church, and sua ane refutatione of all such as are *Μοναρχομαχοι*, jesuits, puritains, and popular protestants. Your Maiestie, I doubt not, will forgive the supplicant thus pleiding for his qualificatione, seeing he hes no vther end, than the obteening of your Maiestie favour, quhiche may minister vnto him the fitter occasion of serving your Maiestie. Now, then, may it please your Maiestie, gude Soueraine, for Chryst his sake, to have pitie vpon ane devoted servand, having some warrand of the expectatione of grace at your Maiesties hands, and the rather that, togidder with discredite, quhairof ane generous mynd is ever impatient, he has suffered great damage and decay in moyens, throuche vnprosperously hithertill suting your Maiesties once intendit beneficence. If your Maiestie thinke yourself vtherwayis ingaged, be reason of ane promise maid in the behalf of ane vther, superior, it may weill be, to the supplicant in estait, but not in love and respect to your Maiesties royall persone and prerogative, the supplicant humbly intreats your most juste and wyse Maiestie to remember that (with your Maiesties permissione, qui dominus es juris,) it is regula juris quod prior tempore (as is the supplicant his case) sit potior jure, and that the adhering to the richt quhiche the vther may seeme to have be your Maiesteis promiseis, may prejudice the supplicant and no wayis benefite the vther, ther being for the present no place to vaik, except be the voluntarie deed of the supplicant his neer cusing,\* besyde that, apparantly ere it be long, your Maiestie will get occasione, be

Augustioris gloriæ Solstitio divini prorsus virgula constitutum, nemo potest diffiteri, nam, ut alia mittam, illa vultus animique tui tranquillitate tam gravi modestia, et modesta gravitate temperata, tunquam *Veneris* cæsto omnium animos suffragari." The book had probably been then shewn in MS. to his Majesty.

\* Probably Lord Myrecairnle.

the death of some senator, to conveniently performe also that vther promeis. But quia verbum sapienti potissimum Regi, sat est, least I empesche too much your Maiesties eyes, (quhois ears I can not have the honor for ony space to enioye,) I ende from the bottome of my hairt, praying to the Almichtie that he wald continwe his spirituall and temporall blessings vpon your Maiestie, and remain,

Sire,

Your Maiesties most devoted servand  
and subject,

Jo. WEMYs, Commissare of Sanct Andrews.

## CXLII.

CARTA SERENISSIMI REGIS JACOBI FORESTE DE IRNSIDE, &c.

Jacobus Dei Gratia, Rex Scotorum, dilectis nostris Alexandro Napar nostrorum compitorum rotulatori et David Berclay de Cullegin, et eorum alteri, vicecomitibus nostris de Fyffe, in hac parte specialiter deputatis, Salutem. Quia concessimus hereditarie dilectis oratoribus nostris, venerabili in Christo patri et religiosi viris, Abbati et conventui monasterii nostri de Lundoris, terras nostras de Parkhill, cum pertinenciis, jacentes infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Fyffe, ac eciam officium Forestarie silue nostre de Irnsyde jacentis in terris de Parkhill supradictis, infra vicecomitatum predictum, prout in carta nostra dictis Abbati et conventui inde confecta plenius continetur. Vobis et vestrum alteri precipimus et mandamus quatenus dictis Abbati et conventui vel eorum certo actornato latori precencium, sasinam dictarum terrarum et officii supradicti cum pertinenciis, secundum tenorem dicte carte nostre, quam inde habent uiste habere faciatis et sine delacione, et hoc nullo modo omittatis, ad quod faciendum vobis et vestrum alteri coniunctim seu diuisim in hac parte nostram plenariam (potestatem) tenore precencium commit-

timus. Datum sub testimonio magni Sigilli nostri apud Edinburgh xx<sup>mo</sup> die mensis Maij anno Regni nostri XV.\*

### CXLIII.

LETTER TO JAMES VI FROM JOHN FORBES, SOLICITING THE KING'S APPROBATION OF HIS TREATISE ON JUSTIFICATION.†

PLEIS YOUR MAIESTIE.—The dett of thankfulnes wherin I ever remane obliged vnto gowr Maiestie for the benefit of helthe and lyf preserved, and for that whiche is moir then bothe helthe and lyf, gowr Maiestie gratioous accepting me in gowr princely favour and protection as a good subiect, doeth still force me to schew foorthe some evidences of a hart wholly addicted to gowr Maiesties serveice, and filled with a desyr to manifest all willingnes in most inteir affection to do that dutie what I am never able to perform, trusting that gowr Maiestie in so great things will esteem it sufficient to haw willed, seeing from so base and low a worm no condigne action of so high a Maiestie can proceed to ansuer in any meassar so highe a favour. I haw laboured to mak others know what I haw found in suche sort that the wordle warloche not witnesses of gowr Highnes clemenice towards me, and get mynding to leav moir constant records of my thankfull

\* The Forest of Irnside or Hyrneside, as it is elsewhere called in the Book of Lindores, was the scene of one of the exploits of Wallace, mentioned by Blind Harry. See book ten, [Andro Hart's Edition, Edinburgh, 1620, p. 247,] line commencing,—

I'pon the morn, with systene hundreth men,  
Till Black Irneside as his gulds couth them ken;  
There Wallace was, and mycht no message send  
Till Sanct Johnstowne, to mak this jorney kend.

It is somewhat remarkable, that although there were three forests, viz. Fintreth, Lindores, and Irnside, in the vicinity of the Abbey, even at the period that Sir Robert Sibbald compiled his History of Fife, there were few traces of wood in the parish of Newburgh. The author of the history of that parish, in the new Statistical Account, confirms this statement of Sir Robert. The island which is termed Redinche, (not Fedinche,) granted by David Earl of Huntingdon to the Abbot and Convent of Lindores, is probably the one marked in Pont's maps as the Island of Lindores. The yair mentioned by the reverend author was at Colcrik not Tolerik.

† Balfour's MSS. Affairs of the Church, vol. 3, No. 47.

remembrance, I purpos'd to haw begun by sending a litle treatys, (whiche I haw wrytten at the desyr of the company of Merchand Adventurers, and is now printed by them), touching justification vnto the wordle, vnder the shaddow of gowr Maiestie's favour ; thinking that gowr Highness would not refuse the patronage of my work, since gowr Maiestie hes receaued myself in gowr gracious protection : but vehement desyr to please causing alwayis fear to offend, I durst not adventur without licence, and therefor haw send that litle work to be considerit and censured by gowr Maiestie, that if your Highnes find it worthie, and so permit, I may ad vnto it a dedication as a record of gowr Maiestie's favour, and a small token of my thankfulness for it: if it receaw gowr Maiesties approbation it shall not be affrayed, nor I asschamed of the censur of others. I keip it vp vntill I know gowr Maiestie's mynd, humbly attending gowr Highnes direction, and desyring if it may stand with gowr Maiestie's pleasure that gowr Highnes prohibition may stay all within gowr Maiesties dominions from printing or cawsing print this treatys, or suche other as I shall happen to wryt, without my owen consent, for as I purpose, God willing, to publishe nothing but that whiche sal be approved of gowr Maiestie, so I would humbly intreat this favour that I might haw choise of the printer ; and so in all loving reverence, kissing your Maiesties hands, I cease not to pray for gowr Maiesties long and prosperous reigne.

Middelbruche, 24th Julii 1616.

gowr Maiesties humble  
and affectionat subject and  
servitour,  
Jo. FORBES.\*

To the king his  
most excellent Maiestie.

\* John Forbes, minister at Alford. " He was banished in the year 1606, for holding the Assembly at Aberdeen, where he was chosen Moderator. He became minister at Delft, where there was an English congregation. He wrote eleven treatises and sermons. Item, The Saint's Hope, and infallibleness thereof, at Middleburgh, 8vo, 1608. Item, A treatise tending to the clearing of Justification, 4to, in 1616. Item, A treatise how God's Spirit may be discerned from Man's own Spirit. London, 1617. Item, 4 sermons on 1. Tim. VI, 13, 14,

## CXLIV.

JAMES ANDERSON, ESQ. TO SIR RICHARD STEELE, RELATIVE  
TO THE SALE OF HIS LIBRARY TO GEORGE I.\*

DR. SIR,—The agony your friends were under by the melancholy account of your indisposition, made the news of your recovery very acceptable, and lest a load of letters might be troublesome, we caused honest George to congratulate you; and the seeing again your hand writing gave us unspeakable joy.† Such was the just concern here for our friend, that we heartily wisht to have known him less if he was to take his farewell. May he long live, for the good of his prince and his countrey, and the benefit of his friends, which I have a fresh proof of, by the honor of your's of the 30th last. Such superlative Friendship and Generosity makes me presume to inclose a generall account of my collection, with a Memorial about it, which I humbly beg your favour to reform, and to mention my name or not, as you think proper; for being a private man, and having a numerous family, I may be justly reproach'd for such a large and expensive collection. But I had occasion for many of them, and the more complete my collection was, especially of British matters, and of the History of Learning and Dic-

15, 16, 4to, 1635." Catalogues of Scottish Writers, Edin. 1833, p. 13-14. The "Treatise tending to cleare the doctrine of Justification," as the title-page bears, is dedicated "to his well-beloved in the Lord, the faithfull of the English Church in Middelburgh, whose love to the trueth hath entertained his ministerie among them." It contains 189 pages, besides title, prefatory epistle, table, and a leaf of errata. Whether it found favour in the eyes of James, the Editor cannot say, as he has been unable to trace any English edition.

\* This letter should have been printed in the first volume, but the original draft was not discovered till recently. See *Analecta Scotica*, vol. i, p. 16.

† Anderson does not appear to have been contented with this mode of expressing himself, and, accordingly, there is on the margin, the following correction;—"And unwillingness to load you with letters made us use Mr. Montgomerie for all, and the news of your recovery was as acceptable, by the seeing your hand writing, unspeakable joy." As the text is not scored out, which paragraph was adopted, cannot be ascertained.

tionaries, I imagined they would turn to the better account to me or mine; and for the other Books, they are mostly of usefull and Genteel Subjects, proper for men of all professions, having, as far as my capacity did reach, shunn'd the buying of Lumber; this, with the natural propensity of indulging ourselves in what's to our liking, was my true motive, so is the best excuse I can offer for my extravagance, which, if it turn to any publick benefite, I shall reckon my labour in the collecting well bestowed.\*

I am fully perswaded, tho' I had no interest in the matter, that his Majesty could not doe a thing more obliging and beneficial to this countrey. By the small knowledge I have of those matters, I may adventure to say, that the more the History of Britain is known, the brighter will the present constitution appear, and less dispute amongst our Divines; and how much the study of these matters, by noblemen and gentlemen, might be of service to their prince and countrey, is obvious, which the founding of a Royal Historical Library might much contribute to.

I made a Catalogue of the Books as they were arranged in shelves, which I'm now altering and making up, according to the several subjects of the inclosed Generall account of them.

I beg to know, if you think it convenient to mention my name; for if so, it may be proper for me to acquaint the Dukes of Argyll and Roxburgh, and Earl of Isla, who, I flatter myself, will concur with you, and take your good offices very kindly, it being realy a pity such a Collection should be dismember'd.

\* What became of Anderson's library, is uncertain. After the loss of his situation in the Post-Office, he seems to have fallen behind in the world, a misfortune to which the enormous expense he was subjected in completing the *Diplomata* must have greatly contributed. Part of his collection of printed books was acquired by the Faculty of Advocates, but the greater portion was disposed of in parcels, not unfrequently by auction, for the Editor has in his possession a MS. Catalogue of some of the books, with the prices at which they sold affixed, evidently furnished by M'Ewen, the bookseller and auctioneer, to Anderson, who had employed him to sell them.

Geo. has write you about his affairs, who is extremely sensible of your favours: He and other Friends remember you in the most affectionate manner, with hearty wishes for a speedy and full recovery, hoping a summer expedition will confirme your health. Heaven preserve my worthy and kind Friend, to

Febr 16th, 1720-21.

His, &c.\*

### CXLV.

JAMES WALLACE TO THE REV. R. WODROW, AS TO LITERARY MATTERS, &c. Dec. 26, 1699.

DEAR COMERADE,—The reason of my not writeing to you before this time is, both because I had a long and tedious journey to this place, (tho' blessed be God, a very safe one,) not having got hither till the 15 of this instant, and because Mr. Bell is out of town, and so I am not in a capacity to give you a distinct account of these things you entrusted me with: Nevertheless, I could not be at ease until I should write, lest you should apprehend I had forgotten your orders. Mr. Bell will be in town this week, his wife says, and by Saturday's post, or at lest Tuesday's, I hope to give you some account of your catalogue. I desire you would let me know first, whether the books that I sent in to the auction be sold, and what they come to, and deliver the money to John Wilson, bookbinder in the salt mercat, because I am owing him (I think) about thirty shillings for books, and (if you can) I entreat you would advance the rest to him, and draw a bill

\* From the Anderson papers, MS. Faculty Library. The following notice of Anderson's death occurs in Wodrow's *Analecta*:—"Worthy and learned Mr. James Anderson, of whom last month, I hear died at London, April 3 last, (1728). If I do not forget, he was very well the day before, and had been out that evening walking in St. James' Park, and came in very well at 11 of the clock. He took a kind of fainting, and went to bed, and dyed before two of the clock in the morning. Its well his collections are finished just three or four dayes before his death."



upon me, to be answered here. I would have payed him before I came from Glasgow, but I was afraid I should fall short of money before I came here. I desire also you would let me know what is doing about our Darien business, and whether it be repassed; we have accounts here that it is; but, withall, that there are great heats in Scotland about it. Give my service to Mr. Pasley, and tell him I shall write to him shortly. Let me know if Mr. Cameron be gone to Galloway, or where he is, that I may write him. There is a second piece of Hennis come out against Darien, in answer to Mr. Fergusson's, so that there are now five pamphlets in whole, for and against this affair. The King is this day gone to Hampton Court, where he is to stay 8 or 10 dayes.

I am

London, Dec. 26, 1699.

Your affectionat Comerad,

JAMES WALLACE.

Direct your letters for me at the right Honourable the Lord Ross his lodgings, in Gerard Street, next door to my Lord Maxfields,\* London.

## CXLVI.

LETTERS ON LITERARY MATTERS, &c. FROM MR. JAMES SUTHERLAND† TO THE REV. R. WODROW.

Edinburgh, Aprile 23, 1701.

1.—I hade a letter from you with my three books of medals at John Wallange's shop, about a month ago; I did not then see the carier, neither have I since met with any that I could trust with ane other book of the same subject ready for your peruseing, but whenever ye write with one of your acquaintance, I shall not fail to send you what I think most proper. I'm expecting a list of all your coyns, that what I send may be such as ye want. Dr. Richardson in his last gives me ad-

\* Macclesfield.

† An eminent Scottish Botanist.

vice that Mr. Lhwyd\* is returned home to Oxford. He came to Brest in France, where both he and his comrade were taken for spies and caried before the Governour, who comitted them to the Castle without either examineing them or their papers, where they were confined for three weeks. Upon examineing their papers and findeing nothing of treason in them, he set them at liberty and allowed them half-a-crown a-day betwixt them for the time of their imprisonment, but could not be prevailed upon to grant them a passe to Paris, and when he had writen to some of his friends at the French Court to procure the king's passe, but was de-neyed, he thought it high time to return to Oxford. Dr. Leigh's book† is at last come to Edinburgh. I am one of the subscribers for it, and expect my book once this week. It is bound and will cost me 25 shillings sterling. If ye want one I believe Mr. Ja. Paterson will afford you it at that rate. I had a letter lately from Archdeacon Nicholson, he promises to be here towards the end of May, and to stay at least three weeks. I long to hear from you, and am,

Sir,

your oblidged humble servant,

JA. SUTHERLAND.

Edinburgh, Dec. 24, 1702..

2.—I have yours of November 13, and a pretty while before, the packet ye wrote of, (sent me by the B. of Carloli), came to my hand. Sir Robert Sibbald and I have lately letters from Mr. Lhwyd, wherein he shews us he is very bussie about his *Archæologia Britannica*, and therefore desires ye would do him the favour to procure him a correspondence with any curious gentlemen of your acquaintance in the Highlands conversant in Irish Manuscripts, who might by degrees satisfie him in the following particulars, viz.—

1. A Catalogue of the Irish Manuscripts he has perused or seen, or may have easie access to, the first and last words

\* See letter by Edward Lhuyd to Wodrow, *Analecta Scotica*, vol. I, p. 339.

† Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the Peak of Derbyshire, Oxford, 1700. folio.

of each, with the number of pages each tract consists of, and in whose possession at present. This he would, with permission, print in his *Archæologia Britannica*, (together with his catalogue of British Manuscripts), as received from such a person.

2. He would be glade to know whether there be two or more chief dialects of the Irish in Scotland, and what extent these are of, with a specimen of about 40 or 50 words wherein they differ.

3. Ane interpretation of about 40 or 50 names of rivers or brooks, if they are agreed on in their signification, if not, a distinction betwixt what they are satisfied in, and conclude; and what they only conjecture.

4. The like of their mountains, woods, fountains, and rocks, and somewhat of their towns and villages. Also

5. Ane interpretation of such names as are purely Scottish, whether the nomina or agnomina, with a catalogue of such old Scottish proper names as are now obsolete or very rarely used.

6. A catalogue of the Irish names of trees, common herbs, birds, beasts, fishes, and insects of the highlands, with their English or rather Latin interpretation, where they can be positive, and some short hints of the others.

He says Mr. Collin Campbell, Minister of Muccarn in Lorn, promised he would resolve these Queries the best he could, and he sent him afterwards the Queries by your direction from Glasgow, and desired to send the answer of them to Mr. Paterson, but it seems Mr. Paterson never heard from him. Mr. Lhwyd hopes ye will take some pains in these particulars, and he presumes the Minister of Kilmichael and Lus, one of whose parishioners he tooke from Scotland, and hes yet with him, would not scruple to do his part. He desires such returns as may be procured with all possible speed, because the Irish vocabulary and catalogue of manuscripts are some of the first things he puts into the presse.

He tells me also that Mr. Martin M'Martin is at present at London, and says he intends the publishing a *Naturall and Morall History of the Western Isles of Scotland*, but it is

not yet in the presse.\* Mr. Ray's *Methodus Plantarum Reformatus* is lately printed in Holland. Dr. Woodward hes newly published a second edition of his book, but he cannot yet find that he hes made any addition or alteration. He is told ane other piece of his is intended against all that ever yet medled with Figured Fossils, but he knows not as yet how foreward that may be, or whether in the presse or not. He desires I may tell you that he received about halfe a year after the date your oblidgeing letter, but had not the good fortun of seeing Mr. Lachlyn Campbell, but received a kind present of ane Irish manuscript from him. Sir Robert Sibbald gives you his service, and says he longs exceedingly to hear from you. I have got some small addition to my coyns since ye was here. A gold Nero, weighing ane unce and a drop, ane other gold Nero, ploughed up in the south of Scotland, weighing near 4 drop, a dozen Roman pieces, six silver and six copper, from Dr. Richardson in Yorkshire, with a small box of Fossils, three Roman Denarii found near Dundee, some brasse pieces of Antoninus Pius, Alexander Severus, and Gordianus Pius, from a friend lately returned from his travels; and I expect thirty-six pieces more with a ship waiting a fair wind from London. When ye think convenient let me hear from you, and ye may always be assured of a return from

Sir,

your most humble oblidgeid servant,  
JA. SUTHERLAND.

\* Martin published his *Description of the Western Islands of Scotland* in 1703, 8vo. A second edition appeared in the year 1716. He also wrote an account of "A Voyage to St. Kilda, the remotest of all the Hebrides," 1698, 8vo. The best edition is understood to be that printed at London, 1753, 8vo. In the preface of this last work, the author observes, that "born in one of the most spacious and fertile Isles in the West of Scotland," he, "by a laudable curiosity, was prompted to undertake the voyage, and that in an open boat, to the almost manifest hazard of his life."

## CXLVII.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN JOHN DUNDAS OF PHILIPSTOUN  
AND THE REVEREND ROBERT WODROW.

R<sup>d</sup> SIR,—Sir James Dalrymple of Killock informes me, that there is a certaine acquaintance of his in England, a well-wisher to our establishment, who is about to write the present state of Britaine, and would be glade to be informed, and to have good documents and vouchers as to any thing that would make for the advantage of our cause, in any narration that will fall in his way, to make of our reformation. I gave him all the account I could, but it signified nothing, because wee have no registers, and for want of money, wee have not yet got these purchased, that wee find are in other peoples hands. But I, knowing both your zeal for the cause and that you are very inquisitive in things that are both curious and usefull, and particularlie in what concerns the historie and policie of our Church, I presume to write to you, to entreat you'll assist us with what accounts you can, especially as to these particulars, viz. when wee had the first assemblie after the reformation; and if you knew if there be any credible copies of the proceedings of it, and some following assemblies to be had, which would clear many things in controversie betwixt the Episcopall people and us, as whether there was any disparitie or preheminance amongst the ministers of these assemblies, and what it was, or when that disparitie did creep in. I find in the assemblie 1638, the registers of assemblie from 1560 to 1568 approven as authentick; but there is nothing of the matter of these assemblies extant, unless it be in your copie at Glasgow, of which you'll acquaint us. See if you can also give any light when wee had first any commission for plantation; wee find some vestiges of them in the 1618, but no higher. These, and any other things that you would wish were published, be pleased to informe me of by a line, for severalls are attempting such accounts, by way of the State of Britaine,

some of whom have not very clean hands, nor warme hearts to presbyterie, therefore, well attested accounts of such truths as make for us, would be usefull and seasonable. I am informed this work is come a great lenth, and will suddenly come abroad; and, therfor, I must urge, that what you think fitt to do, you'l do it as soon as you can. This from,

R<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup>,

Ed<sup>r</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>  
12, 1707.

Yor most humble Ser<sup>t</sup>,  
JO. DUNDAS.

To know who were Moderators of these Assemblies, were of importance.

2.—REVEREND SIR,—I received yours, and I communed with Killock about the contents of it, and he was very sorie that he had not mett with you when you was at Edinburgh. He did not tell me who it was whom he was seeking to assist with the materialls which he was desireing, only that he was one who bore a good will to our establishment; but I find it is not Mr. Redpath whom you seeme to mention. He and I were both glade to find that you have such a collection of manuscripts that I hope may prove usefull for clearing matters concerning our first tymes of Reformation. And now, since I hade yours, we haue got up from the Earle of Cromertie that old copie of the church register which, you know, was mentioned last Assembly. It commences in 1562, and ends on Aprile 1593. He sayes there were other two years, viz. 1560 and 1561, which, he believes, he gave to the bookbinder and got not back, but he hes promised to make inquirie about them and deliver them up; that register (he said) also hade some assemblies after 1593, but the paper was so mustied with bad keeping, that when they came to be handled, the sheets fell asunder. There are leaves also tore, and others that are damnified; however, as it stands, it is a good propine to the church; he hes prefixed to it a narrative, truely very accurat and plaine, of our Reformation, in vindication of it from the false imputations of the tumultuariness and rebellion, and shows how the register was preserved by

him, and taken out amongst the rest of the church records and warrants that were condemned to the fire in 1662, and thereby it appears to be the very same copie that's attested by the G. Assemblie 1638; if so be, and that the characters giuen in that act 1638 be found to agree to this copie, and if, by comparing it with your copie at Glasgow, and any other copie that shall be found extant, they be found to agree as to the years wherin they meet, what is wanting in this copie may be supplied from the other copies, and so wee may get something of a compleat register of those first Assemblies made up, and this were a work well worth the paines of the next ensueing Assemblie; and I have promises of assistance of lawyers and others here, as to the legall way of doing of it; and what papers you have gathered together, will questionless be of good use, either for supplement of the registers, or proof of their authentickness, and because I know you are both inquisitive in the matter of our churches ancient transactions, and very desirouse to haue the losses wee haue been at by the injurie of tymes and cross providences supplied, therfor I write this to beg, you'll betwixt and the next Assemblie, think upon all the means you can of furthering this attempt of supplieing our lost records, and if you can direct me in any thing that I can assist you in here, or do toward that end, I will be uery earnest to execute it. I resolve to speak to our minister to see if he can trust us with your Glasgow copie, that Nicol Spence and I may, in the meantyme, compare it with this of E. Cromertie, to see wherin they agree or differ, that wee may be able to give ane account therof if required by the Assemblie, and if you have any other copies of these, or proceeding or subsequent years, to send us in, wee shall have a speciall care of them, and shall be furthcoming for them, which is all that occurs at present wherewith I find it needfull to trouble you, who am

Your most humble Ser<sup>t</sup>.

JO. DUNDAS.

Edinr. Januarie 22, 1708.

3.—REVEREND SIR,—I have yours of the 19th instant, and as to what you write of the account given by Mr. Abercrombie, of our Assemblie Register, it is worth the enquire about, and I shall do my outmost to make tryall of the matter. I am not acquainted with Mr. Abercrombie myself, but shall be at paines to find out some person that hes the interest with him to pump him, so that, if possible, the haver of that Register may be discovered. But in the meantyme, it is our business to make the best wee can of what wee have, least Mr. Abercrombie's storie be but fictitious, and first, I think a collation with your Glasgow [one] may make help, and which Mr. Spence and I shall do befor the Assemblie sit, if wee get that copie. I have written to our Moderator about it, but intreats that you'll also speak to him, that if he think it not fit to send the College's copie, wee may have the use of yours, which shall be had a speciall care of, and thankfully returned. I am glade to hear that you haue compared your copie with others, and that it agrees; the next voucher of the truth of our Register, I think, will be hade from the compareing such of the publick acts as are therein mentioned, with the accounts of those acts as given in our histories of the Church of Scotland as you propose; and I hope in the meantyme, before the sitting of the Assemblie, you'll be preparing what assistance you can to us from the manuscripts you mention to be in your hand, and that you will digest in order some overture to be offered to the Assemblie, that may further this designe of compleating our registers, which, though it cannot be imagined that the Assemblie can discuss, yet some distinct overture being offerd to and prepared by the G. Assemblie, it may be remitted for execution to the Commission, or a select committee of the Assemblie; and what assistance can be got from Balfour's Anales, I shall endeavour to obtain it in our Librarie. I am glade to hear that wee are to have the benefite of your assistance at this Assemblie, either as a member or otherways. I cannot as yet give you any distinct account or judgement of my Lord Cromertie's propine, because of our Session business, but I designe to make it my work, betwixt and the



Assemblie, to go through it; but I will do it to better purpose, when I get the help of your Glasgow copie or yours. I shall show Killoch that you remember him. Mr. Spence gives his service to you. Wee have no forraigne news at present that's remarkable, except the talk of a designed invasion from France, about the truth whereof wee are very different opinions, but if things be so favor'd as they talk, a little tyme will discover the matter. Give my humble duetie to honest Mr. Hastie, and my other friends of the ministers with you, who am,

Reverend Sir,

Edinr. 25.

Your very humble sert.

Februe. 1708.

JO. DUNDAS.

4.—DEAR SIR,—I send you inclosed the subscriptions of our presbytery of Paisley, for the advancing the noble design of propagating Christian knowledge. I am sorrie that they are soe long in coming up; there wer some [of] our number whose affairs kept them from us for severall Presbytery days, and wee wer unwilling to send in our subscriptions till they were compleated. The quota is but inconsiderable,—five and twenty pounds sterling; but the circumstances of some oblidge them to it, and we impose upon none. Our Presbytery received a letter from Mr. Carstairs, anent the collection in the Cannongate. It is not for want of inclination to contribute what we can to such charitable uses that we have made noe return; but the truth is, the strait of this part of the country is soe great, throu the dearth of the victuall, that our collections are very farr from mentaining our poor, and people will give nothing to their collections, and are in such a pett with collections for Bridges, Tolbooths, &c. that when any collection is intimate, they are sure to give lesse that day then their ordinary. It is very hard for us to get any thing for Mr. M'Craken or Caesar; as for your Society for propagation of knowledge, we are dealing among our people and gentry but to litle purpose, and you need expect but very litle, I suspect, from most of our congregations. The publick spirit and zeal for any good desinges is much away

from the generality here. I wish and hope it may be otherwise in other places of this nation. I am very glad to hear that you are chosen Secretary unto the Society, and if in any thing I can be serviceable to you, I am perswaded you will not doubt of my readiness. Since I saw you, I have fallen upon, throu Mr. Weily of Hamilton's kind assistance, two folio MSS. of our Acts of Assembly: the one contains the Acts of the Assembly 1638, of which I have seen severall copyes: the other is miserably abused, but contains the Acts of the Assembly 1642, 3, 4, 5, and 6, but wants severall leaves. It has the Roll of the Members before evry Assembly, and in one place is corrected, and a reference made to another place, and subscribed A. Ker, which made me suspect at first veu it might be ane original, but the hands are soe different in it, and some other things, keep me from thinking soe. I have not yet had tyme to peruse it, but I hope to be then better in ease to accompt for it. Let me know if you have or have seen any copyes in MSS. for thir years. I should be glad to know if Mr. Semple has procured the two MSS. of the old acts that he fell on at London, with all your discoveries since I saw you. Ther are some things in the E. of Cromartys MSS. acts that I would willingly have transcribed for me, as I was acquainting you at our last meeting. I fear I shall scarce be in ease now when I am not by the copy, with that distinctness I would, to shew what I would have, copied.\* The Earle's accompt and historicall preface to it, as conteaining some hints very considerable, tho' likwyse some mistakes, at full lenth, and you know there are 4 or 5 sheets bound up at the end of the acts, which I take to be a part of a larger Record then we have yet seen. If I remember, they relate to the year 1593 or therabout. When I collated them with my copy, I found I had already the following articles:—Names of the vacancys. Acta Sess. 7 Aprile 27. Articles of the King. Answers to the Kirk, and the long act of Parliament. All these I have, and desire none of them

\* Sic.—The meaning seems to be, that Wodrow was not at his ease, because he was not beside the copy to shew distinctly the portion he required to be transcribed.

transcribed, but I would gladly have the Earle's forsaide accompt, and any other things in the foresaid mank sheets bound in at the end of the Act, copied for me, and, if you please, let it be in 4to. that it may suite some other papers relative to these tymes I have to bind up, with a pretty large margine. What ever expense you are at for the writter, I shall order you at demand. I am ashamed to put you upon soe much trouble, but if you want any thing I can cause copy for you here, I shall willingly undertake it. I give my kindest respects to your Lady and Mr. Spence. I shall be very glade of your neuse by post, and of the accompts of your proceedings in your Society for propagating knowledge, from time to time. Begging pardon for this trouble, I am, D. Sir,

Your very much obliged  
and most humble Servant,

ROBERT WODROW.\*

Eastwood, Nov.  
23, 1709.

Upon the 16 current our Presbytery  
transported Mr. Ro<sup>t</sup> Millar  
from Port Glasgow to Paisley.

To Mr. John Dundasse of Philpstoun,  
Advocate and Clerk to the Church.

### CXLVIII.

LETTER.—REV. ROB. WODROW TO THE REV. MR. ROBERT WYLIE,† AS TO MSS. OF THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY, March 6, 1710.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—I am very much in your debt for your loan of the two volumes of the MSS. acts of our

\* Although other letters by Wodrow are referred to by Mr. Dundas, this is the only one on the subject which can now be found in his MS. letter books,—the first volume of which has been lost.

† Minister of the Gospel at Hamilton.

Assembly, which is soe happily recovered from the tobacconists hands. I tho't to have given you ane accompt of them, but till this night I have never gote throu them, and I judged it proper to delay my remarks till I had run over them all.

The thin volume is a compleat accompt of the Assembly 1638, and at the end there is a copy of Mr. Henderson's sermon, and the form of his excommunicating the Bishops, which, if my memory fail me not, I have seen in print. This is certainly noe originall, as I hope the other volume is, but a copy. I have seen three or four cotypes of the proceeding of this Assembly, and all the speeches of the members, with not a feu of the Earl of Argyles, who was not a member, as noe doubt you know, but came with the Marquis of Hamilton, and was named by him to be one of the Privy conference, which the Assembly would not goe into, as that they tho't was a praelimiting of them, but was, throu some pains, gained by the Covenanters, and desired to stay still, for advise as a Privy Counselour, after the commissioners leaving them. This copy of yours conteans all the speeches at great lenth. I heard a tradition that some persons that wer exact in the short hand, by the connivance of some of the leading members, gote up to the vices of the High Church, and wrote all that was spoke at this Assembly, and I fancy thir collections are the fruite of their pains. Mr. Craufurd, in his history, has insert this collection almost verbatim.

The other volume contains the Assemblys 1642-1646. It is miserably torn, and the most considerable blanks, after I have, with all the care I could, put its scattered parts in order, are Assembly 1643 from p. 40-55, and the Assembly 1646 is perfectly abused, from Session 2-7 is a missing, and some leaves session 10, and from session 11 to the close, viz. 18 session is lost. I recon this losse the greater, in that I think I have ground to think that this very volume is the originall copy, and perhapps the only one of the church's register for those yeirs. That I may communicate what occurred to me in looking it over fully, that you may make a full judgement of it, I shall set down the matter on both sides, and first represent what I recollect that raised some scruples

to me, if this wer a copy or originall, and then what I found, that determined me to think it is the Register of those years.

Upon the one hand, I find noe accompt of the calling of the Rolls, Prayers, nor reading minutes. Farther, I find none of thir Assemblys subscribed, either by the moderator or clerk,—and in the Assembly 1643, the draught of the league and covenant, I find closed with “sic subscribitur, A. Ker,” in the hand of the rest of the Register. Likewise, in some feu places, I had blanks only of places, as minister at . . . . and of dates, to endure to the . . . . day of . . . . These wer what I observed that did any thing shake my opinion of this volume, being ane originall record. I believe answers might be framed to each of them, and they did not alter my tho'ts of this volume being the Church record, which rann upon these grounds.

I find the rolls at full length before each Assembly with blanks for the absents. There are sometimes such minute things recorded, as noe body would be at the pains to transcribe in a copy, and indeed rather look like minutes than a record. The adding for instance a member to a committy, and the altering another from one committy to another. The printed acts, and this MS., in what of it is printed, jump to a word even in some seemingly needless circumstances, and in blanks; and the unprinted acts at the end of the printed acts agree in their order, with this MS., only they want several things that are here. They seem as it were to be just a copy of the margins of this MS., thir are but cumulative evidences. The things I lay most stresse on are, 1st, I find in severall places corrections and additions by another hand upon the margine, and subscribed A. Ker, ad longum, and that five or six times. 2dly, The write and the margines are most exact, and wher ther is any escape, its corrected and subscribed by the clerk on the margine. 3dly, Anno 1642, I find the National Covenant and the bond, ad longum, ordered to be insert in the Registers of the Church, with the copy of the Noblemen, the Members of the Covenant of Estates, that subscribed it, with the Assembly 1639, their explication, and accordingly it follows in this copy with all their names. And

soe in this same Assembly ther is a letter comes from the King with the gift of the five hundred pounds for the publick charge of the Church, and with it a copy of the signature for this, and the king in his letter craves that his signature may be insert in the Church Registers, *ad futurore rei memoriam*, and accordingly it followes here : and which comes in upon this argument, the league and couenant is insert here in its first draught, as it came from the committy of this Assembly 1643, with a *nota* on the margine that ther was some alterations afterwards made in this draught, which were agreed to by the commission, and printed and ratified by the Assembly 1645, in the register of which its again insert, *ad longum*. In the Assembly 1644, the Assembly for want of time refers the answering of the letter of the Divines in England and Holland to the commission for public affairs, and ordeans the clerk to insert the answers when drawn up in the Registers of this Assembly, and accordingly they follow in this MS. Assembly 1645, the Directory for Government is insert at large in this MS. and yet the printed acts of this year say it is not insert in them becaus in print already, which plainly shews this MS. to be noe private copy, for noe body would be at the pains to transcribe the things that wer in every bodys hand in print. And upon this copy of the Directory ther ar some marginall notes of articles to be considered by the commission. Lastly, in the Assembly 1643, sess. 8, I find the Presbitry of Aucherardour are staged before the Assembly for ther not reading the commissions warning, and all but two or three are suspended or deposed, and the names of their commissioners to this Assembly ordered to be razed out of the rolls, and accordingly in the rolls before this Assembly, the commissioners from that Presbytery are crossed out, and a marginall note in the hand that subscribed A. Ker is added, " appointed to be delated by the Assembly."

These things weigh with me to conclude that this very copy is the original register of these Assemblies, and I lay them before you, who is a more competent judge than I can pretend to be of these things. I once designed to have sett

doun some singularitys I observed in the discipline and actings of ther Assemblys, but I am persuaded I have already outwearyed you with this scribble.

If I had any sure hand I would have returned you this MS. with this, but I shall deferr this till we meet, (if the Lord will), at the inseuing Synod. It wer worth while to cause take asunder the loose volume and bind it up carefully with clean paper in the wants, for its a pity such a valuable remain should be thus all in tatters. I shall be very glade to have your judgement of thir things by the post to Glasgow, with all your neuse. Mean whill, giveing my humble respect to Mrs. Wylie, and am,

March 6, 1710.

Revend and Dear Sir,  
your very most oblidged and  
most humble Servant.\*

## CXLIX.

### LETTERS FROM DAVID ERSKINE TO THE REVEREND ROBERT WODROW.

*Edin. 20 Aprill 1715.*

1.—REV<sup>d</sup> SIR,—It was laite before the paper came,—ther appears no fresher newes of the French King then by the former post, nor of the affairs at Sholsownd. Bot we have what seems materiall this day from Perth, that the Earle of Mar came to Dipplen on Wedensday last, and next day, his Lordship, with Generall Geo. Hamilton, Colonel Hay, and about 40 horse crost the water about 2 miles above Perth, and went towards the north. Lockhart of Carnwath was taken to the castle on Thursday morning, and this day the Earls of Home and Wigton; Traquair and Winton have made their escape.

*Edin. 23d August 1715.*

2.—REVEREND SIR,—By yester night's post, there are

\* Wodrow's letters, MS. 12mo. Vol. 2.

certain accountts that the design of an invasion is now past doubt, and that the scene is to be first opened in Scotland : This the Court had by an express from the Earl of Stair's that day the post came off. The reason given for it is, least after the French King's death, (which we have account of by some private letters,) the Duke of Orleans carry his pretensions against the King of Spain to the guardianship of the young Dauphin, being supported by the interest [of] our King : to prevent his interesting himself, this diversion is to be given. By an express this morn, came down the Commissions of Lewtenancy : Selkirk has got Clidsdale ; Athol, Perthshire ; Sutherland all beyond Spey, except Orkney, which Morton has ; Rothes, Fife ; Isla, this shire ; Hopton, Westlothian ; Twedale, East Lothian ; Loudon, Air ; Stairs, Galloway ; Polwart, the Mers ; Douglas, Angus ; Ross, Renfrew ; Argyll, Argyll and Dumbarton ; Buchan, Stirling and Clackmannan ; Roxburgh, Roxburgh and Peebles and Selkirk ; Annandale, Annandale ; Nithsdale, Teviotdale and the Stuartry of Kircudbright ; Deskford Finlater's son is this afternoon taken up to the Castle. I am, your

Some good accounts bear, there is ground to beleive the Pretender is already sail'd, and that the first newes they expect to hear of him at London is from Scotland. The fast was well observed this day.

SIR,—I tell you news that will plise you very weall, that the Master of Rose and my Lady Betty Ker, who is on of the best young ladyes wee have in Scotland, was proclaim'd Sabbath last ; he owes me a vissit when he comes to Edinburgh, for giveing his bride so many. My service to your wife and mother in law.

Your sincere wealwisher and servant,  
Adieu.



## CL.

LETTER.—LORD GRANGE TO THE REV. ROBERT WODROW,  
RELATIVE TO MR. JOHN DAVIDSON,\* 16th April 1725.

SIR,—So long as Mr. Warner was here, I could not get time to read through your MS. concerning Mr. Davidson, which you did me the favour to send me by him ; and since he went away, no occasion of returning it to you has offered, except the common post, which I was afraid to trust it by. Pardon me to observe, that some few old Scots words, that are not at all us'd (even in Scotland) in writing, have unawares drop'd from you, such as [thir] instead of [these.] Since I mention what regards language, allow me also to observe, that certain abbreviations are now sometimes used by you, and others of our Ministers, in syllabication, which I doubt if there be good English precedent for, which yet must be our rule and standard in such cases. Of this sort, I take to be the leaving out [ugh] in [brought, thought, &c.] and writing them [bro't, tho't], and writing in prose, (I know it is done in verse,) [twixt for betwixt.]

The church walls you mention Mr. Davidson said should stand, do indeed still stand at full height ; but that they are overgrown, is a misinformation, for they just stand as old walls, and there is no earth or rubbish upon them, nor no weeds, except perhaps a few wall flowers or the like, that are ordinarily found on such places. Some years ago, I believe, there were Pinkertouns in Preston pans, but now there are none. Their small heritage came to a daughter, who is marry'd to one Ramsay, Schoolmaster and Precenter at Libertoun. That Mr. Ker's parents liv'd in Prestonpans, I remember not to have heard before : and I doubt he was not

\* He was sometime Regent in St. Leonard's College, and afterwards Minister of Salt-Preston, or Prestonpans, as it is now called. His Poetical Remains were collected, and a few copies reprinted from the rare original editions, with a Biographical notice of the author, &c. at Edinburgh. 1829. Crown, 8vo.

so long minister there as 58 or 68 years, for he was transported to another parish, the name of which I have at present forgot. There is a stone above one of the doors of the church of Salt Preston, on which there was an inscription telling what part Mr. Davidson, Pinkertoun, and others, had in building it. The inscription is now obliterated by length of time, but I have heard it repeated, and can, I suppose, get a copy of it. The passage of the Gentleman struck down with thunder is constantly told in that parish, and they say he was a brother of Hamilton of Preston. I have heard some say that he was drinking with some company, and went to the door to make water when killed. I believe the house is now mine, and nothing of it standing but a little bit. Mr. Davidson lyes buried in the church yard of that parish, and all the ministers who have since dyed there, are bury'd in that grave. There is a stone over it, whereon is cut when Mr. Davidson and the rest of them dy'd, and though Mr. Ker dy'd not, nor is bury'd there, yet if I right remember, the time of his ministry in that parish is mentioned in that inscription. I'll send you a copy of it. I suppose Salt Preston (for that is still the name of the parish as it was formerly), was a part of the parish of Tranent, and so far as I know, Mr. Davidson was the first minister of it. I have somewhere read, but remember not where, an account of his latter will, whereby the Katkins in Edinburgh, and some others, were appointed his executors, and to sell his books, and even his old cloaths, for making money to carry on his designs for the behoof of his parish. I have also heard or read, that the place of his original was Dumfermline, where he had some little estate or effects, but I have forgot where I read it. Beside the church he also built the manse, and it is still a good one, and also a large good house for a school-house, and a dwelling to the school-master. He also mortify'd £1400 Scots to be a fund for a salary to the schoolmaster, the annualrent then at 10 per cent., which, with the cheapness of those days beyond ours, made it pretty good. This summe is still mortify'd on the Barony of Preston, now mine, and I pay the annualrent

yearly to the Schoolmaster. He gave the presentation of one to this salary, unto the Laird, and minister of Preston for the time, the minister of Tranent, Pencaitland, and Dirlitoun, the Principals of the Colledge of Edinburgh, and new Colledge of St. Andrews, and ordain'd none to be presented, but who would teach Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. It was always a most flourishing Latin School till about 16 or 18 years ago. Seventy pounds Scots, the present annualrent of £1400 Scots, is too mean for one to teach all these three languages: and the heritors seem not inclin'd to give him the ordinary allowance out of their estates, since by this mortification they say he is provided.

Mr. Davidson also left to the Minister two acres of land he bought in the parish for bettering the stipend, all these are still enjoyed by the parish. After his death the kirk was enlarged in Mr. Ker's time, the parish it seems encreased, and the walls yet standing of that which at first was designed for the church would not have contained almost  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the present parish, and appear to be too strait to admit of a sufficient enlargement. Of these and some other particulars that may contribute to clear some circumstances concerning Mr. Davidson, I hope to be able to give you a better account when you come to the Assembly. In the mean time I'll send you the MS. if I can get a good occasion. My keeping it so long minded me of a suspicion which fell into the head of my old friend the late Mr. Fletcher of Salltoun, when I happened to keep longer than he expected a MS. of his own composing, which he lent me to read. He imagin'd that I was copying it, but was mistaken, for I allways reckon'd it both uncivil and unjust to do so, without the author's express leave, who lent it, and I hope by and by to see this of yours with others of the same sort in print. I beg to know the surname which Mr. Davidson said would be cast out of his parish. I humbly think it exceeding usefull to notice Bishop Spotiswood's unfair accounts, where it properly falls in to do it. That book being in the hands of so many at home and abroad, and being so unfair, needs an antidote, for it does much hurt to our church. It would tend to clear the springs

of action, and the designs carry'd on by King James VI, (who lay'd the foundation of High Church wherewith we have ever since been plagued), to support the hint given from Mr. Davidson's diary of that king's knowledge and approbation of the popish trafficking, and the general bias he shewed to the Popish Earls, which as you justly say Spotiswood paliats, so all the gang do at this day, and nothing it would appear can better vindicate the behaviour of Davidson, and other honest men of those days, than to clear up such things in spite of all the pains which Jacobites and High flyers take to conceall and disguise them. I hope the collection which Mr. James Anderson is printing about Queen Mary will do good service of the same kind. You say that in the appendix you will add, (if needfull), Mr. Davidson's letter to that Assembly, before which were brought the secretary's question about discipline and government. I hope you will think it needful to add it.

As to the account you mention lately printed of Mr. Peden,\* perhaps you will remember that some months ago, I wrote to you how very willfull some people were who having pick'd up some things, and being endur'd with small sufficiency, would publish them. The author of that piece was in my view. A great deall of pains were taken to diswade him from printing it, at least till it should be revis'd by men of sound judgement, but all was in vain, and he would not stop one day. I have talk'd about it with some, who were personally acquaint'd with Mr. Peden, and were often in his company, and from whom I have heard severall very uncommon things about him. They say the author is mistaken as to several circumstances, but as to the main, in all the passages, or most of them, whereof they had particular knowledge, (and were eye and ear witnesses of diverse), they say he tells the truth. But missing of circumstances, and a wrong way of narrating in matters so delicate, gives them a very different form and appearance.

\* An allusion to Patrick Walker's Life of that singular person,—a favourite work of Sir Walter Scott, who suggested the reprint of it, and similar Biographies. They were accordingly republished under the general title of "*Biographia Presbyteriana*." Edin. Stevenson, 1827. 2 vols. 8vo.

I have surely weary'd you by so long a letter. I am,  
 Reverend Sir,  
 your most humble servant,  
 Edin. 16th April 1725. JAMES ERSKINE.\*

I beg my most humble service to my good Lord Pollock.  
 I have been at Lord Polton's country house with him. I  
 see but small ground to hope he will recover more papers.

## CLI.

LETTER.—THE REV. WM. CARLYLE† TO LORD GRANGE, CONTAINING PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO MR. JOHN DAVIDSON, May 8, 1725.

MY LORD,—I should have waited of your Lordship on Thursday afternoon, but hearing that you were dining with the Commissioner, I could not have the opportunity.

Please receive enclosed the inscription on the Minister's Tomb; I doubt not but it is sufficiently vouched from the Session records; but several of these not being in our hands, I could not examine it.

The name of James Pinkertoun continued for four generations, according to Mr. Davidson's prediction, the third of them being at sea, and there happening a very great storm, in which the ship was lost, said to this John Bartleman, who is still alive, and was with him in that ship, that if all the rest was lost, he was sure he would be saved; and being ask'd what was the ground of his assurance, answered, that he depended upon Mr. Davidson's prophesy that their should be four James Pinkertouns, and he being only the third, and unmarried, if he were lost, that could not be accomplished;

\* From the Wodrow Letters MS.

† This gentleman was the Minister of Prestonpans, and father of the late Alexander Carlyle, D. D. Minister of Inveresk, the friend of Home, the author of Douglas, and the zealous supporter of that persecuted individual throughout the whole of the vindictive and uncharitable proceedings against him.

and, accordingly, when they were in eminent danger, and no hopes left, there came a boat unexpectedly, which saved him, and all that were in the ship.

'Tis not certainly known here who were Mr. Ker's parents, and whether he belong'd to this Parish or not; but he died minister of this place: his son, Mr. Robert, succeeded him, and was transported to Haddingtoun.

The gentleman killed in thunder is said to have been a bastard brother of the Hamiltons of Prestoun, and that he is killed before the door of his own house, which is that which is now called Shadowayes, upon the shore, in the east end of Prestonpans: whether he was drinking with company is not known.

Salt-Preston was a part of Tranent Parish, but by whose means, or when it was made a distinct Parish, is not so certainly known, but 'tis thought to have been by Mr. Davidson's means, who was the first minister there, and was settled, as the inscription bears, 1595, which appears from one of the old books, where, in a blank leaf that is writ with his own hand, Mr. Davidson convened the Parish for publick worship in a large room that stood upon the shore, where Stephen Jolly lives, eastward of John Mathie's, till the church was built.

'Tis not known here what countreyman Mr. Davidson was, nor whither he ordered the selling of his books and cloaths for pious uses.

When the Kirk was enlarged in Mr. John Ker's time, which was finished August 1635, it does not appear that it was by the Heritors in the way of Law, for the Session take the whole ordering and dispensing of the seats, as the abstract in my hands doth bear; but whither it was done by a voluntary contribution or otherways, I know not.

The inscription above the north door was as follows:—

Sedem dedit Prestonus.  
 Ædificavit Davidsonus.  
 Texit Williamsonus.

And yet the common tradition is, that one of the Pinkertouns gave the ground on which the church was built, which was the occasion of Mr. Davidson's prædiction, that there should be four of that name.

This is all the answer I can get to your Lordship's queries at this time ; if any other thing cast up, I shall acquaint your Lordship. I beg pardon for the confusion of this. My wife has been ill since Thursday night, and she continues very bad. I doubt nothing of your Lordship's sympathy. I am, with the utmost respect to your Lady and family,

My Lord,

Prestonpans,  
May 8, 1725.

Your Lordship's most obliged  
Humble Servant,

W. CARLYLE.\*

The Right Hon. my Lord Grange,  
Edin.

INSCRIPTION ENCLOSED IN THE PRECEEDING LETTER.

Pastorum Parochiæ Evangelicorum Exuvix, Supremi Domini adventum hic præstolantur Quorum scilicet subsequuntur nomina.

Mr. John Davidstone, first after the Reformation, from 1594 to 1604, when he died.

Mr. John Ker, Minister, from Aprile 15, 1605, to May 15, 1642. Mr. John Oswald, Minister, from 1648 to 1652, when he died.

Mr. Robert Horsburgh, Minister, from Aprile 29th, 1702, to March 25, 1724, when he died, aged 55.

Pastoribus suis  
Evangelicis monu-  
Mentum hoc posuit  
Sessio-parœcialis.  
1709.

\* From the Wodrow Letters MS.

## CLII.

LETTER.—JOHN ROW TO THE ABBOT OF COWPAR,  
11th May 1559.\*

MY LORD,—Efter humble commendatioun off seruice, 17 Apryl ressautt your lordship's wrytting be Flanderia, off Edinburgh, vj Februarij, and thereafter ane wder your lordship's wrytting be France to the samyn effect, togidder wyth ane memoriall toward the prouisioun off the bisschopric off Brechene, desyrand me to concurr heirin, wyth Mr. James Thortoun: conforme als to the quhilk I ressautt ane wrytting fra my lord prouest of Sanctandrois, my maister, to employ my wter diligence and labors heyranent: toward the quhilk besines, your lordship pleis vnderstand, Mr. James Thortoun and I presentit our quenis grace supplicators to our promoteure, quha thocht the mater wynderous difficile to be obtenit be ressoun off thir impediments.—the fyrst, becaus the Pape† will gewe nay retentione in commendan off monasteres that ar brukit in titulum; the secund wes toward the changinge off your lordships habitt; toward the quhilkis pwints, we haue informit syndry Cardinallis, off quhilks, we find sum condescendent to our intent, quarthrow we ar not alleterly owt off asperans, and sall not fail to caus the promoteure speyk the Pape heyranent be the fyrst commodite, for trewly the Cardinallis ar in gret difficile to get audience off the Pape, and als he makis warray few consistors: elwais extreme diligence salbe done, to the effect your lordship may obtaine your intent heyrin, or thane the papis absolutt will sall impesse the samyn, for I belewe thair sall not be maid gret difficile toward your habitt, sua the remanent could be obtenit. Attour the banchors commissioun send heir toward

\* Communicated by James Lucas, Esq. Stirling.—Donald Campbell, (of the Argyle Family), Abbot of Coupar, was elected Bishop of Brechin, and this curious letter relates to his negociation with the Court of Rome, to obtain a confirmation of his appointment, in which he was unsuccessful. He died in the year 1562.

† Paul IV. who died 18th of August 1559.



the moving for thes expeditioun, commands to deliuer the mwing quharone the bulls ar sped, the quhilke commissioun wald be reformitt, causand the banchors heir oblis thame in euertering expences, and to deburce the remanent for the speeding off the bullis, for it is our gret ane sowme to tak heir on creditt, and thereafter to seyke the samyn agane at the banchors, quhane the expeditioun is endit. Towart this and all wder thingis, becaus Mr. James Thorntoun wryttis to your lordship at lenthe, I will not fasche you wyth langar wrytting, assurand your lordship may command me wyth all thing that lyes in my power. As to the expensis off the expedition, in case the samyn be grantit, Mr. James and I hes causit mak the cowmpt thair off, quhilke he sends instantly to your lordship, quhome eternall God preserue eternaly. Romæ, xi Maij 1559.

Your Lordship's seruiteure,

JOANNES ROW.

Addressed

To my Lord of Cowper,  
my speciall Lord and Maister,  
Scone.

### CLIII.

WARRANT BY JAMES VI TO HIS TREASURER TO REDEEM SOME  
OF THE QUEEN'S JEWELS FROM PAWN, 1598.

**Rex.**—Thesaurair we grete you wele. Forsamekle as we have destinat the soume of three thousand merks decreitit aganis the Laird of Lethindrie, to the releiff and lowsing of certane jewellis pertaining to the queine, our darrest spous, quhilkis be our directioun and command wer impignorat and layd in wad : Thairfoir it is our will, and we command you expreslie be thir presentis, that immediatlie eftir the sicht heirof ye assigne the soume to our cousing, the Lord Vchiltre, or ony vtheris quhome our said spous sall appoint for lowsing of the saidis ewellis, and that ye mak na disposi-

tioun nor assignatioun thair of to ony vther vse, nochtwith-  
standing quhatsumeuer our vrgent and necessar adoia, for  
we assure you heirby, that we will haue this turne preferrit to  
ony vtheris our effearis, and this ye fail not to do, as ye will  
answer to ws vpoun your office and obedience, quhairnent  
thir presentis sal be vnto you a warrand, subscreiuit with our  
hand, at\* . . . . . the . . . day of July 1598.

JAMES R.†

LENOX.

FYVIE.

NEWBOTTLE.

A. LEUISTOUN.

MR. T. HAMILTON.

I, Andro Lord Vchiltrie, grant me to have resavit fra  
Walter, Priour of Blantyr, Thesaurer to our Souerain Lord,  
the soume of three thousand merks within writtin, with the  
quhilk I releiffe tua of hir Majesteis jewells, conforme to the  
tennour of the precept within writtin, and deliverit the sam  
to hir Hienes self, be thir presentis subscreivit with my hand  
at Edinburgh, the                      day of

A[NDRO] L[ORD] VCHILTRIE.

#### CLIV.

LETTER.—K. JAMES VI. TO THE EARL OF DUNFERMLING.

President, the rest of the siluer for the Ilis voiage is  
found out, and thay that hes it desyres you, and the Secretaire  
and maister James Elphistounne, to be good for it; ye see hou  
farr this turne concernis my honoure and weill, and hou, for  
the caire I hadd for that earande, I came to Edinburgh my-  
self, thairfor, I praye you haiste youre tikket to the Secretaire

\* Sic.

† This very curious proof of the poverty of K. James, before his accession  
to the English Crown, occurs among the Balcarres MSS. Vol. VI.

with this bearare, that the pairtie that deliures it maye be sure to be payed againe; for gif this siluer be not in Dounbretaine at the colonall, other morne at the farthest, this haill turne vill spill, quhilke I ame sure ye will not suffer throu your defaulte. Fairweill.

JAMES R.\*

Zour Lordship may persauue heirby the king's Maiestie earnestness in this honorable turne, and your lordship knawis my minde, quhasoeuer furnesis the silver, lett his securitie be deuist and agreit on be your lordship, and [I] sall subscribe the same, so soon as your lordship sall send it to me, sence your lordship is in Edinburgh, gie may tak the penes to see the sewrtie formit for us, in cace Mr. James Elphinstoune be not thair. I think your lordship's band and mine may serue for this sufficientlie, for aither off us weill have mair geir and credit nor this samyn, and I dout na thing but we sall get our releiff.

your lordship's brother

at command,

SETON VERQUHART.†

# CLV.

LETTER.—SIR DAVID MURRAY TO K. JAMES VI, THANKING HIS MAJESTY FOR A BENEFIT CONFERRED, 23d April 1617.

PLEASE YOUR MOST EXCELLENT MAIESTIE,—That man is most vnwoorthie of a gift that is not thankfull to a liberall and noble givar, wherefore all the best wishes that can be imagined,—all the greatest blessings that can be pronounced, and all the humblest thankis that can be rendered by a faythfull and humble servant, it or I, by these few lynes, yeeld in-

\* This letter is entirely holograph of his Majesty.

† Balcarres Papers, vol. vi. backed "His Maiestie to the President, anent Siluer, to the Colonel to pas to Kintyre." No date.

to your Royal Maiestie, for your gratiuous fauour and bowntie extended now towardis me, in the greatest necessitie that euer I was into, in all my lyfe, for without this, my credite was crackt for ever. It will iust make me frie from all mennis danger heer, so soone as I can have it, and then am I content to dye in peace. If these few lynes of thanks had been als swyft as my thoughts, yowr Maiestie should have hade them long since. I shall acknowledge yowr Maiesties gratiuous bowntie and goodnes so long as I liue, and shall continuallie beseeche the Almightye to prosper yowr Maiestie in all yowr enterpryses, and to preserue yowr Maiestie in all helth and prosperetie, with a happie journey and a joyful returne, and shall ever rest,

Yowr maiestie's most humble

23 Apryll 1617.

and obedient servant,

D. MURRAY.

To the King's most  
Royall Maiestie.

# CLVI.

PATRICK GORDON TO KING JAMES VI, COMPLAINING OF THE  
DISSOLUTE MORALS OF THE SCOTS ABROAD.\*

SIR,—Your Majesties lettre from Roystoun, the 17th of Aprile, I receaued in all humilitie at Lublin, the 18th of June. Your Majestie's subjects from Scotland, traficquing here manie yeares agoe, for ther virtue and good behaviour wer esteemed equal, (if not superiours,) to anie Christians whosoever, and manie of them liued here with credit, and others returned home with riches, without anie offence, becaus good order was obserued amongst them; but now, discipline being dissolued, the most parte of them vse such a dissolute forme of living, that they are odious to the inhabitants, hurtful to themselues, and despised by strangers, to the great ignominie of the whole natioun; wherthrow, thrie yeares since at Parliament, (in my absence,) they wer all,

\* Balfour MSS.

for the offence of the worst sorte, taxed by the heades, as Jewes, Tattares, and other infidels here ; which indignitie, at both the last Parlamentes, I, with the assistance of certaine honest Scottes men here at Court, throw great moyen stayed. But no meane wilbe able to withstand the enemies longer, vnles they be brought vnder lawful societies, as ar vsual amongst all trades men, which is impossible to be performed here, except an ordour be first begunne in Scotland, for such multitudes ar yearlie transported hither of deboshed persons, with honest mens children, that the weedes surpasse the good herbes, wherof I have oft humbly informed your Majestie, as also the Priue Counsel and the Burrowes of Scotland ; and now the honest merchantes here ar, by humble supplicatioun, to implore the Priue Counsel of Scotland's help, otherwayes it is not possible that honest myndes can abyde to sie the shame of ther countriemen, and to suffer for the same, which also the cheef nobilitie of this kingdome do regrave, for the great regard they haue of your sacred Majestie, and the singulair favour they carie to your Majesties wel disposed subjectes.

As to anie couteour here, who ether seeketh to be a conservatour ouer them, or otherwayes troubleth them, there hath bene none since Captane Younges tyme, tuelf yeares ago, except that Robert Cuninghame, latelie alleadged an honest man, Thomas Forbes, to haue bene dead in Scotland, and sought injustlie his heritage from the King, which sute his Majestie, being wrong informed, granted ; but now the man him selue is here aliue, to pleade his owne cause, and how soone Cuninghame commeth to Court, (now he is in Prussia,) the King will take order with him for abusing of his clemencie.

Neither hade Gilbert Wilsone anie just cause to molest your Majestie, nor hade he anie commissioun from his countriemen, onlie to boaste of his credit with your Majestie, (as his lettres sent hither can testifie,) he would attempt som thing to make him famous. But if he hade bene as wise as he was curious, he sould haue bene here at the late parliament, when the Palatin of Siradia inveyed against all the

Scottes traficquers here, at the instigation of this Wilson's wyfe, who complened that hir housbond hade left her and hir familie, and was returned to Scotland, with the most parte of ther goodes. By which occasioun, Robert Cuninghame boasted to put in practise an old statute here, that everie stranger who hade conquered riches here, leaving the kingdome, shal leave the croune the third of his goodes, which shal not be practised as long as it shal please your Majestie to employ my service here, as it hath never bene practised vpoune anie of your Majesties subjectes.

And that my earnest good will to discharge my due service, may appeare towards all your Majestie's subjects, I humbly crave license, (as I did at Wansted a year agoe,) to returne home this winter, (leaving a substitute in my place,) to sollicite that the good desseignes long since intended may be ones put in practise, otherwayes, here is no hope of continuance of honest trade.

Al your Majesties subjects here most humbly thanke your Majestie for your royal grace and clemencie towards them, and praye continuallie for your Majestie's long and happie reigne; and I most humbly kisse your Majestie's handes.

Your Majestie's

[No date.]

most humble servant,

PATRICK GORDON.\*

To the King his most  
Excellent Majestie,  
my most gracious Soueraigne.

\* This gentleman was the author of,—1st, *Neptunus Britannicus Corydonis. De luctuoso Henrici Principis Obitu, et felicitus Caroli auspiciis: quæ immixtus Frederici et Elizabethæ Hymenæus.* Londoni, 1613. 4to.—2d, *The Famous Historie of the renowned and valiant Prince Robert, surnamed the Bruce, King of Scotland, &c.* Dort, 1615. 4to. a poem which Dr. Irvine (*Lives of Scottish Poets*, vol. i, p. 269) observes, "with all its faults, contains striking passages." It was reprinted Edin. 1718. 12mo. Glasgow, 1753. 12mo.—3d, *The Famous Historie of Penardo and Laissa, otherwise called the Warre of Love and Ambition, doone in Heroick verse.* Dort, 1615. 12mo.—Demaster, in his *Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum*, thus notices him:—"Patricius Gordonus, regis agens in rebus apud Polonos, scripsit lacrymas in funere Henrici, lib. i. Vivit adhuc, ut existimo." Gordon was most unworthily employed by James the VI,

## CLVII.

A TRUE RELATION OF WHAT IS DISCOVERED CONCERNING  
THE MURDER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. ANDREWS, AND  
OF WHAT APPEARS TO BE THE OCCASION THEROF.\*

Ane Lovell of Cunuchie being vassall to the said Bishop-prick, the late Arch Bishop, wpon the accompt of some few deutes resting to him, did gif to his own behoue the escheit of Lovell of Cunuchie, in prejudice of his numerous familie, and many creditores. One Haxton of Rathillet being ane of theses creditores, and at that tyme a favorit of the Arch Bishop's, prevails with him wpon his giveing bond to the Bishop for 1000 lib. Scots, or therby, to assigne the gift in his favores. Therefter, the Arch Bishop conceiving prejudice against him, registrats Haxton's bond, surpryses him at St. Andrews, having called for him, takes him with a caption, and keips him prisoner in St. Andrews for severall moneths, untill one Mr. Falconer, a conforme minister, obtaines his libertie. Bot Haxton haveing stronge resentments of his imprisonment then of the libertie to which he was restored, at his liberation,

to procure the execution of a Pole of the name of Stercovius, who had written a bitter pasquil on the Scotch nation. The cause of the hatred of Sterovius was natural enough,—he came to Scotland a stranger, where, in place of being treated kindly, he was ridiculed and maltreated, because he appeared in the Polish costume. His stay, as may be supposed, was short enough, and boiling with rage, upon setting his foot on his native ground, he published the satire in question. See the Introductory Notice to the third volume of *Scotish Pasquils*. Edin. 1828. Gordon was successful in his undertaking, the unfortunate man was executed; and his Majesty afterwards endeavoured to burden the Royal Burghs with the expenses occasioned by this atrocious act, upon the ground that it was necessary thus to vindicate the Scotch name, and that the punishment of the author would materially benefit all Scotsmen trading in that part of the world, as shewing that they were not to be insulted with impunity. The decret of absolvitor obtained by the City of Edinburgh and other burghs, from this somewhat remarkable claim by his Majesty, will be found in a privately printed volume, entitled "*Nugæ Scoticæ*." Edin. 1829. 8vo.

\* This curious paper, from the Napier Charter Chest, was obligingly communicated by Mark Napier, Esq. advocate, the Biographer of his illustrious ancestor, Napier of Merchiston.

in presence of witnesses, vowed and swore, God dame him if ever he went to church as long as ther was a Bishop in Scotland, and that if he lived, he should be revenged on the Bishop's persone.

This Haxton was a vyll person, had nothing of good in him, and wes scarce admittit to the societie of sober men : he wes not only once a favorit, but servant of the Bishop, haveing collected pairt of his rents. However, now the Arch Bishop, who was enemy to any thing that had interest in Haxton, comands Captain Carstaires, Garret, and one Scarlet a tinkler, to aprehend Jo. Balfour of Kinloche, brother in law to the said Haxton, (no presbiterian, tho ane enemy to the Bishop, wpon the injurie done to Haxton,) who resisted the said Carstaires, and wounded some of them, and therwpon wes cited befor the councell, (tho Carstaires had no warrant to aprehend him, only to gratifie the Bishop,) where not dareing to appeare, he is denounced and intercomoned, and made a stranger to his own house for 2 yeares. Quherwith and with the robbing and spoiling committed by bailie Carmichell, the secret counsell's shireff-depute in Fyfe, the said Haxton and Balfour being intraged ; and inflamed with the desyre of revenge wpon the Arch Bishop, they did, wpon the third of May instant, with 8 or 9 other ruffians, (thrie of them called, as they say, Balfours,) wait his retorne from Edinburgh to St. Andrews, and ther, neir a house called Magus, in ane open moore, and within 2 myles or therby of St. Andrews, they perseu him : the coachman and postilian perceiveing, advertise him, and dryves with all ther might to escape, so that for neir thrie quarters of a myle, they could not overtake them : at last Balfour and Haxton being better mounted then the rest, Balfour comes up with the postilion, comands him to stop, and he refusing, strickes him over the face with his sword, dismounts him, and disorders the coach horses : Haxton comes to the coach, and fyres severall pistoles at the Bishop, bot none of them, tho they hitt his body, did peirce him : they peirced through his clothes, bot left only blunt markes wpon his body, somewhat lyk to burning. Quherwpon Haxton drages him out of his



coatch, strickes him over the left ey with a deep wound, who therwpon fell, and gave him severall other mortall stroakes wpon his head, cutes in his armes, rifles his pockets and his doughters, (who wes in coatch with him,) of ther gold watches and papers, disarmes his servants, without hurting any except the postilion, who wes wounded at first, and that his doughter received a wound in her thumb, grasping to save her father, and then fled altogether.

This is the accompt both of the persones, the occasion of their wicked act, and the circumstances of the act itselfe, which is discovered and made known by the examination of the Bishop's own servants upon oath, and a servant of the house neir the place wher the fact wes done, quher Hartoun and Balfour left their coats befor they attacked the Bishop, and after it wes done cam and brought them away.

The Bishop's servants depone, that a man mounted on a bay horse strok the postilian and turned the coatch, and that he mounted on the whyt, draged the Bishop out of the coatch and killed him with his sword.

And the servant in the house depones, that it wes John Balfour of Kialoche wes mounted on the bay, and Harton on the whyt. That thes two persons had a personall spyt and hatred against the Bishop for the causes befor, all know, and the records witness that the bullets did not peirce his body wes sein by the chirurgeon, Wm. Borthwick, who wes sent by the Counsell to view his body.

## CLVIII.

LETTERS OF LORD ELCHO, 1640-1.\*

1.—MY HONORED AND SWEITT HEART,—I haue delayett till now my wrytting, in respect we was uncertan how matters went at Londone: I beleive or now ye haue hard all I know, yeet what is com to my eares you sall haue them.

\* Balfour MSS.

Our Commissioners hes bein kyndly receaved be the King and Quene, and at first they war lodged in the Common Garrdine, and now they ar at London Stor in Lambert Streitt, and very mutch respectit be the parliament and all good contriemen. Ther treattie with the English goes wery weill. The 8 articles which is all we demand, his Maiestie and the treitters hes granted the first, which is to ratifie and approve and publish in his Majesties nam, the acts of our leat parliament, and lyk-ways all the acts that sall be concluded vpon for your cessation or ending of our parliament, and will send ane Commissioner for that effect. The second is concerning the castells,—his Maiestie hes condishendit that neither Governour nor Garisones sall be put in them but be the advyse of the Estaits of Scotland. The third concerning the oath that is takine off our contriemen in England and Irland, the king hes condishendit that ther sall be noe oathes takine off ony Scotsman bott those that maks their recedence in England and Irland, and they most giue the oath of that kingdome they duall in. For the other fyve they ar bussie about them, bot our last letters shew ws that as yeet they had no farder proceedit, bot I hope tyme sall grant them, yea even the last which is concerning ane soum of moneys to defry our debts. Our Ministers, Mr. Robert Blair and Mr. Robert Bailzie did preach in the common church in London, which is in Lambert Streitt. We ar geetting in the by run cesses which was oghtand ws, preceiding the 16th af October, and ther is coming from the parliament of England to ws the 51,000 lb. starling, which is for the 2 monthes. Ther is 20,000 lib. of it on the way wery near ws, and the rest following. Ther is ane new cessatioun to the 16 of Januar 1641, and that 25,500 lib. will presently follow. So this is all for the present concerns our owne Efares, bot be appeirance till the parliament of England end, our Commissioners will not geet content, nor wee stur that are heir. The business goes very veill on as yeet. The deputie is thocht to suffer this weik that comes. Sir Williame Ratclieff, his great minioune, is newly com from Irland, is taken and put in prison. Secretari Windibankes is fled and cannot be found. My Lord Cottingtoun and

many others as projectors or evil instruments in the statt, ar to be tryed and to geet ther deservng. Ther is many accussatiounes to be giuen in against the Bishop of Canterberi, bot at first they ar to be given in against the Bishopes in generall and ther pouer, and speciali against the heigh Commissionne, and it is thoght that ther pryd will be layd. I wish they be as ours ar, bot I feir they will not altogider be put out. The Lord be preased all is likly to goe weill with both natiounes, and vertue cherished and vize punished. We heir that the parliament ryse only for 4 dayes. With my remembranc to your Lady and all friends, I remain

Your very lowing husband in  
the humblest maner,

ELCHO.\*

Newcastell, 13th December 1640.

To his mutch Respectitt

and worthie friend,

Sir James Balfour, Lyone.

2.—SUEITTE HART.—I could not peart out of this countrie till either I head the contentment to sea you, or remember you with theis till we meitte, trusting ye will be ane honest woman to the last, as ye wish god's blessing vpon our childe: one Weaddnesday I intend for my mistires seaing ye ar so vnkind. I haue noe neues but quhatt is stealle be thus to you. Dumfermling, Mar, Loudone, Rikertoune, and Mr. Alex. Wedderburne, beres on this night to Edinburgh, and with them the full resolutione of all mattres consarning our Kinge's coming or not, the prorounging of our parliament, and disbandoning of armies and preing: Mortoune is to be Chansler or Thesurer, as pleasis him: all matters goes well, and time will croune all. Episcopacie is condemned, and all the pendikilles thereof be booth housses. The

\* Though these letters are addressed to Sir James Balfour, still from their tenor they appear to have been meant for Lady Elcho. What object his Lordship could have in adopting this mode of correspondence is not very intelligible. His Lordship's stile and orthography are equally remarkable.

quine mother is gone, and Wille Murray attends hir thorrow Flanders to France. This is but ane tuch of quhatt ye know long since. Now, Suittest, I most requist you to teak notisse of this bearer and his bussiness, which he informes me is to cum befor you att Fakland one Thursday nixt, betwix his brother in law, Johne More, the writer, (I beleieve he is,) and him; he says he will doe resone, and I hop that ye will sea him gett resone, as ye shall oblidge

Your louuing husband

Wemiss, 5 July  
1641.

to serue you,

ELCHO.\*

My mother and the Collonell hes ther seruice remembered to your Lady, and my Lady Lindrosse, and Baluaird and his Lady, and for Lathrisse and his Lady. Shew them that I am the man, and debittir for the collers.

To the right honorabill  
and worthie friend,  
Sir James Balfour, Lyone.

\* His Lordship, upon the death of his father, 22d November 1649, became second Earl of Wemyss. He married first, Jean, eldest daughter of Robert Lord Balfour of Burleigh, by whom he had three daughters. Upon her death, 10th November 1649, he married secondly, Lady Eleanor Fleming, eldest daughter of John Earl of Wigton, by her there was no issue, and, upon her demise, on the 20th April 1652, he married, (13th January 1653,) Lady Margaret Lesley, daughter of John sixth Earl of Rothes, by whom he had David, who died unmarried, aged 17, and Margaret, who, in virtue of a resignation by her father, upon his death, in June 1679, became Countess of Wemyss. She married Sir James Wemyss of Caskyberry, who was, by patent, dated 15th April 1672, created a Scottish Peer for life, by the title of Lord Burntisland. By him she had David, the direct ancestor of the present Earl, and two daughters. Lord Burntisland died in 1685; and the Countess, after remaining a widow for fifteen years, married, 11th April 1700, George, the first Earl of Cromarty, then seventy years of age, a circumstance which gave rise to much merriment at the time, and to some not very delicate verses. She died in June 1705. Her second husband survived her eleven years.

## CLIX.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE PREROGATIVE ROYAL OF  
CHARLES II. BY THE SHERIFFS OF ORKNEY, 4th June 1661.\*

THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HIS MAJESTIES PREROGATIVE  
ROYALL.

We, Patrick Blair of Littleblair, James Baikie of Tankarnes, Thomas Baikie, his sone, and Robert Drumond, Sheriff Clerk of Orkney; Forasmuch as the Estaittis of Parliament of this kingdome, be thair severall actis of the elleivent, sixteine and twentie first of January last, haue, from the sence of thair humbill dewtie, and in recognisance of his Majesties just right, declared, that it is ane inhaerent priviledge of the crowne, and ane undoubttit pairt of the royall prerogative of the kingis of this kingdome, to haue the sole choyse and appoyntment of the officeris of Stait, Privie Counsell, and Lordis of Sessione: That the power of calling, holding, and dissolving of Parliamentis, and all conventiones and meetingis of estait deoth sollie resid in the kingis Majestie, his airis, and successores; and that no Parliament can be lawfull keiped without the special warrant and presence of the Kingis Majestie, and his commissioner interponned thairto at the making thair of: That the power of . . . . . † making of peace and warre, and making of treatties and leagues with forraine princes, or statutes, or at home be the subjectis amongst themselfis, deoth properlie resid in his Majestie, his airis and successores, and is thair vndoubtit right, and thairis allone: and that it is hie treassone in the subjectis of this kingdome, or anie number of them, wpon what somever grownd, to ryse or continew in armes to mentaine anie fortis, garrissones, or strenthes, to mak peace or warr, or to

\* From the original document in the possession of James A. Maconochie, Esq. Advocate, Sheriff-Depute of Orkney and Shetland.

† So in the Original.

mak anie treatties or leagues with forranneris, or amongst themselfis, without his Majesties authoritie first interponned therto : That it is unlawfull to the subjectis, of whatsoever qualitie or functione, to convocat, conveyne, or assemblie them selfis for holding of counsell, conventiones, or assemblies, to treat, consult, and determeine in anie maitteris of Stait, Civill or Ecclesiastick, (except in the ordinarie judgment), or to mak leagues or bandis, upon quhatsoever cullor or pretence, without his Majesties speciall consent and approbatione haid thairunto : That the league and covenant, and all treatties following thairupone, and all actis and deidis that does or may relait thairto, ar not obligatorie, nor do inferr anie obleidgment upon this kingdome, or the subjectis thair of, to medle or interposse by airmes or anie seditious way, in anie thing concerning the Religione or Governement of the Churches in England or Ireland, or in what may concerne the administratioun of his Majesties government thair : And that non of his Majesties subjectis sould presume, wpon anie pretext, of anie authoritie whatsoever, to requyre the renewing or swearing of the said league and covenant, or of anie uther covenantis or publict aithis concerning the government of the church or kingdome : And that non offer to renew or swear the samyne without his Majesties speciall warrand and approbatione. And I, the said Patrick Blair, being called to the office and plect of Shereiff deput, and deput Justice of Orknay, by commissione from the Right Honourable the Earle of Mortone, and als I the said Patrick Blair, and I the said James Baikie, and Thomas Baikie his sone, and I the said Robert Drumond, Shereiff Clerk, being conjunct Shereiffs of the Shyre, of the Bishoprick thair of by commissione from the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Baillies, and Counsell of the towne of Edinburg, doe, conforme to ane Act of Parliament, of the twentie seven day of February, Declare, that we doe, with all humbll dutie, acknowledge his Majesties Royall prerogative, right and power in all the particulars, and in the manner afoir-mentioned, and we give hairtillie our consent thairto, be thir presentis, being written be Robert Drumond, Shereiff Clerk of the said Shereifdome

of Orkney, the first extract quhairof being be him drawn out of the burrow court books of Edinburgh, whair of this is fullie written, and we haue subscrivit the samen with our handis in face of open Court, lawfullie fencit, conforme to the order, in manner aboue specifeit, at Kirkwall, the fourt day of Junij one thousand six hundred and sextie ane yeiris.

PA. BLAIR.

JA. BAIKIE.

Act of Alledgiance and acknowledgment THO. BAIKIE.  
of His Majestie's Royal Prerogative R. DRUMMOND.  
(vt intro) 1661.

## CLX.

CONFESSION OF ELIZABETH TULLOCH, 5th June 1669.\*

Junij the fift day, 1669.

The examinatioune and confessions of Elizabeth Tulloche, takin befor Mr. William Davidsons, James Loutit, and Magnus Flet, in Huntskarth.

1. First, Scho acknowledges that the day befor hir paines of travell cam vpon hir, that scho wald fain gon furth and left him, bot he stood in the dor and threattined hir with ane staf if scho sould leive the hous.

2. Secondly, Scho confessis both befor scho cam to Prissone, and sens scho cam to it, he threattined to be hir death if scho reveilleit ony thing of him.

3. Thirdly, That the said James, a littil efter the chyld was broght furth, tuik it and head it wnder his awin wobster loom, quhill he saw convenience to burrie it and it was keipit twentie-four houris, the doris schut so closs that non might enter.

4. Fourtly, That scho tuik the chyld and carryit it to the kail gaird, burry it thair with ane spaid; and being askit

\* Communicated by James A. Maconochie, Esq. Advocate, Sheriff-Depute of Orkney and Shetland.

quhider the said James knew quhair the chyld was burryit, scho ansuerit, he knew weill anewghe.

5. Fyftly, That scho standit in suche bodyly fear, that quhen scho salbe takin furth to compeir the judge, bot he sall stab hir.

This confessions to be trewth, we atest by our subscriptionis, at Kirkwall, day and place ofrsaid.

WILL. DAVIDSON, Witnes.

JA. LOUTT, Witnes.

The Chancellor and inquest haveing examined the pannels, and finding, by both of them, by thair confessions, albeit . . . yet thair is ane great presumption of the man his causeing the woman carrieing byrdeins and beating hir, and not ca[lling] the assistance of women, quhich might have bein hade; and therfor findis them pari passu in guilt of burieing ane tacite child, and thairfor they have, to thair opinion and judgment, fand them guiltie of the hudge presumption of murder, and referit sentence to the judge.

## CLXI.

### PEERAGE OF LOUDOUN, 1619-23.\*

#### 1.—LETTER,—LORD LOUDOUN TO KING JAMES VI.

SACRED SIR.—Since it hathe pleased God to tak from me my lauthfull soneis, I have made choise (with your Majesteis permission) of young Laweris, ane kinisman of my owne, to inherite my estaite, failgeing of heires maill of myne owne body, whoe is lykwayis shortlie to marie my eldest oyt; and so be that meane (if it may please God) I intend to preserue my housse to doe your Majestie good services.

And thairfoir, I humblie beseik your Majestie (in recompence of my foirbearis, and myne owne service done to your

\* Balfour MSS.

† Margaret, Baroness Campbell of Loudoun. It does not appear that this title was ever conferred on her husband.



Majestie, and your hienes predecessour) to resave my resignation, and to grant infetment thervpon, according to your Majesteis gracious clemencie to all your hienes loyall subjectis: ffor the which and many otheris, your Majesteis gracious fauouris done to me, I shall euir pray for your Majesteis longe and most happie regne; so kissing your Majesteis hand, I evir remaine,

Your Majesteis humbill  
and maist obedient Subject,

Lowdoun, 8, Octob.  
1619.

LOUDOUN.\*

To His Sacred Majestie.

2.—LETTER,—CAMPBELL OF LAWERS TO THE VISCOUNT OF  
ANNAN.

MY WERIE HONORABILL, GUID LORD.—I doubt not bot your lordship hes hard that the Lord off Lowdune was pleasid to conferre his esteat on my eldest soun, as lykvys befor he depairtit this lyffe, he maid resignatioun of his dignitie in my souns fauowrs, and therfor I am to be ane humble sutter to his Maiestie, that his Maiestie may be graciously pleasid, in recompence off my service, to accept of the wmqhill Lord off Lowdune, his resignatioun off his dignitie in fauowrs off my soun, the which, as it will be ane meane to in aible him to doe his Maiestie the better service, so I will accompt it a very greicious recompence off my great lossis sustained in his Maiesties service. My Lord I hawe had suche prooffe off your Lordships fauowre heartofair, that I assure my selffe your Lordship will not deny me your fauowrable concurrence, to mowe his Maiestie to grant this my reasonable and

\* Hugh, first Lord Campbell of Loudoun, which title he obtained 30th June 1601. His Lordship died 15th December 1622. His son-in-law received a patent of the Earldom of Loudoun, 12th May 1633, but in consequence of the patentee joining the opposition against Court, it was stopped, and the title suspended till 1641, when it was allowed with precedency from 1633.

humble suit, ffor whiche your Lordship sall be well assurid,  
and to hawe me and my soune euer to remaine,

Your Lordship's assurid friendis,  
to serue you,  
JAMES CAMPBELL  
off Laweris.

Edinburgh the 25  
off January  
1623.

To my most honourablle and spesiall  
good Lord,  
My Lord Vicunt of Annan.

## CLXII.

## MEMORANDUM AS TO THE DEPUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.\*

The secretair thir sundry zeirs bigane hes had tua deputs  
resident at court.

The ane clerk to the counsall quha had ordinarlie xij<sup>lb.</sup> x<sup>s.</sup> in  
the moneth paid be the thesaurair, extending in the zeir to  
a hundred and fifty pound. This office wes first broukit be  
William Maitland, thereafter secretair, then be Johne John-  
stoun, then be Alexander Hay, and now be Johne Andro.

The other may be callit properlie the Secretaris depute  
in the secretary, and is in effect equall with the other in or-  
dinar commoditie, pait in this manner, xl lb. be my Lord  
secretar, at Witsunday and Martimes, lx lb. be the thesaur-  
air, quhilk wes a provisioun granted to serve weil for paper,  
ink, and wax furnissing, and the profit of the court signet,  
estimat worth fifty pound.

The last zeir, I appointed Mr. Johne Andro, that we suld  
be partners, in bayth, and ather of ws to serve ordinarily our  
moneth about.

Off lait zeiris, I had a pensioune granted vnto me out of  
the threddis, as John Andro had ane likuiss. Bot the former

\* From the Balcarras MSS. vol. 9.

of reuocationes hes drevin that welth away : we had likniis busche in court, quhen we lykit to await theron. Bot I for-beere to seik it ordinarily, quhill I had seene aine ordour.\*

## CLXIII.

ANE COMPT OF MONY DEBURSED BY ME AT ORBISTON'S  
DEATH AND BURIALL, Febr. 1665.†

Imprimis giwin to Mr. Johne Petticrow to giue a boy for carying letters throw the Nather Ward,	-	£3.	6.	0
Mair giwin ane man to delayvir letters in the Upper Ward,	-	-	2.	8. 0
Mair to Mungo Lang for himself and horses to Edr. and back againe for bringing home ne- cessars,	-	-	5.	16. 0
To the crippl bowman 2 dollars and 18s. by Walkenshaw's advyce,	-	-	6.	14. 0
To the poor contrie peopill at Orbistoun,	-	-	11.	8. 0
To the grave makers in Hamilton,	-	-	10.	3. 0
Giwin Baylie Nasmith to giue to power in Ha- milton's Hospitall,	-	-	14.	10. 0
To James Andersoun and his servant for twa coffines, one to my Lord and one to Sir James,	-	-	27.	11. 0
To the Lard of Beet,	-	-	2.	18. 0
To John Carwall, Andrew Eliott, William Hamilton, and Andrew Forgie, for serving in the day of the buriall,	-	-	3.	0. 0
To the baxters, kooks, and John Hall for ser- vice their,	-	-	11.	12. 0
Summa hujus,		£99.	6.	0
All thes afforsaid war giwin out by				

WOODHALL.‡

\* Backed thus, " Alexander Hey, Clerk of Register and the Deputies of the Secretar."

† Sir James Hamilton of Orbistoun who married Jean daughter of Ludovic Houston of that Ilk.

‡ James Hamilton who married Bethia, sister of the deceased.

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